"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly cooler today; tomorrow, fair; moderate south winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,193. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1918. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

AUSTRIA 'ACCEPTS' ALL OF WILSON'S CONDITIONS, ASKS FOR IMMEDIATE AND SEPARATE PEACE; LONDON AND PARIS SAY GERMANY IS ISOLATED; ITALIANS AND BRITISH TAKE 9,000 AUSTRIANS

ROOSEVELT BITTER IN BEGINNING WAR ON THE PRESIDENT

Says President Puts Loyalty to Himself Before Loyalty to the Nation.

DENOUNCES WAR'S CONDUCT

"If We Had Prepared," He Declares, It Would Have Been Over in Ninety Days.

SEES NEED OF REPUBLICANS

Carnegie Hall Packed to Hear the Colonel's Speech at Rally for G. O. P. Candidates.

Speaking for more than two hours last night to a crowd that packed Carnegie Hall, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt bitterly assailed President Wilson and his conduct of the war. It was one of the longest speeches the Colonel ever made, and in it he made a savage attack on the President for his appeal last Friday to the people to return a Democratic Congress in November.

Although the meeting was ostensibly a rally in support of the Republican State ticket, given under the auspices of the Republican Club and the County Committee of New York, it was in reality a call to the Republicans of the nation to fight to the last ditch to offset the President's appeal and to return an overwhelming Republican Congress at the election. The Colonel referred to the State situation, but merely in passing.

Mr. Roosevelt in his address made this reference to Mr. Wilson:

"He does not ask for loyalty to the Nation. He asks only for support of himself. There is not the slightest suggestion that he disapproves of disloyalty to the Nation. I do not doubt that he feels some disapproval of such disloyalty; but apparently this feeling on his part is so tepid that it slips from his mind when he contemplates what he regards as the far greater sin of failure in adherence to himself."

Altogether the Colonel spoke nearly 20,000 words. He had prepared his speech early last week, and had, to add a long insert, to deal specifically with the President's last Friday's appeal. There were other speakers, and all dealt largely with the President's appeal, but the Colonel was the main attraction. Besides the 5,000 or so within the hall, several thousand fought for admission and completely overwhelmed the police. Half a dozen speakers filled in the time till the Colonel arrived at 9:15 o'clock. His appearance on the stage was the signal for a great outburst of cheering. Fully one-half of the audience were women, and on the stage sat practically every Republican of prominence in the city and many from up-State.

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.

After four minutes of cheering, yelling, and handclapping, the Colonel was allowed to start. In his speech he said:

"I come to this meeting as an American, and only as an American. In this crisis I do not consider politics at all whenever doing so conflicts in the slightest degree with the great cause of Americanism or with our immediate purpose of winning the war and of securing the peace of unconditional surrender by Germany. I make my appeal to all good Americans, in the name of Americanism, and I make it just as much to all independents and to all farsighted, patriotic Democrats who are awake to the real needs of the situation as I do to Republicans.

"This meeting is held under peculiar circumstances. If the President of the United States is right in the appeal he has just made to the voters, then you and I, my hearers, have no right to vote at this election or to discuss public questions while the war lasts. If his appeal is justified, only that faction of the Democratic Party which accepts toward the President the rubber-stamp attitude of complete servility is entitled to control Congress; and no man who is a Republican, and no man whether a Republican or not who puts loyalty to the people ahead of loyalty to the servant of the people, is to have a voice in determining the greatest questions ever brought before this nation.

"In this election appeal which the President has issued to the voters of the country he states that he 'earnestly begs' the voters to return 'a Democratic majority to both the Senate and the House of Representatives,' and that although 'the leaders of the minority in the present Congress have unquestionably been pro-war, they have been anti-Administration,' and that 'the return of a Republican majority to either house of Congress would certainly be interpreted on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my (President Wilson's) leadership.'

"This is an extraordinary document. It is an emphatic repudiation and reversal of the President's announcement of a few months back that "poli-

Continued on Page Seven.

Senate Republicans Refuse to Take Recess at This Time

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Republican leaders of the Senate today declined to agree to a resolution to adjourn Congress from tomorrow until Nov. 12. This disagreement was made in an informal talk which Senators Martin and Simmons had with Senators Lodge and Penrose. The latter held it was the duty of Congress to remain in session while peace overtures and other important matters were pending.

In expectation of an agreement by the Senate, the House passed a joint resolution, providing for adjournment. After the disagreement, Representative Kitchin asked for its reconsideration by the House and announced that Congress would remain in session unless the Senate should change its attitude Thursday, when the House meets again.

SENATE BATTLE OVER PRESIDENT

Wilson's Denial That His Peace Terms Look to Free Trade Read Into Record.

DEFENDED BY DEMOCRATS

Knox and Other Republicans Attack Both His Terms for Peace and Political Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—In a turbulent debate in the Senate today, inspired by President Wilson's call to the country for a return of a Democratic Congress, Republicans and Democrats hurled charges of partisanship at one another. Republican Senators bitterly attacked the President's appeal as an affront to loyal voters of their party.

President Wilson's allusion in his fourteen peace proposals to the "removal, as far as possible, of economic barriers and the establishment of trade conditions among all nations" after the war was attacked by Senators Brandegee of Connecticut and Penrose of Pennsylvania. They argued it would let down the bars to German commerce on an equality with that of the allied nations.

This assertion was denied by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who insisted that the President intended that the issue should be put up to the league of nations, so there would be no unjust discrimination against any signatory of the peace treaty.

Senator Hitchcock read into the record a letter he had received from President Wilson and one that Senator Simmons of North Carolina had received in response to letters of theirs in which the President had been informed of criticism by Republican leaders of his "economic barrier" proposal as tending to let down the barriers to Germany after the war.

The Senate debate, which raged for four hours, was precipitated by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, who took up the President's appeal to the voters to elect a Democratic Congress. Senator Hitchcock replied to Mr. Knox and later Senator Pittman of Nevada vigorously attacked the Republican leaders in Congress, Colonel Roosevelt and Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee, asserting that they were undermining the war policies of the President. Senator Poindexter of Washington wound up the debate for the Republicans with a vehement reply to Mr. Pittman, in which he insisted that the Republicans had supported the President, but that the President himself had been playing politics.

Prerogatives of Congress.

Mr. Knox insisted that the Senate's prerogative as the treaty-making body must not be usurped by the President.

"The excessive intermingling of the problem of a victorious ending of the war with a great variety of projects of world reconstruction renders our task most difficult," said Mr. Knox. "As a co-ordinate branch of this Government it is our duty, I believe, to make clear the Senate sense of the immediate necessity of clarification and simplification of any program that enters into the ending of the war or the building of the future, and the Senate's sense of the instant necessity of full counsel and accord upon all such programs between the Government of the United States and the Governments of our allies.

"And there is a necessity that underlies these needs. That is classification for the Senate itself of the policies to which it may be later called upon to consider giving its sanction. In this

Continued on Page Six.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

NAMES CAILLAUX IN PLOT TO SPLIT ALLIES IN NEW WAR

Count James Minotto Confesses, Revealing Intrigue with Luxburg in Buenos Aires.

HE WAS THE GO-BETWEEN

Swift's Son-in law Says France, Italy, and Spain Were to Join the Teutons.

AGAINST BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

Confession Made Here to Deputy Attorney General Becker as Agent of French Republic.

Count James Minotto, the German nobleman who is a son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, the Chicago packer, and who, according to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, tried to get a place in the Naval Intelligence Service of this country, has made a startling confession to the American authorities regarding a plot engaged in by Joseph J. Caillaux, the former French Premier; Count Luxburg, former German Minister to the Argentine, and himself, to disrupt the Entente Alliance and to bring about a new war, in which the Teutonic powers, France, Italy, and Spain would be arrayed against Great Britain and Russia. The full report of the Minotto confession is now on the way to the French authorities in Paris.

Minotto, whose internment as an enemy alien was fought by his wife's family, who maintained that the Count was an Italian and an ally of the United States, was brought to New York last week from the internment prison near Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. He was taken before Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who represented the French Government and the Federal authorities. At first, Minotto was not inclined to talk, but he finally told the story in all its details.

The Countess Minotto, mother of Count James, was, before her marriage, the famous German actress Agnes Sorma. Mme. Sorma will be remembered by old theatregoers as the star in Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell," which was played in German at the Irving Place Theatre some twenty years ago. The Countess and her husband are both in the United States at present. They went to Chicago last November to aid their son when he was fighting against the Government's order of internment.

Mr. Becker said last night that for the present he was not in a position to make public the full details of the confession made by Minotto. The story when told in full, he said, would be one of the most remarkable in the history of international intrigue and would show up Caillaux as a plotter compared to whom Bolo Pacha, was a mere novice. Bolo sought to corrupt French public opinion through the publication of a few newspapers. Caillaux on the other hand, sought to betray not only his own but two other nations as well, one of them Italy, an ally of France, and the other Spain, a friend of France. Had the plot succeeded, it was pointed

Continued on Last Page.

'Hold Fast' in This Grave Hour, Hindenburg Tells the Army

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 28, (Associated Press.)—"Hold fast, an armistice has not yet been concluded," is the word sent to the German troops by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the General Staff, according to a captured document now in the hands of the Americans. The German commander's appeal reads:

"German soldiers, be vigilant. The word 'armistice' is current in the trenches and camps, but we have not yet reached that point. To some the word represents a certainty, to others it is even a synonym of the peace so long desired. They believe that events no longer depend upon them. Their vigilance is relaxed, their courage and their endurance, as well as their spirit of defiance toward the enemy, are diminished.

"We have not yet reached our aim. The armistice has not been concluded. The war is still on—the same war as ever.

"Now, more than ever, you must be vigilant and hold fast. You are upon the enemy's soil, and on the soil of Alsace-Lorraine, the bulwark of our country. In this grave hour the Fatherland relies on you for its prosperity and for its safety."

FRENCH KEEP UP DRIVE BEYOND OISE

Now in Contact with the Enemy on the Whole Front to the Serre.

GREATEST GAIN IS 2 MILES

They Have Crossed the Peron River, Capturing Many Villages in a Wide Area.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—While operations on the British front today have been limited to a slight advance of the lines south of Valenciennes, the French, continuing their pressure on the Germans between the Oise and the Serre, have thrown the enemy back about two miles at the apex of their attack, which was in the region of Bois-les-Pargny, east of the little River Peron, and have made substantial gains on either side.

French troops are in fresh contact with the enemy on the whole front between the Oise and Serre, and on the Aisne front, west of Château-Porcien, they have made an advance north of Herpy.

In Eastern Champagne American units in a brilliant local operation gained ground east of Attigny to a depth of about two-thirds of a mile.

French aviators on Sunday, flying over German back areas with 128 machines, effectively bombed enemy transport and troops. They reported many fires in the German-held parts of the Serre Valley and on the right bank of the Aisne.

The French operations of the day

Continued on Page Five.

Americans' Huge Guns Now Turned On Germans' Main Supply Railway

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 28.—American guns of large calibre have begun firing on the Longuyon-Sedan-Mezières Railroad, the most important German line of communication, with the object of interrupting traffic and ultimately breaking the line.

Thus the offensive of the American First Army begun Sept. 26 begins to achieve its objective. Our advance of some eighteen kilometers now makes possible the shelling of the German communication line to defend which the German command has made such enormous efforts in past weeks. Of course, the nearer we get to the line the greater is the number of guns which can be used against it. It is not permitted to give details about the big guns, but it may be said that they are among the largest that have been used in the war.

Brisk local fighting continued today on both sides of the Meuse. East of the river there were heavy contacts in the Bois de la Grand Montagne and in the vicinity of Bois Belleu. We took Belleu Wood for the fifth time yesterday afternoon, only to be later driven out again. We have now retaken it again, despite terrific German artillery fire.

Just west of the Meuse our patrols pushing forward found that the Germans had deserted Clery le Grand.

North of Grand Pré the Germans also withdrew from Bellejoyeuse Farm, which has changed hands eleven times in the last ten days. We sent patrols into the farm to have the Germans open heavy machine gun fire from dominating woods. They had evidently set a trap, expecting a large force of Americans to rush into the place.

We have not occupied the farm, which is under constant fire from the hills of Bourgogne Woods. The farm in turn had firing command of the valley to the south, which we hold.

Two new German divisions have been identified north of Verdun.

Due to weather conditions the aerial activities today were slight.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
Delightful at The Greenbrier now. European plan. Open all the year. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

DOOM OF GERMANY SEEN

With Austria Gone, She Cannot Hold Out Long, London Believes.

ALLIES CAN HIT FROM SOUTH

Likely to Harden Terms and Demand Complete Surrender by Deserted Berlin.

PARIS SEES END VERY NEAR

Whole Edifice of Central Alliance Crumbling and Peace Must Come Quickly.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Suspicion, with which every German move, rightly or wrongly, is regarded here, is absent from the view taken of the Austrian position. While Germany wavers on the brink of surrender, it is said, Austria-Hungary has taken the plunge.

The British Government has received a communication of Count Andrassy's unconditional acceptance of all the conditions upon which President Wilson made the entry into negotiations regarding armistice and peace dependent. Comparisons to the disadvantage of Germany and to the advantage of Austria-Hungary are made between the plain whole-heartedness of the Austro-Hungarian acceptance and the verbal trickeries which possibly exist in the guarded language of the German notes.

Austria-Hungary has followed Bulgaria in complete surrender, a fact which, it is pointed out, is very important, because it completes the isolation of Germany. Germany's reluctance to tread the same path is comprehensible, but that she will inevitably be forced to walk this Via Dolorosa is beyond doubt.

Although the terms of armistice to Austria-Hungary may not repeat in all respects the terms to Bulgaria, it is assumed that, in one case as in the other, provision will be made for the Allies to use the territory and railways of the surrendering country against any associate who continues the war.

Thus the Germans, if they decide on a war of defense, must be prepared to meet invasion of Germany from the Austrian side. They will find the whole Italian Army free to operate against them, while they themselves will lose the co-operation of the Austrian divisions on the west front. At the same time they will be cut in on from Rumania, and to a large extent from the Ukraine, and their supply problems will become insoluble. It is obvious that, without Austria-Hungary, Germany can only hold out for a strictly limited period, that all possibility of her improving her situation disappears, and that the only effect of further resistance on her part will be to render her still weaker after the war.

The action of Vienna in throwing up the sponge seems therefore the beginning of the end. The inevitable deduction is that Germany's claims to treat a purely military question, like the conditions of an armistice, on the basis of equality merit even less consideration than was the case when the President clearly indicated his view that an armistice must be determined on the basis of allied supremacy.

The news of the Austro-Hungarian surrender can only strengthen the determination of the military and naval chiefs of the Allies to exact adequate guarantees that Germany, if granted an armistice, will be in no position to renew hostilities in case the terms of peace ultimately to be put before her do not meet her views as to what constitutes a peace of justice.

While all the world waits on the decisions to be rendered in Paris, it is expected here that an essential feature of the reply which will be made

Continued on Page Two.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use McK. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

Text of the Austrian Note Replying to President Wilson

BASLE, Oct. 28.—The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister instructed the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Stockholm yesterday to ask the Swedish Government to send the following note to the Washington Government:

VIENNA, Oct. 28.

In reply to the note of President Wilson of the 19th of this month, addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Government and giving the decision of the President to speak directly with the Austro-Hungarian Government on the question of an armistice and of peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government has the honor to declare that equally with the preceding proclamations of the President, it adheres also to the same point of view contained in the last note upon the rights of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, especially those of the Czechoslovaks and the Jugoslavs.

Consequently, Austria-Hungary accepting all the conditions the President has laid down for the entry into negotiations for an armistice and peace, no obstacle exists, according to the judgment of the Austro-Hungarian Government, to the beginning of these negotiations.

The Austro-Hungarian Government declares itself ready, in consequence, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into negotiations upon peace between Austria-Hungary and the States in the opposing group and for an immediate armistice upon all Austro-Hungarian fronts.

It asks President Wilson to be so kind as to begin overtures on this subject.

ANDRASSY.

Text of President Wilson's Note to Austria-Hungary

Department of State,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1918.

From the Secretary of State to the Minister of Sweden.

SIR: *I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the seventh instant in which you transmit a communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary to the President. I am now instructed by the President to request you to be good enough through your Government to convey to the Imperial and Royal Government the following reply:*

The President deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian Government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of that Government because of certain events of utmost importance, which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the eighth of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the Government of the United States. Among the fourteen terms of peace which the President formulated at that time, occurred the following:

X.—The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

Since that sentence was written and uttered to the Congress of the United States, the Government of the United States has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czechoslovaks and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires and that the Czechoslovak National Council is a de facto belligerent Government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czechoslovaks. It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugoslavs for freedom.

The President is, therefore, no longer at liberty to accept the mere "autonomy" of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they, and not he, shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

MILITARY REGIME SEES ITS DOOM

Domestic Situation in Germany Serious as Feeling Against Old Regime Rises.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27.—Germany has come to the end of an astounding and historic week and to the beginning probably of a more remarkable one.

The week, which concluded with the resignation of Ludendorff, was characterized throughout by extraordinary outspokenness in the Reichstag. It began with some hints that the reactionaries were in the ascendant. It ended with clear indications that their day is over.

It leaves behind the outstanding impression that Germany is in a parlous political condition. Now that Liebknecht is free, her "insurgent sons" have thrown to the winds all the restraint which autocracy so long imposed on them.

Ludendorff's resignation was a sensation in Berlin, and for it there were several causes. In the first place, his continuous interference in

Continued on Page Two.

YOU CAN AVOID INFLUENZA'S INFECTION by taking sensible precautions and good nourishment. Hot supplementary feedings of Imperial Granum, the Unsweetened Food, invigorates tired body and nerves. Any druggist, 35 cts.—Advt.

9,000 AUSTRIANS, 51 GUNS CAPTURED

Italian and British Forces Advance Four Miles East of the Piave River.

ROME, Oct. 28.—More than 9,000 Austrians were taken prisoner in the operations on the Italian front yesterday, according to the War Office announcement today. Fifty-one guns were also captured. Subjoined is the text of the communication:

Our army, in conjunction with allied contingents, has crossed the Piave River by force of arms, engaging in bitter battles the enemy, who strove desperately to bar the way.

Between the slopes and heights of Valdobbiadene and the mouth of the Soligo Torrent our infantry assault troops passed, during the night, under violent fire to the left bank of the river, broke into the enemy's front lines, and carried them.

Supported by the fire of the artillery on the right bank they gained ground and repulsed enemy counter-attacks throughout the day.

To the south the Tenth Army, taking advantage of the successes of the British at Grave di Papadopoli, compelled the enemy to retire, and repulsed two counterattacks in the direction of Borgo Malanotte and Roncadelle. The prisoners taken yesterday aggregated more than 9,000. Fifty-one guns were captured.

Allied aircraft, with extreme daring,

Continued on Page Six.

DELMONICO'S
Restaurant,
581 Fifth Ave.
Exquisite Cuisine.—Advt.

VIENNA'S PLEA IS URGENT

Lays Stress on Desire for "Immediate" End of the Conflict.

LOOKS TO WILSON FOR AID

"Adheres to" President's Viewpoint Regarding the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs.

BELIEVED TO ECHO BERLIN

Washington Thinks Central Empires Are Seeking Peace in Full Accord.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—While Germany's latest note to President Wilson was being delivered to the State Department today through the Swiss Legation, cable dispatches from Europe brought the information that the Austro-Hungarian Government had caused another communication to be dispatched to the President, asking that immediate negotiations for peace and an armistice be entered into without awaiting the results of exchanges with Germany.

The Vienna Government asserted that it adhered to the same point of view expressed by the President in his last communication upon the rights of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, especially those of the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs, and requested that he begin overtures with the allied Governments, with a view to ending immediately the hostilities on all Austro-Hungarian fronts.

The official text of the German note did not differ materially from the unofficial version as received by cable. No official comment was forthcoming, but it is known that no response will be made at present to the communication, which is believed to have been dispatched with the primary purpose of satisfying the German public that their Government was not omitting any opportunity to forward the negotiations for an armistice and peace.

Armistice Question Separate.

Regarding the renewed assurance in the German note that the constitutional structure of the German Government has been and is being changed to democratic lines, it is pointed out that the truth of this statement and the scope of the changes already made or projected, after all, are matters to be dealt with in connection with peace and not in arranging an armistice. A strong indisposition seems evidenced officially to yield to the apparent intent of both the German and Austrian negotiators to combine these two essentially different functions in one phase of the negotiations.

In the case of the Austrian communication, now supposed to be on its way to Washington, through the medium of the Swedish Government, it also was noted that the effort was made to show that Austria had complied with the President's demand for the recognition of the rights of the Czechoslovaks, the Jugoslavs, and other oppressed nationalities in Austria. It does not appear that the complete independence of these people has been guaranteed, and probably sufficient assurance must be had on that point before the Austrian proposals will be transmitted to the Entente Powers for submission to the military experts.

Because of the wide extent of the disaffection in the Dual Empire, developments in that quarter are believed to be fraught with greater possibilities in the way of peace than in Germany. In some official quarters the opinion is freely expressed that Emperor Charles fully realizes that he must submit to any terms which the Entente Powers and America choose to impose, and that at present he is seeking simply to secure the least onerous and humiliatin.

He will be obliged to permit the Hungarians to shift for themselves in the peace settlement if they persist in the separatist movement already in full swing, but there are intimations in official quarters that by no such means can the Magyars escape the assumption of full responsibility for their share in the war and for th

acts of oppression they have practiced upon the helpless minor nationalities within the confines of Hungary and in the Balkans.

The fact that Austria has anticipated Germany's will all through the various peace moves without visibly exciting any resentment at Berlin is taken to mean that the two are working in perfect harmony.

Austria a Drain on Ally.

Indeed, it has been suggested that in her present disorganized and demoralized condition Austria no longer is an asset, but a distinct drain upon Germany from the military point of view, and consequently that even though intending to continue the war on her own account, Germany would be quite willing to allow Austria to drop out, provided she could be insured against attack from the Entente forces on the south.

Warning against any peace with Austria that would not give the Allies free passage through that country to attack the Germans from the south was sounded here today by Captain Vasile Stoica, now in Washington, who represented the Rumanians of Austria-Hungary in the conference of oppressed nationalities last week at Philadelphia, and who was wounded while fighting against the Austrians and Germans.

Captain Stoica said that if immune from attack from the south the Germans, by withdrawing to the natural defenses of the Rhine in the west, might be able to carry on the war several years, because on this shorter front the allied superiority of forces could not be used to full advantage.

CHARLES TELLS ARMY THAT PEACE IS NEARER

Ruler Calls Professor Lammasch as Premier of a "Liquidation Ministry."

VIENNA, Oct. 28, (via Basle.)—Emperor Charles and Empress Zita of Austria arrived at the Schönbrunn Palace on Sunday morning from the royal chateau at Gödöllö, near Budapest. The Emperor immediately received Count Julius Andrassy, the new Foreign Minister, and Professor Lammasch, the Premier.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Vienna says that the Emperor accepted the resignation of Baron von Hussarek as Premier on Sunday and appointed Professor Heinrich Lammasch as his successor.

According to the dispatches Professor Lammasch will form a liquidation Ministry composed of impartial officers, in order exclusively to bring about a speedy peace and the transfer of affairs from the central to the national Governments during the transition period.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—The Vienna Gazette today published a letter signed by Emperor Charles appointing Count Julius Andrassy to succeed Baron Burian as Foreign Minister and President of the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet Council.

Emperor Charles, in an order to the army and navy, dated Oct. 23, which also is printed in the newspaper, announces that the day bringing peace to the homes is coming nearer. The Emperor appeals to all to maintain "loyalty and obedience in these grave times full of confusion, which must not spread to the army and navy."

Austria has handed over the entire control of food supply and distribution to the Czech authorities in Bohemia, a Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says, with the result that 100 carloads of potatoes are on their way to the famishing Austrian capital.

A dispatch from Prague to the same newspaper, dated Oct. 24, says that in compliance with a demand made by American bankers the Czech leaders have given an undertaking that the prospective Czech Government will make every effort to have the new régime in Bohemia come into operation without excesses. The correspondent adds that this is borne out by the entirely calm behavior of the Czechs in Prague, who are entitled to credit, at least for the present, for keeping perfect discipline.

PARIS, Oct. 2[illegible].—Grave troubles have broken out at Budapest as the result of the appointment of Count Julius Andrassy, who is suspected of Germanophile tendencies, to be Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, says a Zurich dispatch to the Matin. A committee of workmen and soldiers has been formed to represent the Extremist Party in impending events.

German newspapers maintain that mutinous Croatian troops are still masters of the city of Fiume, in spite of official statements that they were under control, according to the Zurich correspondent of The Journal, who says that the Croatians have driven the Hungarians from the city.

LONDON, Oct. 28, (British Wireless Service.)—A telegram from Zurich says that the revolutionary movement at Fiume is spreading throughout Croatia, and that Delnice, forty-eight miles east of Fiume, and Segna Ogulim are in the hands of the revolutionists.

Another Zurich dispatch says that Count Tisza, the Hungarian Conservative leader, has declared that in his opinion the conclusion of a separate peace between the Entente and the different nationalities of Austria and Hungary is only a question of time. The Frankfurter Zeitung says, concerning this question:

"We resign ourselves to the complete capitulation of Austria-Hungary within a few days."

SAYS ALLIANCE IS TORN UP.

Guarantees Must Be Exacted of Austria, Paris Paper Asserts.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Referring to the phrase in the Austrian reply "without awaiting the result of other negotiations," the Temps says:

"In these words the son of the Minister who concluded the Austro-German alliance gives official notification that the alliance has been torn up. With a government that flatters itself it still exists in Vienna, with that in Berlin and with that in Constantinople, the only question at the present moment can be to take military guarantees and not negotiate territorial or political stipulations."

It is pointed out generally by the Paris papers that Count Andrassy, the new Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, represents nothing but a nomination by the Austrian Emperor.

"If," says the Journal des Debats, "Secretary Lansing replies, which is not certain, it will be easy for him to say: 'There is no occasion to pursue the subject, as neither Austria-Hungary nor a common Minister of Foreign Affairs exists.'"

BRITISH SET AGAINST RETURNING COLONIES

Allies Will Soon Attain a United Diplomatic Front, It Is Predicted.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Germany is in earnest, declares Dr. Solf, and, in so far as her desire to make peace is concerned, there is here little disposition to doubt his statement. This is particularly true after the publication of the admissions made in von Payer's speech in the Reichstag, which are considered nothing less than revelations of the extremely critical political conditions in the Fatherland.

But whether Germany is equally in earnest both in regard to her acceptance of the Wilsonian points and in regard to the constitutional changes which the President insists upon, is not yet accepted as proven by any save extremists of the Massingham school. The editor of The Nation argues that "a power which addresses an enemy" as Germany has addressed the President "has in effect surrendered its sword to him," and he taunts the so-called "Never Endians" with wanting to destroy Germany. Massingham quotes Lord Milner for his purposes, and exclaims:

"Now that complete disillusion has come to the German people regarding the military system which promised them world power, let us see that the German people do not either sink into anarchy or re-attach themselves to the military party as their only refuge from national destruction."

Discussing Britain's Policy.

In only one respect has The Nation any considerable backing here, and that is in the view that peace is on the march. Political partisanships are responsible for most of the suggestions that the policy of the British Government which it is expected will most probably be outlined in common with that of the other Allies in the reply which will be issued to President Wilson's communication of the German appeal for an armistice, will err on the side of either too great severity or too much clemency.

One of the features of last week was Lord Northcliffe's exposition of his peace program. A cynical member of Parliament said:

"His Lordship's program is so mild by comparison with what the Northcliffian press had prepared us for, that it might have been drafted by Mr. Pringle."

One episode of the week which attracted much attention was The Times' publication of a series of quotations from Lloyd George's speeches which all tended to show the identity of views between the British Prime Minister and the American President.

Oppose Return of Colonies.

Politics also plays a considerable part in the controversy which has arisen over Mr. Balfour's declaration regarding the German colonies. His assertion, which he was at pains to state was purely individual, has been contrasted with Lloyd George's statement that the decisions as to the German colonies would be left to the peace conference.

The overwhelming majority of Englishmen agree with Balfour that the German colonies must not be returned to Germany, but there is some quarrel with his view that the security of the British Empire must be the prime consideration dictating their ultimate ownership. That consideration, it is argued here, cannot, of course, be lost sight of, but others must be taken into account, if Balfour's own differentiation between the terms imperial and imperialistic, as applied to Great Britain and her overseas dominions, is to be rightly observed.

Full Allied Agreement Predicted.

Politics again plays a not inconsiderable part in the attacks made from various quarters on the Government for its alleged neglect to put itself in line with President Wilson. Speaking broadly, it can be safely said that the British policy is not antagonistic to Mr. Wilson's as outlined in his famous fourteen points. Some nice distinctions may be found necessary, as, for example, in the interpretation of the freedom of the seas doctrine; but the best judges here are confident that the two points of view are by no means irreconcilable.

This assertion is, of course, unofficial; for officialdom is at the moment mute; but it is based on information obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from quarters which represent the foundations upon which the British official world is built.

In a certain measure, at least, it is expected that the reply of the European Allies to the American President will represent the actual attainment of a united diplomatic front. The points which will have to be settled at the peace conference will necessarily remain, but unless present expectations are belied the Allies will be found to be in thorough agreement on all essentials of their diplomatic program.

LONDON, Oct. 28, (via Montreal.)—In the House of Commons today Richard Hazleton, National Liberal, asked whether the Government intended after the war to retain the German colonies as British possessions, or whether it was purposed to place them under international control.

Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that no statement with regard to the question could be made at the present time.

In reply to a question by R. P. Houston, Unionist, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government did not contemplate the nationalization of British shipping.

LONDON QUESTIONS SOLF'S ASSURANCES

But Sees Evidence of German Straits in the Berlin Note's Promptness and Brevity.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Morning Post, commenting on the German note to President Wilson, says:

"With significant promptitude, the new German Government has replied to President Wilson. This promptitude may be accepted as convincing evidence at least of the desire and need of Germany to obtain an armistice, but the assurances of Dr. Solf as to the 'far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure' are not very satisfying.

"Nothing has happened yet to suggest that anything fundamental has been changed in Germany, except the expectation of victory. Once out of the present difficulties, the old system, which now tries to efface itself, could be restored; and it is still necessary to assume that Germany's power to do ill deeds will be the limit and the only limit of her ill deeds done. If the German Government means business, it will send plenipotentiaries to attend at Foch's headquarters. But according to the present indications, the rulers of Germany are solely intent upon gaining time."

The Daily News says:

"The brevity of the German reply to President Wilson is the measure of its significance. The President's last note put an end to further argument. Any attempt on the part of the German Government to continue the debate would have been read as a clear proof of its insincerity. If, on the other hand, no reply had been returned, the Allies could hardly have proceeded to formulate armistice terms.

"As it is, it is due to the German Foreign Secretary to say that his note is precisely what the occasion demanded. It wastes no words. It embodies no protest against the undoubted rigor of Wilson's demands."

LONDON, Oct. 28, (Associated Press.)—The Times comments on the German note as follows:

"There is no new viewpoint in the German reply except that it seeks rather crudely to impose upon President Wilson and the Allies the initiation of proposals for an armistice. It is for the Germans to approach the naval and military commanders with their formal petition for a cessation of war."

The Express, enumerating the latest occurrences in Germany, including the reply to President Wilson, exclaims:

"The signs portend enough, pointing to a speedy end of the nightmare and indicating an acceptance of the terms soon to be dictated."

DOOM OF GERMANY SEEN

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

to Germany will be that the German high command shall send emissaries, under a white flag, to learn from Marshal Foch what are his terms of armistice, as Generalissimo of all the allied armies on the western front.

In other words, the next conversation must be on the field of battle between Foch and Hindenburg.

It is felt that only by procedure of this kind can the German people be clearly shown that the initiation of the armistice proposals did not come from the Allies, and that Germany's commanders are suppliants and the Allies victors. Being a military people the Germans will understand such action.

There would, it is believed in the circles from which this information is derived, be manifold dangers in confusing the military situation with political considerations.

The terms of a military armistice are one thing; the conditions of peace are another. Germany's latest note clearly seeks to make her acceptance of armistice terms dependent upon an allied statement of conditions of peace. It is the confident belief here that no opportunity will be given the Junkers of Germany to obtain a cry to rally their countrymen for a last fight.

PARIS AGREES WITH LONDON.

After Austria's Reply Sees Germany Standing Alone.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—It sometimes happens that an inmate of an insane asylum thinks he is a King, puts on a paper crown, and struts in the patients' ward, using the language of royalty. Now comes Andrassy of mad Central Europe, calling himself Minister of Foreign Affairs, and asking an armistice and peace in the name of Austria-Hungary.

But there is no Austria-Hungary. Andrassy himself admits it. In the same note that he claims to speak for the people of what was recently the Dual Monarchy he agrees with President Wilson that the Czechoslavs and Jugoslavs shall be free peoples. But it has been Andrassy's life ambition to be Foreign Minister, and he insists on having his hour among the wreckage—the wreckage of the State of which some cynical diplomat once said it would have to be invented if it did not exist. But the invention has run out, and Austria is no longer needed.

Andrassy's father was one of the signers of the Treaty of Alliance of 1879 between Germany and Austria. In the French republic's opinion the chief interest in the son's note, published this afternoon, is that it is a final, conclusive bit of evidence that the alliance no longer exists, that Germany has lost her last accomplice. What else but complete separation of the Central Powers can Andrassy mean when he says he wants to make a separate peace "without awaiting the results of any other negotiations"?

That is the main point in the Andrassy note. It is accepted here as proof of the greatness of President Wilson's shrewdness in his diplomatic treating with Germany and Austria-Hungary separately.

Andrassy's surprising recognition of the rights of the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs reminds Paris of what Napoleon once said of Austria: "She is always too late with an idea."

There is a quickly manufactured joke in Paris tonight. It is to ask: 'Who is this Andrassy?"

Answer: "He is Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary."

"But there is no Austria-Hungary."

The joke indicates French opinion as to what will be done in the matter. Nobody thinks seriously for a moment that peace suggestions can be entertained from a Government which does not exist, and which practically admits the independence of millions of former subjects it still pretends to speak for.

As to an armistice, that is another question. If the fragments of what was once the Dual Monarchy want to make an unconditional surrender, it is taken for granted that the matter will be left to the military chiefs of the Allies.

A tremendous effect of the Andrassy note on Germany is expected in France. Now that the Hungarian statesman has recognized the rights of the Slavic powers, who knows, asks Paris, but that Solf, or some successor, sooner or later will write a note saying Bavaria ought to be an independent State?

PREDICT QUICK END OF WAR.

Whole Edifice of Central Alliance Crumbling, Paris Believes.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Austrian note has been received here as the beginning of the end, and Americans with whom I have talked believe that the whole edifice of the Central Alliance is crumbling.

Turkey's capitulation is probably imminent.

It is reported that Hindenburg resigned Oct. 15. The Germans, it is believed, cannot maintain military resistance in the face of the general civilian collapse, and the impression in Paris tonight is that there will be an early end of the war on the basis of unconditional surrender.

MILITARY REGIME SEES ITS DOOM

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

politics resulted in his having few, if any, friends in the new Government. His especial enemy was Erzberger, who had long been intent on getting the General's scalp. "I will get him yet," that famous Centre Deputy remarked the other day to a friend in the Reichstag lobby.

Again, the great March-July offensive was Ludendorff's particular work. It is now no secret that Hindenburg was against it, and only consented to its being engaged in after strong pressure, mainly from the Kaiser, had been brought to bear on him, and after the Field Marshal as good as declared that he washed his hands of the consequences.

Latterly Ludendorff's nerves, it is declared, have been badly shaken and he is said to have vacillated much on the question of whether to make peace or continue the war. The placing of the military power under the civil authority of the country is said to have been the final happening which made him decide to resign.

Trace Peace Move to Hindenburg.

Who initiated Germany's peace move? That is a question which is being much discussed in the press and the Reichstag, and it would appear that there is a curious story yet to be told regarding this matter. Herr Noske, a Socialist Deputy, declares that the first action was decided upon at a crown council at the end of September presided over by the Kaiser, at which Hindenburg informed the Hertling Government that he was of the opinion that a new Government capable of negotiating was necessary, and that it should suggest an armistice and make a peace offer to President Wilson.

This view was placed in writing by the representative of the army command before a gathering of members under von Payer on Oct. 2, but I believe I am right in saying that Ludendorff changed his mind about a fortnight ago, and was in favor of continuing the war. It was whispered in Berlin that he advocated another gamble on the western front, and that he wished to send out the fleet at the same time.

Hindenburg, too, by his latest utterances would appear to be endeavoring to rid himself of the responsibility before the public of having suggested peace action, of which there can be little doubt he is in favor at heart, and so relieve the military class of the odium of peace making.

I have said that the domestic position of Germany is serious in the extreme. So people who come from Germany tell me, and this is confirmed by the most recent speeches in the Reichstag and by many articles in the press. "The people are fed up with the old régime," says the Frankfurter Zeitung, roughly, and many papers of moderate views demand that the Kaiser must go.

Kaiser's Fall Urged in Reichstag.

I am told that Ebert's speech in the Reichstag on Wednesday made a tremendous impression throughout the country as a thoroughgoing condemnation of Kaiserism. The extreme Socialists are rampant. Ledebour declared that the only good service which the Kaiser could perform was to renounce his rights, and Cohn improved on that by insisting that the whole dynasty should go.

Kühle, who calls himself a Communist, went much further, and said that the people "demand the abdication of the Kaiser as the man who caused the war." When called to order he added that abdication would not save the Kaiser from being placed on his trial.

"The time has come," he shouted, "to bring about by means of revolution a socialism or fraternity of all peoples in a lasting union of peace and culture."

This temper in the Reichstag, and in the country as well, is being heightened by the wild propaganda of the Conservatives in favor of the old régime, and the Berliner Tageblatt warns them that they are playing with fire. Vorwärts, too, sees serious danger in the situation.

The Kaiser, reports have it, is watching events calmly. His personal attitude, so it is said, is that he is ready to abdicate should that be finally necessary to bring about peace. That attitude is strongly combated by those powerful factors immediately around him, who also are against peace, but it is declared that William II., King of Prussia and German Kaiser, has just as little use for democratic Germany as Democratic Germany has for him.

Hungarian Ban on National Hymn.

The position in Austria-Hungary is making an enormous impression in Germany. The whole German press admits that Emperor Charles is practically a monarch without a country. No section of his once "faithful Austrian and Hungarian subjects" appears to want him.

Indeed, he has been warned off one town on Hungarian soil. It had been arranged that he and Empress Zita should go in a few days to Szegedin, but the Burgomaster of that town has requested the Government to see that the visit is postponed for an indefinite period, "owing to the feeling in the country and having regard for the fact that the enemy stands before our gates."

On the Emperor's visit to Debreczin the singing of the national hymn called forth a storm of protests throughout Hungary. The President of the lower house declared the incident to be "tactless provocation." It is likely that the national hymn will be everywhere suppressed.

All audiences with the Emperor arranged to take place during his stay in the Castle of Gödöllö have been canceled. It looks as if Emperor Charles had been sent to Coventry by both Austria and Hungary.

REPORTS HINDENBURG HAS REACHED ANTWERP

Germans Said to be Preparing Defenses—Dutch Mass Forces on the Frontier.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SLUIS, Holland, Oct. 25.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns here on the frontier that Hindenburg has arrived at Antwerp. Elaborate preparations for defense are in progress, and all German civilians are ordered to leave at once.

Small detachments of fully equipped Germans continue to cross the frontier at Sluis daily. Many are boys of 17.

Holland is again thrilling with military fervor as in 1914, and is preparing to defend her neutrality. Big movements of troops are now open secrets, especially in the direction of the frontier. All leave has been stopped, and the army is to be increased on the Belgian-Dutch frontier, where Germans and Dutch are separated by a barbed wire fence. The Dutch sentries and patrols are very active, and many wear helmets owing to the increasing number of shells bursting on Dutch territory.

Foreigners are no longer allowed within 100 meters of the frontier, but, accompanied by a representative of the Telegraaf, THE TIMES correspondent had ample opportunity of speaking with numerous German officers and soldiers. The main impression gained from these talks is that the "immer feste drauf" idea is still rampant in the German Army. A soldier of the Kaiserliche Marque Elite Corps from Hamburg said the position on the west front was excellent. He hadn't seen any newspapers for weeks, but then German soldiers did not need to read papers. The Vorwärts, he said, had been forbidden in the army, as it had a bad influence on military discipline.

The correspondent was struck with the extraordinary ignorance of the German officers and soldiers on political affairs in Germany. They appeared not to have the rumors of the Kaiser's abdication, and were all convinced that Germany had always fought a war of defense. The officers said Germany could not be beaten, and would fight three years if necessary and until the last man had been killed. They were convinced that Belgium was being evacuated to show the Allies their willingness to comply with President Wilson's wishes.

Both soldiers and officers agreed that the war would be over in a month. One corporal admitted that those who were responsible for the war should be punished, but said, "They must not ask too much of us."

Most of the soldiers seem to be down on Tirpitz, who they say belongs to the Pan Germans and capitalists. One Socialist said, "You can have von Tirpitz and 2 cents thrown in." One of the ringleaders of the Wilhelmshaven mutiny said that the rebels had hoped and trusted the army would follow them. He had only become a Socialist since the war.

The Germans appear to consider themselves justified in requisitioning anything as long as they have a requisition ticket.

THE TIMES correspondent, who was taken for Dutch, was asked to cross the barbed wire and take coffee in a devastated Belgian house.

This dispatch is written at a small Belgian inn on the frontier by the light of gas pipes which came from Bruges.

REICHSTAG IN UPROAR AT SOCIALISTS' WORDS

"Call to Order Won't Save Kaiser from Criminal Court," Cries Ruehle.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28, (Associated Press.)—Exciting scenes occurred in the German Reichstag during the proceedings of the House on Friday and Saturday. Outspoken speeches were indulged in.

In the course of the discussion the Polish Deputy, Korfantz, hotly attacked the Polish policy of the Government. He declared that in Chemnitz alone the War Raw Materials Department sold 8,000,000 marks' worth of carpets and other goods taken from Poland. Seven hundred thousand poor Polish people were carried off to Germany, where they led the life of slaves, while Brig. Gen. Pilsudski of the Polish Legion, whom the Polish nation regarded highly, was still held in the fortress of Magdeburg, despite all appeals. The Deputy concluded:

"We are not blaming the German people for these persecutions, but German militarism. We extend the hand of reconciliation to the German people for the common weal."

The Independent Socialist, Dr. Cohn, who declared that the war was lost after the first battle of the Marne, said that General Ludendorff at the end of September proposed the formation of a government empowered to negotiate an armistice with President Wilson, as it was impossible to guarantee the maintenance of the war much longer.

"The question cannot longer be evaded," said Dr. Cohn. "War with the Hohenzollerns or peace without the Hohenzollerns. World revolution will follow on world imperialism and world militarism, and we will overcome them. We extend our hand to our friends beyond the frontier in this struggle."

The speech was received with such commotion, cries of "shame" and applause, that the Vice-President threatened to have the Chamber cleared.

Another Socialist, Otto Ruehle, was called to order for declaring that the Emperor must abdicate. He retorted: "A call to order won't save him from the Criminal Court."

The house debated the bill amending the Constitution which was passed Saturday. Several speakers displayed anxiety to show that the reforms were not dictated by the enemy, but had been advocated since the Spring of 1917.

The Conservative Herr von Graefe complained that the proposed reforms would destroy all the crown influence and declared that the Conservative Party would refuse to co-operate in such a break with the past.

State Secretary Groeber and War Minister Major Gen. Scheuch both declared that there was nothing in the reforms which could endanger the firm structure of the army or the personal relationship between the Prussian King and the officers.

The Vorwärts in an account of Saturday's meeting of the Reichstag, says Edward Bernstein, the Independent Socialist leader, complained that the Government proposals constituted only half way reforms, because in giving a voice to the Bundesrat in questions of war, peace, and treaties the people were deprived of being able to render the decision.

"After all," Bernstein added, "the Kaiser finally retains the reins and can impart a spirit to the enemy which is extremely dangerous for democracy. President Wilson refuses to negotiate with those at the head of affairs, and we must meet him if we desire peace."

GERMAN PRESS FEARS DEMANDS OF ALLIES

Reichstag Votes to Refrain from Discussing President Wilson's Note.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Berlin says that a proposal that President Wilson's note to Germany should not be discussed in the Reichstag was adopted by that body at a meeting held on Friday. The Conservatives and Independent Socialists voted against it.

President Wilson's note was printed textually in the German newspapers on Thursday evening and Friday morning. The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin printed the English text alongside the note in German.

Aside from the Junker organs, which proclaimed the necessity of every man coming to the front for the Emperor and the empire, many papers apparently contemplate without excessive lament the prospective disappearance of the Hohenzollern dynasty. The Emperor's abdication is again strongly rumored to be impending.

It is noteworthy that the Frankfurter Zeitung hints at a coming "sacrifice" with comparative equanimity. Both the Berlin and Frankfort Stock Exchanges showed an improved tendency as a result of President Wilson's note.

Fears are not concealed that the Entente conference at Paris will put forward demands "incompatible with German honor," but the anxiety to know the exact terms of the associated Governments puts everything else in the background.

"Anger and shame are bad counselors," says the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, which is content to leave the decision to the army leaders. It is a significant sign of the times that Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky's pamphlet, blaming the German Government for starting the world war and saying that Great Britain did everything possible to avert it, has been permitted to reappear in Germany.

As a consequence of the reorganization of the Government of the Kingdom of Saxony, all the Ministers have resigned, the Saxon State Gazette has announced, according to advices from Dresden. King Friedrich August has accepted the resignations of the Premier and Minister of Finance, it is said.

KAISER MIGHT BECOME HEREDITARY PRESIDENT

Ruler Quoted as Wishing Not to "Abandon My Sorely Tried People."

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Emperor William has no intention of abdicating, but is willing, if it is for the good of the people, to ordain that his rights shall be reframed, according to a statement attributed to German court circles. The Emperor is said to have remarked:

"I will not abandon my sorely tried people, but, if necessary, I am ready to become something like a hereditary president of a German republic like the Kings of England, Belgium, and Italy."

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Roster of military units and of commanders in General Pershing's army, Current History Magazine for October—25 cents at news stands.—Advt.

LILLE ACCLAIMS HER DELIVERERS

Stages an Imposing Pageant in Honor of the British Fifth Army.

BIRDWOOD PRESENTS FLAG

City in Exchange Gives a Memorial Standard to the British Commander.

VAST CROWDS AT CEREMONY

Silvery Chorus of Women's Cheers Rises from the Beflagged Grand' Place.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, Oct. 28.—German gunners and machine gun rearguards are obeying the order recently transmitted to them from General Headquarters, that they must not allow their fighting spirit to be lowered by the prospects of peace or politics.

Hindenburg approves these peace efforts, says this order, but expects the German Army to obey him in bad days as in good, and the soldiers are asked to go on fighting bravely, so that even now they may obtain an honorable peace.

The German rearguards are fighting hard and bravely to make a screen behind which preparations for a general retreat may be made, and around Tournai and Valenciennes they are holding out stubbornly to gain time.

Yesterday and last night the German artillery—mostly, I believe, with single guns left from batteries on the move—maintained a heavy barrage fire on the positions and villages along the British Second, Third, and Fifth Army fronts, and there was a German counterattack on the village of Famars, south of Valenciennes, as the result of which the enemy succeeded in gaining the northern part of that place.

The Gordon Highlanders went forward from the southern streets of the place to drive them out and after fierce and close fighting with machine guns and bayonets, when many of the enemy had been killed, recaptured their positions.

Fierce concentrations of shellfire on the bridgeheads of the River Rhonelle have made the crossing of that stream difficult and hazardous, but in spite of this fire the British engineers have established bridges at several points. So far, it seems, only patrols have crossed east and north of Maresches, as the enemy is still holding this line with many machine guns.

All this is, as I have said, no indication of a German plan to defend the present positions to the last, but it is a covering battle for the eastward movement of material and men. It is a grim defense, all the same, and no fun for troops like the 51st Division of Highlanders, who have been in this army of pursuit, following up the enemy and routing him out of his holes—nests from which comes a deadly spray of machine-gun bullets.

Lille Again Welcomes Deliverers.

So the war goes on for a while; but, upon my word, it looked in Lille today as though peace had already come. For there was a pageant in Lille, and all the town was hung with flags, more richly spread than when I went into the city on the morning of its liberation, and hundreds of thousands of people were in the streets again, as on that day a week ago, and crowded in every window, and in every high balcony, and only the centre of the Grand Place, around the Statue of Liberty placed there in the time of the French Revolution, was empty.

It was empty because it had been left free for the entry of British troops in triumphant procession when the city of Lille was to receive the flags of the Fifth Army from its Commander, General Birdwood, as a souvenir of the men who had liberated it from hostile rule.

It looked like peace, and the pageantry of peace, although only a few miles away men were still falling under machine-gun fire. There was a glint of sunshine in all the windows of Lille, and blue sky above the housetops, and a warm, moist wind from which fluttered down patches of bright gold from yellowing trees. There seemed to be a song in the air—a song of peace after these years of war, rising from the hearts of the people who were glad after their long suffering. For them the worst of the war was at an end, and here today they gathered to give praise to the men who had released them from its shell.

Stands had been built and draped with the British colors in the Grand' Place. They were crowded with British Generals and staffs from the Fifth Army and other armies, divisions, and corps, and with thousands of citizens of Lille.

I stood on the steps of an old building looking down upon the joyous assemblage.

Fit Background for a Pageant.

The scene looked as though it had been arranged by some master of historical pageantry with a sense of drama. On one side were the ruins of the old Town Hall of Lille, burned out by the Germans—by accident, I think—two years ago, the gaunt skeleton of the building reminding one of all the ruins through which we struggled to this city. On the other side was the old Bourse, with high brown steps and tall, fantastic chimney pots, and dormer windows filled with women and children. Behind that rose the tower of the new Bourse and part of a big white building, richly sculptured, which was the new theatre of Lille, never played in by French actors, but opened by the enemy with some Wagner pieces.

The Grand' Place of Lille is surrounded by handsome buildings, some of them built a century or more before the Revolution, some of them modern, with high roofs and low roofs, irregular on the skyline. The sunshine of this Autumn day splashed across the house fronts, and its light was on the golden letters of one place called the Café de la Paix. Some British airplanes came as patrols above the square, showing their diaphanous wings in the sunlight, swooped low, turned somersaults above the telegraph wires, and did other boyish stunts over the heads of the people, who waved handkerchiefs and flags and cheered to them and laughed up to them.

Procession Enters the Square.

The Bishop of Lille came into the square, and the tall old Prefect and many dignitaries of the town, strange to see in their black coats and tall hats. They grouped themselves around the flag of Lille which they were to give to the Fifth Army in exchange for an army flag.

There was a long wait, and then around the corner of the Rue Nationale came a number of horsemen with pennons fluttering. They were spaced as in some pageant, and at the head of them rode General Birdwood—"Birdie" of the Dardanelles and the Australian Corps, the new commander of the Fifth Army. Behind him was General Aiken of the Eleventh Corps and other Generals and staff officers.

A Silver Chorus of Cheers.

Cheers rose from every window and balcony of the Grand' Place, and from the crowds around the square, and thousands of flags fluttered. They were shrill cheers, like silver horns blowing, for in Lille there are more women now than men. The British Generals and their officers carried great bouquets of flowers, and they saluted the crowds, looking up to the high balconies with smiling eyes. Ten orderlies ran out to their horses' heads, and they dismounted, and General Birdwood advanced on foot to the Mayor of Lille and his Councilors and gave them the flag of the Fifth Army, speaking in French and expressing the gladness of the British Army at the liberation of Lille and the admiration of that army for the courage of its citizens. There was an exchange of flags, and the silver cheers rang out again, and all the Grand' Place was twinkling with little flags.

Then came the march past of the troops, and that was what went most to the hearts of the crowds in Lille, for these were the men who had fought for them through four years of the war in many battles, in dark days, through fire and blood.

Some of us knew more about that than the people of Lille, though they guessed we had seen these men on the battlefields and in places which belong to them in remembrance of history, in the mud of Flanders and the craters of the Somme, around Ypres and Arras and Amiens.

Soldiers in Holiday Trim.

From their own homes it is a long way to Lille. It was a four years' journey, and many fell on the way, but today these men marched with a glint in their eyes, with chins up and chests thrown out, as though it had been an easy way, and no further than from Charing Cross to the Bank, with no barbed wire in between. They wore their steel helmets, and their jaws were square in the straps—these boys who had never dreamed of soldiering five years ago.

They were lean and hard, as men who had lost something of their boyhood, though many were boys; but they had cleaned off the dirt of battle and were wonderfully smart. Even their old field kitchens, which had gone down many dirty roads, with 5.9 guns around, were polished up and had a shining look, and their guns were pretty toys in their bright polish and did not speak of death nor of the mangling of human flesh.

They came with their bands at the head of each battalion and played old English march tunes to the people of Lille, and then suddenly, as they passed the Statue of Liberty, The Marseillaise. It was as though some electric spark had fired the crowd.

They rose and cheered louder than before with shrill fervor, and then thousands of voices took up the old hymn which once sang of revolt, and now sings of liberty and love of France, and its music passed down the streets with passion in it.

Some Irish pipers passed, playing their pipes to the tune of "Cock o' the North," and again the people of Lille were stirred by the spirit of the music, which this time spoke to them of war and the march of fighting men over hillsides where shells are screaming. For all that was in the Irish pipes whatever tune they played.

The soldiers had flags in their belts and rifles, and flowers on their guns and wagons. For nearly two hours they passed and passed—riflemen and gunners and Red Cross men and Red Cross ambulances, engineers and signalers and cyclists, field batteries and howitzers—brigade by brigade, and it was good to see those men who had fought in many battles in receipt of the homage of the people they had helped to save. It was a day of festival and thanksgiving in Lille, and we saw the pride of England in its streets.

Three Days of Hard Fighting.

Oct. 27—Since Friday morning there has been continuous fighting north and south of Valenciennes, which is now closely invested by our troops of the First Army. In these operations more than 10,000 prisoners and many guns have fallen into our hands, and the First, Third, and Fourth Armies captured many small towns and villages between Le Quesnoy and Valenciennes.

By a further advance this morning troops of the First Army, after hard fighting around a place called Caumont Farm, captured the village of Artres, across the Ecaillon River, and established a bridgehead over another stream east of the village. They pushed on north of Artres, getting positions on high ground, where they took fifty more prisoners and thereby outflanked bodies of German troops lining the road with strong defenses, so that they were compelled to retreat hurriedly to Mareschies, dropping their machine guns and flinging away their kits. Other British troops surrounded and took the village of Famars, north of Artres, and the hillock called Mont Houy, and are moving forward to seize the crossings of the little River Rhonelle eastward.

These movements bring the British close to the southern edge of Valenciennes on the east side of the Scheldt, and make the German occupation of that city untenable if we are able to hold this ground.

Fight to Retard Retreat.

It is evident that the enemy is being hustled in advance of his time table of retreat, and, under orders from their high command, the German troops are making fierce counterattacks in order to hold us back as long as possible. After violent bombardment yesterday evening with field batteries and heavy trench mortars, a strong counterattack was launched upon the Third Army front on the line of the railway north of Le Quesnoy, but in spite of powerful forces and most determined courage this attempt was repulsed, with severe losses to the enemy, whose ranks were mowed down by rifle and machine-gun fire.

After this failure the enemy withdrew, leaving many dead in front of our positions and carrying away his wounded, and during the night his guns continued to bombard our lines and the village of Salesnes, further back. This afternoon another counterattack was delivered against the troops of the First Army, with the object of retaking the ground which they had captured this morning and to beat them back from the bridgeheads of the Rhonelle River. Some of the advanced posts were driven in, but the British still hold their general line of advance secure. This morning the investment of Valenciennes was made closer by one body of troops crossing the Scheldt at the village of Trith, east of Denain, in spite of the enemy's violent opposition with machine-gun fire.

While this fighting was in progress a remarkable scene was taking place in Denian, which was recently captured by the 4th Division of Canadians after severe resistance by the enemy outside and in its streets. Many hundreds of people were in the town during this battle, living down in cellars while the shellfire passed over the housetops and machine guns made a tattoo from their windows and roofs. When the enemy retreated at last, he left a number of machine gunners as rearguard, and these men fought to the last. When the Canadians entered to take possession of the town, some fierce fighting took place around the church, and then, when the last shots were fired, the civilians came out of their cellars shouting and cheering and weeping.

Cheer for Canadians.

While they cheered among the Canadians in their steel hats who came to rescue them, they gave the men coffee, but could not offer them food, for they had none; and the Canadians did not stay, but after drinking the coffee and shaking hands with the women, who patted their muddy uniforms and poured out their thanks, they said:

"Now we must be getting on after old Heinie," as they call the Germans, "because we want to finish this war, don't you see, madame?"

So those hard, tough men went on again after the enemy and drove him to the outskirts of Valenciennes, where he is now more closely pressed.

But today these very men came back for a while to take part in a thanksgiving ceremony by the people of Denain, of which they were heroes. It was a touching episode in this war, and I saw that some of the soldiers had wet eyes now and then. Denain is not a pretty town. It is in the coal-mining region of France, and, like most coal-mining villages in the world, with rows of red brick cottages beyond slag heaps and factory chimneys, leading up to the big church which is the centre of life and spirituality of the town. The church is ugly also, and with none of the beauty of mediaeval architecture, but there is a spiritual beauty here today—the gratitude of many hearts redeemed by the courage of men from four years of servitude and horror, and thanksgiving for the mercy that had come to them somehow or other.

The people of Denain, poor though they are, and still half starved, had found or bought or made thousands of flags, English flags and French flags, and had hung them across the streets and from the windows of the houses. Outside the church and down the high street the Canadian soldiers of the 4th Division were lined up, and fine, grim fighting men they looked in their steel helmets, like seventeenth century men-at-arms.

Girls' Bouquets for Soldiers.

Outside the church there was a group of priests in gold-worked vestments glinting in the Autumn sun that pierced through the mists, and behind them a row of girls dressed as Alsatian maids, with colored frocks, and big silk bows on their heads; and each of them carried a large bouquet of flowers for one of the officers of the Canadian corps as a tribute to heroes.

General Currie, the Canadian Corps commander, and the General commanding the 4th Canadian Division came with their Brigadiers and other Generals and staff officers, and then came a young English Captain who was received with a royal salute by the Canadian soldiers. It was the Prince of Wales, and one of the Alsatian girls went to him and put a great bouquet in his arms, and he bowed low and smiled his thanks. Masses of flowers were given to the Canadian officers, and there came up a little procession of old men in black, bearing a banner, which they gave to the General commanding the division as a gift from the town of Denain to the Province of Quebec. They were veterans of the war of 1870, and for the second time they had been delivered from the Germans.

The doors of the church were wide open, and the officers and old men and women followed the Prince of Wales inside, while the priests, in their gold vestments, went to the altar and praised God for this deliverance and day of joy. It was in the church around which there had been bloody fighting a few days ago, and in the roof over the high altar was a big shellhole, showing what had happened then. Not far away, up by Valenciennes, the enemy was still fighting, and Denain was within range of his gunfire. But there was no sound of war in the church. There was music of women's voices, singing very sweetly old songs of praise; and on the altar the chanting of the priests.

The women's voices were so full of emotion and beautiful in their harmony that all the Canadian soldiers in the church sat very still and in their eyes, the eyes of men who have seen the worst things of war, its most bloody cruelties, there crept a melting look, and they bowed their heads below that high, thrilling melody, which was like running water to wash away the wounds of war.

Tribute by French Priest.

One of the priests turned to the crowd of soldiers and to the young Prince among them, and in a loud voice said, "Merci." And then, with an eloquence that was not studied but from the heart, this man who had seen the suffering of his people in this town, thanked England for what she had done for France, and acclaimed the valor of the Canadians who were the rescuers of Denain, and reminded the Prince of Wales that though in old days England and France had fought each other because of rival interests and ambitions, yet now, when the liberty of civilization was threatened, England and France had united and fought side by side.

The priest spoke the word "England" with love in his voice, and gave his gratitude to those brave, dogged men of England who, through four years of war, had given their blood without stint because of their ideals. I cannot translate his words or summarize them; but, as he spoke them in French, they were very moving.

Then, suddenly, as he ended, there was loud music in the church of Denain, and perhaps it was a music never heard before in any church of France. For a band of Canadians struck up the "Marseillaise," and the notes of that hymn of revolution and liberty, which is now the hymn of France, rang out with its strange passion and exultation and filled the sanctuary.

Outside there was another band, and Canadian Scots, with their drums and fifes, stirred the enthusiasm of the people to a high pitch.

There was a march past the Prince of Wales, beneath the empty pedestal where once there had been a statue to General Villars, Liberator of France. The Germans have taken the statue away, but there was something strangely significant in that procession past its pedestal by the men who had rescued Denain from the German scourge.

ALLIES TO BASE ALL ON ENEMY SUBMISSION

May Allow Germany a Voice on Terms, It Is Said, if She Yields Completely.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—There is no fixed plan or program in anybody's mind as to the procedure for this week at the allied conference in which the civil and military chiefs will meet Colonel House, but there is a definite impression that progress will be made.

Colonel House's arrival has been favorably received, as affording an opportunity for establishing a solid understanding among the European Allies themselves and between them and America.

The Premier and Ministers will exchange ideas with each other and with Colonel House. If Germany agrees to what will be undoubtedly tantamount to a military surrender it would open the way for her to have a voice, if not a vote, in the settlement of details based on the principles of President Wilson's fourteen points. Such an acceptance by Germany would, according to the view of some Americans here, make for unity among the Allies and America for getting Germany in the broad spirit of President Wilson's speech of Sept. 27.

The procedure outlined above has one distinct advantage. With Germany, nobody is willing to take any chances so long as she is in the field with an organized and efficient military power. If she accepts the condition precedent, many believe it would open the way for harmonizing the allied viewpoints, and if Germany had meanwhile adopted a representative Government and got rid of Kaiserism, as the more optimistic believe to be possible, her voice would not be disregarded in the subsequent negotiations, and America's influence with her associates for such moderation as would make for a permanent and sound peace would be increased.

The European Allies and America agree on the main object to be attained, which is an enduring world peace based on liberty and justice; but there may be divergent opinions as to the best method to bring this about. It is believed that the meeting and conference, face to face will clear away misunderstandings and reconcile the various viewpoints, if Germany yields on the essential point of military surrender.

America will be represented in the conferences by Colonel House, Generals Bliss and Pershing, and Admiral Benson.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 26th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 16.91 cents per pound.—Advt.

ASSERT HINDENBURG WILL BE NEXT TO GO

Fall of Ludendorff, the Popular Idol, Shakes Germany Profoundly.

RULED LIKE A DICTATOR

Overthrew Bethmann and Kuehlmann, Says Wolff—Lossberg May Succeed Him.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 28.—Theodor Wolff, in the Berliner Tageblatt, says that the political atmosphere has been very thundery in the last few days and that Hindenburg and Ludendorff came to Berlin and were received by the Kaiser. Everyone knows, he asserts, that Ludendorff changed his mind regarding the question of an armistice.

On Friday it was reported that President Wilson demanded complete surrender, but that the army refused, when the storm in the conservative, Pan-German and big industrial press increased in strength and there was no longer any doubt that Ludendorff opposed the constitutional change. The Government, however, decided not to remain weakly silent and Prince Max gave orders from his bed, where he was suffering from influenza. Wolff continues:

The man who leaves his place so begrudgingly has ruled Germany for more than two years like a dictator and the public, which could only be scantily informed, has only partially understood the force of this dictatorship, its applications and its workings.

"Wolff says that Ludendorff was responsible for von Bethmann Hollweg's fall as chancellor and also for von Kühlemann's as foreign secretary, especially after the latter had stated that the war could not be won on the battlefield.

The Frankfurter Zeitung6s Berlin correspondent, Herr Stein, says that Ludendorff failed hopelessly in the political sphere in spite of the "wonders" he brought about by his military skill. His fall may be considered as signifying, Stein continues, that an attempt was made to undermine the new Government, but failed.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung breaks out in angry abuse and says:

"This is the thanks for Tannenberg! This man, the hero of the German Army and people, is to be sacrificed to the will of the enemy, who has been beaten by him in a hundred battles."

It is a lie, says the paper, to assert that this was not due to Wilson's influence.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28, (Associated Press.)—The question is heard on all sides is whether Field Marshal von Hindenburg will follow in the footsteps of Ludendorff. The Rhenish Westphalian Zeitung of Essen claims to know that he will be the next sacrifice to the new régime.

Nothing except the abdication of the German Emperor or the retirement of Field Marshal von Hindenburg could have struck the German public imagination more forcefully than the resignation of Ludendorff, the popular idol in Germany. As the Vorwärts puts it, the resignation of Ludendorff means that the military element in Germany henceforth is divested of political influence.

Vorwärts, which has no regret for the departure of the army leader, says:

"What has happened was bound to happen, even if Germany had won. The German social democracy was determined not to permit a German victory being turned into a victory under the old system."

The newspaper hints that "much more in the same direction remains to be done."

The Essen Allgemeine Zeitung mentions General von Lossberg, Chief of the Staff of the Sixth Army, as the successor to Ludendorff. General von Lossberg is credited with being the inventor of the "movable defense system."

Georg Bernhard, writing in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, while acclaiming Ludendorff as one of the saviors of the Fatherland from "enemy devastation," says the fact that he conceived himself to be omniscient and omnipotent brought about his doom.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—General Ludendorff resigned as First Quartermaster General because the military authorities were placed under civilian control, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, which adds that he has returned to Great Headquarters to take leave of the army and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who remains as Chief of the Army.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The State Department had advices from The Hague late this afternoon stating that General von Lossberg has been appointed in place of General Ludendorff. Earlier advices to the Department from the same capital stated that General Ludendorff had resigned after a disagreement with Prince Maximilian, the Imperial Chancellor, over acceptance of President Wilson's peace conditions.

FORM HUNGARIAN ASSEMBLY.

Council of Workmen and Soldiers Also Organized at Budapest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Diplomatic advices from Switzerland today indicated that the revolutionary situation in Hungary had gotten out of the hands of the leaders of the independent movement.

"Serious events," said one diplomatic dispatch, "have taken place at Budapest since Oct. 23. Berlin telegrams state that a pacific revolution has been accomplished. A Hungarian National Council, lately formed, intends to assume the government of the country and to fill the place of both the Ministry and the Chamber of Deputies. Up to the present time the head of this movement appears to have been Count Michel Karolyi.

"Delegates of Count Karolyi's party and of the Radical and Socialist Parties assembled on the night of Oct. 25 and decided upon the formation of a Hungarian Assembly, presided over by Count Karolyi. This assembly addressed a pressing appeal to the Hungarian peoples which demands that an immediate end should be put to the present methods of government and to parliamentary corruption, and also that the independence of Hungary should be immediately secured.

"The appeal says that an immediate end is to be put to 'a war which can bring no good,' and that the alliance with Germany must be broken. The Chamber of Deputies will be abolished. The right of peoples to dispose of themselves will be recognized in the interests of all Hungarian populations which do not speak the Magyar language, in conformity with President Wilson's principles.

"Hungary," it says, "will send a delegation to the peace conference, this delegation to include only absolute partisans of disarmament, of obligatory arbitration and of the liberty of nations. The national representation will solely decide on peace and war.

According to information received at Berne, Emperor Charles gave an audience on Oct. 26 to Count Karolyi, Count Batthyanyi, Vice President of the Karolyi Party, and Ugron Pomerly, Home Minister. Count Karolyi brought to the sovereign's knowledge the decision taken by the National Assembly, declaring that this assembly intended to assume single-handed the country's destiny.

"It is considered in Budapest that the creation of the Hungarian national assembly marks the final rupture between Count Karolyi and Count Andrassy.

"The papers have freed themselves from the censorship and printed at the top of their columns: 'This paper was not passed by the censor.' They declare that in the future they will not tolerate a censorship of any kind.

"The Hungarian youth is being organized, and seems to make a point of adopting the traditions of 1848. In the afternoon of the 25th young Hungarians organized an important manifestation. They formed in large cortège and walked down the Budapest streets. The students demand the end of the war and the complete independence of Hungary.

"On Friday 200 officers went to the Club of the Catholic Party and made a demonstration in favor of peace.

"It is considered that Count Karolyi no longer controls the situation. The Hungarian National Assembly dictates every step. It is announced also that a council of workmen and soldiers has been formed in Budapest, which points to the existence of a Bolshevist movement in Hungary."

A recuperative diet in influenza. Horlick's Malted Milk, very digestible.—Advt.

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Turner can have your building well under way before severe winter weather—*and 13 per cent. winter work without penalty for delayed completion*, shows that Jack Frost doesn't affect Turner's delivery dates.

TURNER Construction Co

Future of Cotton.

Survey of cotton industry in the United States in The Annalist this week. On news stands, 10 cents; $4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WHO'S GETTING IT?

Many machine-made clothes for men that once began at $25 now begin at $28 or $30. Ours are hand-tailored, yet begin at $25 as usual. We at least do not have to explain.

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Take two small pieces of absorbent cotton. Gently form each into an oval shape, of a size to pass easily into the entrance of the nostrils. Wet them with Kolynos Liquid and put one in each nostril. They will be held in place by the curving wings of the nose and the pocket at its point.

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You will find Kolynos Dental Cream and Kolynos Liquid for sale in drug and department Stores generally.

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New Haven, Conn.
U. S. A.

807 NAMES IN NEW ARMY CASUALTY LISTS—TOTAL NOW UP TO 62,441

42 Killed, 94 Dead of Wounds And 414 Wounded in New Army Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The War Department gave out two casualty lists today, which contained 807 names, bringing the total for the army up to 58,539, including 229 reported lost on the Otranto. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued, but the total previously announced for that arm was 3,902. The total for the army and marines is now 62,441.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 42 killed in action, 94 died of wounds, 11 died of accident, 144 died of disease, 92 severely wounded, 165 wounded to a degree undetermined, 157 slightly wounded, 97 missing, and 5 prisoners.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Oct. 28.	Total.
Killed in action	10,478	42	10,515
Lost at sea	*623	..	623
Died of wounds	3,850	94	3,944
Died of accident and other causes	1,154	11	1,165
Died of disease	3,294	144	3,438
Total	19,394	291	19,685
Wounded	32,295	414	32,709
Missing, including prisoners.	6,043	102	6,145
Total	57,732	807	58,539

*Includes 229 lost on the Otranto.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident and Other Causes.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED OCT. 28.

NEW YORK CITY.

ARMSTRONG, W. D.; J. Armstrong, 82 Warren St..(WL)
BARRY, D. C.; Mrs. M. A. McGuire, 550 W. 172d St.—Lt.
BARNES, J. J.; E. Barnes, 424 E. 66th St.—Lt.(WL)
BECHTOLD, W.; Mrs. E. Corrivean, 559 W. 125th St.—Sgt.
BROWN, S.; Miss B. Klebanow, 130 E. Broadway..(WU)
BURNLEY, L.; Mrs. A. Burnley, 414 E. 163d St..(WU)
BURNS, W. F.; Mrs. J. Burns, 425 40th St., B'klyn..(DW)
CALLAHAN, A. F.; Mrs. M. Callahan, 1,080 Greene Av., Brooklyn—Corp.
CARCOTHERS, S.; Mrs. C. S. Carothers, 1,262 44th St., Brooklyn.
COHEN, DAVID; J. Cohen, 103 E. 2d St.
COLLINS, E.; Mrs. K. Collins, 555 W. 53d St.
CONNORS, F. J.; C. Connors, 44 Van Cortlear Place —Sgt.
CONWELL, W. F.; Mrs. M. Conwell, 9,022 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.
CREAN, N. F.; N. J. Crean, 56 W. 98th St.—Corp..(WU)
CUTULI, J.; Mrs. L. Cutuli, 49 Underhill Av., Brooklyn
DAY, F. J.; Mrs. A. Day, 24 Sherman St., Brooklyn..(WL)
DE SILVA, J. J.; P. De Silva, 331 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn
DUDZINSKI, F.; Miss M. Dudzinski, 8,815 33d Av., Brooklyn
EUELL, P., Jr.; P. Euell, Sr., 946 St. Nicholas Av...(DW)
FAY, W. V.; Mrs. L. Fay, 531 Greene St., Richmond Hill
FEITNER, J.; Mrs. A. Feitner, 421 W. 48th St...(MA)
FICHTNER, F. J.; W. O. Kells, 11 Brook St., Tompkinsville
FINUCANE, W. G.; Mrs. J. W. Finucane, 530 E. 58th St.
GILDEA, C. B.; Mrs. C. B. Gildea, 318 W. 15th St..(WU)
GRAHAM, W.; Mrs. G. Graham, 2,015 52d St., Brooklyn—Corp.
GREY, P. P.; Mrs. A. Grey, 453 49th St., Brooklyn
GOERKE, C.; D. Mangogue, 244 W. 114th St.
GORDON, C.; Mrs. B. Gordon, 139 Prospect Av., Brooklyn
GORMAN, R. J.; N. Phelan, 148 Lexington Av...(WU)
HAHN, A. J.; Mrs. M. Gowert, Bay View Hotel, Sheepshead Bay—Corp.
HENNEFELD, E.; L. Hennefeld, 2,026 Lexington Av..(WS)
HIRSCH, NATHAN; B. Hirsch, 1,038 Hoe Av.
HOWE, E. C.; Mrs. G. Hollings, 452 Washington Av., Brooklyn
HORPEL, O. F.; Mrs. G. F. Horpel, 1,150 Teller Av., Corp.
HUNT, F. V.; Mrs. L. Monahan, 412 Vanderbilt St., Brooklyn—Sgt.
HUSCK, IGNAC; M. Bona, 342 E. 39th St.
HUSSION, M.; Mrs. B. Driscoll, 410 Richmond Av., Port Richmond—Corp.
JAMES, E. M.; E. James, 163 10th St., Brooklyn..(WL)
JULIS, RAPHAEL; M. Julis, 111 Eldridge St.
KARAKISSES, T.; J. Karakisses, 90 Oliver St.—Corp.
KEATING, P. M.; A. K. Barrett, 247 E. 49th St.—Corp.
KEENAN, R.; Mrs. E. Keenan, 395 Cherry St.
KIRSTEAD, A.; Mrs. A. B. Mills, 2,514 Creston Av..(WU)
KNUDSEN, J.; Mrs. S. Knudsen, 311 48th St., Brooklyn—Corp.
KRAUSE, T. W.; F. C. Krause, 460 Pulaski St., Brooklyn
LAUER, OSCAR; I. Lauer, 1,261 Franklin Av.
LAURSEN, AXEL; J. D. Reed, 907 5th Av.
LENZA, VITO; Mrs. A. Lenza, 8 Van Duzer St., Tompkinsville
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AMERICANS' DRIVE FREES 45 TOWNS

Germans Have Sent More Than 25 Divisions in Attempt to Check Advance.

AIDED BY WOODED TERRAIN

Machine-Gun Nests in Trees Among the Traps Our Troops Are Encountering.

40,000 ENGINEERS ENGAGED

Improvised Roads on Soft Soil Are Built Under Fire—One Laid Over Captured Shells.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERDUN, Oct. 26.—Big German guns are worrying the weary stones of this torn city, rent and tortured by four years and more of war. Here one screams into a moss-covered stone pile marking what once was some one's handsome home, and because the ruin is already complete it does no more harm.

Another bumps its way through the rusty skeleton of what was once a pretty railroad station and for the thousandth time wracks the battered wreck. Another sticks its nose against the noble rampart of the ancient wall and tumbles into the moat as if recognizing the uselessness of spending its message of hate against the stones the Germans have tried so hard to reach in times gone by.

What could be more weird than to stand in this silent city, the historic corpse of the world's greatest slaughter, the graveyard, too, of the Germans' fondest hopes, and hear the oppressive quiet, broken by the ugly whining of the enemy's 210s coming from over the hills to the northeast?

Over these hills, whose scarred rims are torn so that the sky line looks much like a misused saw, the Americans are tearing their way into the vitals of the German Army. It is the toughest job that they ever undertook. It is one of the toughest that ever soldiers tried. The terrain is just one hill after another, one ledge rising beyond the next, with tattered woods giving the enemy the best of shelter for his machine guns.

Hammer-and-Tongs Battle.

North of Douaumont, the grave of armies, and to the east and west for three days, we have been biting into the enemy's line, which he holds so heavily, protecting the main artery of his armies on the western front. Every tool of war the Kaiser has is pitted against the youths from across the sea; against this array our strongest weapon is the innate belief of our fighters that they naturally can stand the grueling affair longer than Heinie can.

It is a hammer-and-tongs military show up there where we have just come from. We get the Bois Belleau, for instance, and then the enemy drives us out. We drive him out, and then he gasses it. We get out, and when the gas is gone start back to find new machine guns brought up.

It is the same sort of thing in the Bois Wavrille, Bois d'Etraye, and numerous other woods that crown the battered hills rising east of the Meuse Valley, seeming to frown in all disapproval of the terrific fighting for the privilege of resting on their heights.

No longer do Americans take any stock in the talk of low German morale. I believe an American information officer summed it up this morning in a report which said of our prisoners:

"They talk much of lessened morale, of which state of mind they gave no evidence on the battlefield."

Illustrating the fighting abilities of the Germans, as well as the nature of the warfare our boys are up against, take the case of a trap into which our men ran yesterday in the Bois Belleu. After Pershing's men had swept through the hills, the Germans came up from deep dugouts, the mouths of which were camouflaged, and climbed to platforms concealed between trees and fired machine guns upon the Americans who had passed. This, of course, meant death, or at least capture, for the Germans, but no fewer than twenty-four of these platforms were found in this wood.

The Germans have often used machine guns from trees, but this is the first time such an elaborate method has been used. Some stout platforms had crews of seven men each, manning three large machine guns.

The Germans know every inch of ground over which we are fighting, and are enabled to make their artillery fire very accurate. In addition, it is heavy, and the enemy is expending an enormous amount of ammunition against our men fighting northeast of Verdun.

Phone Line Cut 28 Times.

I give this instance to depict the violence of the shellfire. Behind the attacking troops run telephone lines, and the wireless has been set up. Yesterday during one attack lasting two and a half hours the telephone line was cut twenty-three times by shells, and nineteen Signal Corps men were killed in repairing it. One wireless apparatus was downed seven times in two hours.

Alarmed by the pressure of our troops, the Germans yesterday put in 800 Prussian shock troops, who gained only a temporary success, being driven back within an hour. On this front the Germans late yesterday put in a fresh divisions against the American divisions.

The fighting is no less severe west of the Meuse, where the Germans are contesting bitterly every foot of ground we gain and hurling frequent attacks against us. For the last twenty-four hours there has been almost constant fighting for possession of Belle Joyeuse Farm, which we have captured twice and as many times have lost.

We have had Grand Pré free from Germans three times. Twice they have come back, but now they are out and we hold a handsome margin north of the ruins of this once pretty Aire Valley town.

Eastward we have dug northward into the Bois des Loges, making the enemy position at Belle Joyeuse Farm in the nature of a salient threatened on three sides.

We have received evidence that the Germans are building a new line running through Briquennay east to Dunsur-Meause, five to seven kilometers north of the Freya line. It will be recalled that since we started our advance we have rushed through the Hindenburg line and the Volker Stellung, and bitten through the Kriemhilde line and up to the Freya Stellung, which we have reached at Grand Carré Farm, north of Banthéville.

It has been explained why the Germans are fighting so hard to hold back the American First Army, how the advance of Pershing's men threatens Longuyon - Mezières-Voie-de Rocade, the most important line of communication of the German Army, and how the gaining of that line would bottle up the whole German Army, with only one avenue of withdrawal through the Liége gateway.

Began Drive a Month Ago.

It was just one month ago today that the American Army began this operation between the Aisne and the Meuse, the fighting east of the Meuse developing later as part of this operation. This may be called the first major operation, for the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient might be regarded as a local operation on a large scale, since it had a limited objective.

It has been a hard four weeks for the American Army. It has been one of the hardest-fought and most bitterly contested battles of the four years of war. We have drawn more than thirty German divisions from other parts of the western front, and by that have helped the advance of the British and French and Belgians. It is the least sensational part of the big battle of nations. It is the toughest job that Marshal Foch had to assign, and he assigned it to Pershing. The German command has shown in its orders that it will withdraw elsewhere if necessary before it will withdraw from before the American troops.

The American people should understand this battle, for it understands baseball, and therefore knows what is meant by a sacrifice hit. Carrying out the analogy, Americans know that it is not always the hardest-fought game that has the biggest score.

When the American troops attacked on Sept. 26 they went forward on a front of thirty-two kilometers between the Aisne and the Meuse. Breaking the Germans' positions in the Argonne Forest and fighting in an almost unceasing cold rain, they have advanced an average depth of sixteen kilometers, liberated more than forty-five villages and towns, the most important of which are Varennes, Montfaucon, and Grand Pré, and freed 475 square kilometers of territory.

Terrain Favors Germans.

This advance has been made against stubborn German resistance, aided by a terrain which presented extreme difficulties. The terrain consists of hills, one behind another, with deep ravines between, more than half the ground being covered with woods lending themselves, as nature's ally, to defenses, and especially to the machine-gun defense, which the Germans have developed to a high state.

Before them the Americans had the Hindenburg line, the Volker Stellung, and the Kriemhilde Stellung. Now they face the Freya Stellung, and ahead the Germans are building still other lines.

When we attacked we met four German divisions. Since then between thirty and forty additional divisions have been thrown against us, including three of the five Prussian divisions of Guards and the 28th, 52d, 13th, and 37th, reckoned among the Kaiser's best. This formidable resistance was made to guard the great lateral communication line running from Mezières to Montmedy, Sedan, and Longuyon. It may now be said that this line is threatened.

In four weeks the American Army has captured more than 20,000 prisoners and 127 guns of all calibres. In addition, a large number of machine guns and anti-tank guns and much ammunition have been taken. We have fired more than 2,500,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, at times running as high as 150,000 a day. We have used more than 1,000 cannon of all calibres, not including captured guns, which, using their own ammunition, have been turned against the Germans.

Since Sept. 26 we have brought down 230 airplanes. In addition, 23 enemy observation balloons have been shot down in flames. This record is remarkably good, in view of the fact that the weather has been adverse, with but three really good flying days.

Americans' Aerial Raids.

Our air bombing service has made many successful sallies behind the enemy lines by day and night, dropping more than 80,000 pounds of high explosive bombs. On one of these expeditions more than 200 airplanes were used, making the largest airplane concentration on a single mission ever known.

Our engineers have done yeoman work in remaking roads ruined by four years of shelling and German mines. Over a five-kilometer zone ahead of our starting-off point no roads existed, and the Americans faced a formidable task to keep supplies, food, and ammunition moving steadily, as has to be done to run a great army.

Task of 40,000 Engineers.

Forty thousand engineers, working day and night, rebuilt the needed roads, using stone from destroyed villages for a great part, and incidentally wiping off the map villages which for four years had existed only in dismal and scattered piles of moss-blanketed stones.

The noteworthy feats which the engineers accomplished in the Argonne Forest included the crossing of Forges Brook, which finds its way into the Meuse River north of Verdun. In the Argonne many hundreds of yards of barbed-wire entanglements had to be bridged because they could not be cut.

There the roads, sunk into obliteration through four years' neglect, became impassable two days after we first started using them, because the black soil would not stand up. They had to be repaired with the greatest labor, the engineer force in many cases carrying rocks on their backs because trucks could not be got up.

The road over Forges Swamp was built under fire and made by laying faggots and sticks, corduroy style, in mushy swampland.

At one point where ammunition was sorely needed and no materials were at hand to make a road several thousand shells left behind by the Germans were laid end on end, covered with dirt, and trucks passed over them until the impromptu road was replaced by a better and safer one.

And the battle goes on. The Germans seem somehow to find fresh divisions to throw in almost every day. They are fighting bravely and well.

Their deep interest in the Central Powers' move for peace has not affected their fighting morale as yet, and they are being driven on with promises of early peace if they make a last stand for the Fatherland.

Despite considerable losses and their suffering from cold and the terrific strain of combat, the American soldiers are full of fight and vim, and no word of complaint can be heard from one end of the line to the other. The fight goes on, and no one yet can guess as to when cold weather will stop the American First Army; the Germans will not stop it.

THREE REPORTS BY PERSHING.

Capture of Belleu Wood Set Forth in Latest Communique.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Bois Belleu, east of the Meuse River, is now completely in the hands of American troops as the result of a successful attack carried out yesterday, General Pershing reports in his communiqué for today. Further south there is lively fighting in the eastern part of the Bois d'Ormont.

Destruction of thirteen enemy airplanes by pursuit squadrons of the American First Army in the course of many combats is reported in a supplementary statement under date of yesterday. Five American planes were lost.

The communiqués for today and yesterday follow:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Oct. 28:

"On the Verdun front east of the Meuse our troops yesterday carried out a successful attack against the Bois Belleu. As a result of this operation this wood, which has been the scene of constant fighting since Oct. 25, is entirely in our hands. Further south lively combats are in progress in the eastern portion of the Bois d'Ormont. Artillery fire has been violent on the front from Bois de la Grande Montagne to the Bois de Caures.

"West of the Meuse hostile elements which attempted under cover of heavy shelling to penetrate our positions north of Grand Pré were repulsed by our machine-gun fire.

"In other sectors held by our troops the day was quiet."

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Oct. 27:

"On the Verdun front east of the Meuse infantry and artillery fighting was in progress throughout the day in the region of the Bois Belleu. West of the Meuse there has been heavy artillery and machine-gun fire south of Aincreville and north of the Aire.

"The improvement in the weather has made possible active aerial operations on the front of the First Army. Our pursuit squadrons engaged the enemy in many combats, in the course of which thirteen enemy airplanes and five of our machines were shot down. Our bombing units dropped three and a half tons of explosives on Briquenay."

In his communiqué for Saturday, delayed in transmission, General Pershing says:

"On the Verdun front yesterday evening the enemy extended to the west side of the Meuse his efforts to wrest from our troops the gains of the preceding days. In the region of Banthéville, after artillery preparation lasting half an hour, he attacked our positions between the Bois de Rappes and the Bois des Banthsville. After sharp fighting he was repulsed with heavy losses, our line remaining everywhere unchanged. North of the Oise our troops have organized the ground won in yesterday's local attack, and are now established in positions in the southern portion of the Bois des Bourgogne. On both sides of the Meuse artillery fire continued heavy throughout the night.

"The battle being fought by our First Army north of Verdun, which today enters upon its second month, is continuing with incessant severity, frequently rising to a pitch of extreme violence. On the entire front of twenty-five miles the enemy is opposing to our successful attacks a determined resistance, made necessary by the great importance to him of this sector, and made possible only by the constant reinforcement of his hard-pressed divisions.

"Besides having inflicted on the enemy severe losses in killed and wounded, we have captured on this front since Sept. 26 more than 20,000 prisoners, and in the course of our advance over 150 guns, nearly 1,000 trench mortars, and several thousand machine guns have fallen into our hands."

LEFT CANE TO SET OFF BOMB

Americans Still Finding German Traps at Chatel-Chehery.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 23, (Associated Press.) — The American troops are still finding mines and hidden explosives in Châtel-Chehéry. The latest trap of this kind was an innocent-appearing walking stick, suspended at the entrance of a dugout as if it had been left by its hurriedly departing owner.

Investigation showed that a fine wire ran from the cane to a point in some nearby rocks, where it was connected with a twenty-five-pound charge of high explosive.

Lieut. Walter Krug a Suicide.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Lieutenant Walter Krug, of the American Expeditionary Forces, is dead here from self-inflicted wounds. His body was handed over to the Colonel in command of an American base for burial.

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GERMANY PREPARES TO RESIST INVASION

Creates Great Reserve Zone in Alsace-Lorraine, Fearing a Break on Verdun Front.

METZ DEFENSES STRONGER

Elaborate Trench Systems Are Being Built, with Both Barbed and Electrified Wire.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 28, (Associated Press.)—The Germans have created a great reserve zone in Lorraine, through which civilians, unless they have authorization, may not pass. They also have transformed a part of Alsace into a great entrenched camp, in which carefully prepared defensive positions will make up for their lack of human material.

It is known that the Germans have expected a liaison attack by American and French troops against the German left wing, and have been fearful that the allied troops would break through, as they have done in other attacks in the last few months. Their anxiety was shown in the following declaration printed by the Frankfort Gazette in a recent issue:

"The situation has become noticeably difficult. It is most tense on our left wing from the strategic as well as the tactical point of view. One must regard with all seriousness the increasing gravity of the situation in the region of Vouziéres, because the Entente has succeeded in obtaining considerable advantages in the centre between the Scheldt and the Cambrai Canal in their formidable attempts to pierce our line."

Metz Defenses Strengthened.

Although the Germany Army is making the most desperate effort in the war's history to prevent the Americans from breaking through in the vital Verdun sector, it is equally or more fearful that there may be a breach endangering Metz, with the consequent necessity of abandoning all the territory still occupied, and suffering an invasion of the German Empire itself.

With division after division of troops, machine guns, and artillery the enemy is bitterly defending himself west of Verdun. But it is with an elaborately strong trench system, with rows of barbed wire, and even electrified wire, that he has been feverishly working during the last few weeks to make Metz invulnerable. The system has been laid out, roughly, between Pont-a-Mousson, Avricourt, and the River Seille, with a parallel front from Cheminot to Vic.

The enemy's activity first showed itself between Château-Salins and Moyenvic, where no fewer than five parallel trenches have been constructed, and three on the reverse side of the slopes. The greater part of this system has only recently been completed. Two additional lines in the rear have already been planned and traced out, and a double system of dugouts and machine gun emplacements has been prepared. This position is continued in the direction of Marsal and Mulcey.

Electric Wires Installed.

Another position has been hastily organized, depending upon the heights of Juvelize and Donnelay. It runs along the ridge upon which is situated Marimont Château and passes about a third of a mile from Bourdonay. It follows the southern outskirts of Maizieres Woods and finally reaches the southern outskirts of Rechicourt Forest and the heights of Foulerey, east of Avricourt.

The southern pivot of this fortified position is situated northwest of Cirey. The greater part of the line is strong with electrically charged wires, the current of which is furnished by high tension generators, plants being situated at the Salins gorge, Morhange, and Saarburg.

RICKENBACHER WINS AGAIN.

Downs Fokker Plane, Making Twenty-second Official Victory.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 28.—Captain Edward Rickenbacher today brought down a German Fokker plane, making his official score twenty-two.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 27, (Associated Press.)—Two German airplanes were downed this morning inside the German lines by American airmen.

Lieutenant Samuel Colton of Worcester, Mass., and Lieutenant L. C. Holden of New York started out on an early morning patrol. Colton was attacked by Fokkers north of Grand Pré. Other Americans went to Colton's assistance and engaged the Fokkers. Colton managed to separate one of the enemy planes from its group and downed it after five minutes of combat.

Lieutenant Holden encountered a Hannover observation machine in the region of Fontaine. He manoeuvred so that he was able to attack the Hannover from the rear and finally sent the machine crashing in a wood below after killing the observer.

Holden is now credited with four victories and Colton with three.

FRENCH KEEP UP DRIVE BEYOND OISE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

are thus summarized in the bulletin issued in Paris tonight:

On the Oise front there have been stubborn engagements on the east bank in front of Grand Verly, where the enemy delivered several counter-attacks.

Further south we carried our lines as far as the approaches to the Oise, capturing points of support northwest of Oise. We likewise advanced to the east of the Peron in the region northeast of Boise-les-Pargny.

On the whole front between the Oise and the Serre our troops are in fresh contact with the enemy lines. West of Château-Porgien we have made an advance north of Herpy.

Aviation.—The work of our air squadrons continued on Oct. 27 with great success. Our observers carried out numerous reconnoissances over the areas behind the enemy front and brought back highly important reports for the commanding officer and numerous photographs. They reported fires at many places on the right bank of the Aisne, which are still in the hands of the enemy, as well as in the Serre Valley, between Marle and Montcornet.

Our bombing machines carried out expeditions in the region of Serain-court. This village, which is at the junction of several roads, is of considerable importance in the revictualing of the enemy.

One hundred and twenty bombing airplanes and eight pursuit machines engaged in an enterprise in successive groups, attacking special objectives, especially revictualling convoys, munition deports, and barracks in that region, as well as troops reported in the ravine south of Serrincourt. Thirty-three tons of projectiles and 15,000 cartridges were utilized, causing serious losses to the enemy and great disorganization, and at certain points stopping traffic entirely. Several fires broke out in the barracks, and an explosion in a munitions depot resulted from these operations.

In the course of the day nine enemy airplanes were brought down and one captive balloon was burned.

The French day communiqué reads:

Between the Oise and the Serre French elements, maintaining close contact with the German rearguards, continued to advance during the night. We occupied La Motte Farm, west of Guise, and reached the western edge of Le Herie-la-Vieville, passed beyond Monceau-le-Neuf, and pushed our line as far as the western outskirts of Pargny-les-Bois.

On the Serre front the rFench captured Hill 123, north of Crécy. More to the east we gained a footing in the German trenches north of Froidmont-Cohartille. We maintained our positions against several counterattacks and captured prisoners.

East of Rethel American units succeeded in a brilliant local operation in advancing one kilometer (about two-thirds of a mile) in the region of the Forest Farm, east of Attigny. One hundred and seventy-two prisoners, including four officers, remained in the hands of the Americans.

BERLIN TELLS OF RETREAT.

Admits Retirement Before Debeney on the Oise-Serre Front.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The German lines between the Oise and the Serre were withdrawn Saturday night to a line west of Guise and east of Crécy, according to the day report from German General Headquarters.

On the heights east of the River Meuse, American attacks in Consenvoye Wood and Ormont Wood are reported to have been repulsed.

The text of the statement follows:

Northwest of Deynzs (Belgium,) east of Avelghem and near Arters, south of the Scheldt, we have repulsed enemy attacks. In clearing out isolated British nests near Famars and Englefontaine we captured prisoners.

Enemy attempts to cross the Oise Canal near Tupigny were frustrated.

Between the Oise and the Serre on Saturday night we withdraw our troops in the projecting salient between Origny and La Ferté to a line west of Guise and east of Crécy to the Serre. Yesterday the enemy attacked our new lines south of Guise. He was repulsed after losing numerous tanks. On the Souche sector renewed French attacks broke down early in the morning between Froidmont and Pierrepont.

Enemy attacks against troops stationed on the south bank of the Aisne, southeast of Rethel and near Rilly, (east of Attigny,) were repulsed. On the heights east of Vouziers in the evening the artillery duel increased intermittenly to great strength in connection with an unsuccessful enemy attack east of Chestres.

On the heights east of the Meuse we repulsed attacks by the Americans at Consenvoye Wood and Ormont Wood. The movements which have been begun were continued according to plan.

Second Citation for Lieut. Wise.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Lieutenant Henry S. Wise of Long Branch, N. J., an American Red Cross canteen officer, has been cited a second time for the French War Cross. The citation says that during heavy fighting from Oct. 10 to 14 he displayed bravery in supplying hot drinks to Czechoslovak soldiers.

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Macy's—Fourth Floor, Front.

Men's Bulletin Today

Handsome robe style bath robes, cut from blanket material in one piece. Rich subdued two-tone designs. Warm and durable.

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Save All Fruit Stones and Nut Shells and Give Them to the Government

The Government wants them for the manufacture of filter granules, essential in gas masks. Bring the stones to the LIBERTY PEACH STONE BARRELS, Broadway, near our 35th Street entrance, and on 34th St., near Broadway, where they are being collected for Uncle Sam. The stones must be dry.

Personal Greeting Cards for Xmas

Our specimen books showing a comprehensive and attractive number of decorated designs are now ready. We will print your name from copper engraved plate in our own studios, or from your own plate, at our usual "Lowest - in - the - City" prices. ORDER NOW TO INSURE PROMPT DELIVERY AND AID THE GOVERNMENT

Macy's—Centre Stairway Balcony.

TURKS IN RETREAT TO CITY OF MOSUL

British in Mesopotamia Rapidly Approaching Enemy's Main Base in That Region.

KERKUK NOW OCCUPIED

Allenby's Cavalry on Syrian Side of Desert Pursuing von Sanders's Forces Beyond Aleppo.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The British advancing in Mesopotamia have cut the road from Sherghet to Mosul, one of the principal Turkish lines of communication. This probably will force the Turks to fall back on Mosul. [Sherghet is sixty miles from the latter city.] They have also occupied Kerkuk, [155 miles northwest of Bagdad,] the outskirts of which yesterday's official bulletin reported that they had reached.

Following is the text of today's communication from the War Office:

The Turks still held on Friday strong positions on Jebel Hamrin, west of the mouth of the Lesser Zab. But on the previous day some of our armored cars, by a desert track further west, struck in on the Turkish line of communications in the neighborhood of Kaleh Sherghat, where they attacked enemy convoys. At the same time our cavalry moved up on the left bank of the Tigris, threatening the enemy communications from the east.

The pressure of our troops in front, combined with the attacks on their communications, compelled the Turks to retreat twelve miles to the north on Saturday night to a position three miles south of Kaleh Sherghat, where we are in close contact with them. Our troops are showing great powers of endurance in a country possessing no roads and devoid of supplies.

Kerkuk was captured by us on Friday after slight opposition, and the Turks retreated toward Altyn Kuprij. Armored cars inflicted many casualties on the enemy close to the latter town, and on Sunday our main body was in touch with the Turkish troops covering the crossings of the Lesser Zab.

When British armored cars and cavalry came in sight of Aleppo, the Syrian city captured by General Allenby on Saturday, Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, the German commander of the Turkish forces, withdrew 10,000 of his 12,000 troops and retired toward Katma.

A Turkish rearguard was left at Aleppo, but it put up slight resistance. Before retiring the Turkish rearguard burned the railroad station and most of the railroad stock. The retiring Turks are now being pursued by the British cavalry.

ITALIANS IN ALBANIA MARCHING ON ALESSIO

Serbs Pursuing Teutons Retreating to Danube Push Ever Nearer to Belgrade.

ROME, Oct. 28.—Concerning the operations in Albania, the War Office today made public the appended bulletin:

In Albania our advance guards, having overcome the resistance of the enemy, have crossed the Mati River and are marching on Alessio [twenty miles southeast of Scutari.]

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Latest operations in Serbia are reported to the War Office in the following bulletin:

Eastern Theatre, Oct. 27.—The allied forces, continuing their advance to the north, have occupied the important towns of Kragujevatz and Jogodina, as well as the coal mines at Senje and Ravnareka. Serbian cavalry have occupied Despotovac.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (via London.)—Army Headquarters today issued the following concerning the Serbian front:

Southeastern Theatre—South of Rudnik and Topola there were successful rearguard engagements. On both sides of the Morava there was only slight fighting contact with the enemy.

VIENNA, Oct. 27, (via London, Oct. 28.)—The Austro-Germans have abandoned the town of Kragujevats, fifty-five miles southeast of Belgrade, to the allied troops during rearguard fighting, according to an official statement from Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters. In Albania, it is added, there has been nothing of special importance.

BRITISH CASUALTIES DROP.

Total for Past Week About 4,900 Below That of Previous Week.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—British casualties reported for the week ending today numbered 32,249, compared to 37,150 for the previous week. They are divided as follows:

Killed or Died of Wounds—Officers, 436; men, 5,307.

Wounded or Missing—Officers, 1,141; men, 25,365.

BRITISH CAPTURED 327,416.

Their Total of Prisoners Since War Began Includes 264,242 Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 28, (via Montreal.)—Announcement was made in the House of Commons today that since the beginning of the war British troops have taken 327,416 enemy combatant prisoners, including 264,242 Germans. There are 97,000 German combatant prisoners in the United Kingdom at the present time.

J. H. WILSON ELECTED M. P.

Leader of British Seamen Returned Unopposed for South Shields.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Joseph Havelock Wilson, General Secretary of the National Seamen's Union and leader of the seamen of Great Britain, was today returned unopposed to Parliament to represent South Shields.

The new member is a strong advocate of the boycotting of Germany after the war, and has publicly announced many times that Germany would be punished for the murder of British sailors on the high seas.

Mr. Wilson has been a strong force in inducing strikers in British munition plants and other industries to return to work.

Signal from Height Along Hudson.

CROTON, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Mysterious signaling at night from the heights along the Hudson River, which was stopped two months ago, when Major Ord of West Point issued a warning that offenders would be shot, has been resumed again, the State Constabulary announced today, and is being investigated.

Captain J. A. Warner of the State Constabulary received several more complaints Sunday night of lights flashing along the river. Lieutenant John Walton and several troopers have been assigned to the task of trying to find where the signals are coming from and are now patrolling areas from which complaints come most frequently.

9,000 AUSTRIANS, 51 GUNS CAPTURED

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

attacked the enemy troops from low altitudes.

In local fighting on Monte Grappa 150 prisoners were taken. The enemy heavily attacked on Monte Pertica and obtained a foothold in the Italian positions, although at great sacrifices. Later the Italian infantry, in severe fighting, drove out the enemy and regained the lost positions.

LONDON, Oct. 28, (Associated Press.)—British and Italian forces in their offensive in northern Italy this afternoon had advanced for a distance of four miles beyond the Piave River. Seven thousand Austro-Hungarians were taken prisoner.

British troops up to last night had captured more than 5,600 prisoners and twenty-nine guns, including six 9-inch howitzers, according to the War Office communication today, which reads:

British Front in Italy, Sunday: The line of the Tenth Army is reported tonight to run south of Stabinzzos, Polo di Piaveborgo, Zanettiborgo, Malanotte, Lasegac, and Tonon.

Prisoners counted up to 6:15 o'clock this evening amounted to 5,620, including 121 officers. Of this number 3,520 men were taken by the 14th British Corps.

The number of guns at present counted amounts to twenty-nine, including six 9-inch howitzers taken by the 23d British Division.

VIENNA, Oct. 27, (via London, Oct. 28.)—Between the Brenta and the Piave intense fighting continued throughout Saturday, according to the official statement today from Austro-Hungarian headquarters. The Italians were driven back in the region of Col Caprile. The Austrian 4th Division regained Monte Asolone, west of the Brenta, and drove back the Italians on Monte Pertica. The statement reads:

On the Plateau of Setti Comuni the enemy yesterday again undertook a series of strong partial thrusts which were all repulsed. Further attempts to attack failed under our defensive fire and the enemy suffered heavy losses. In the mountains east of the Brenta the battle continued with undiminished intensity and the fight raged the whole day. In the region of Col Caprile the enemy suffered through our counterattacks the complete loss of the temporary advantage gained by him.

The 4th Division recaptured Monte Asolone by storm. Our battalions launched an attack against Monte Pertica and succeeded during the evening in getting as far as the foot of Auppe (?) and during the night this also fell into our hands. Repeated attempts of the Italians to extend their gains in the region of Fontana Secca were in vain. Also on the slopes of Monte Spinucci the stubbornness of our brave troops prepared the same fate for the enemy attacks as on preceding occasions.

On the Piave the artillery duel continued yesterday. During the night on both sides of Montello an Entente attack was launched on a large scale. At points where the enemy succeeded in reaching the left bank of the river bitter fighting is in progress.

SLIGHT BRITISH GAINS ABOUT VALENCIENNES

Haig's Forces Improve Positions South of the City in Local Operations.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Local operations south of Valenciennes have resulted in advancing the British line between the Rhonelle and Scheldt Rivers. Quiet prevailed on other British sectors today.

Yesterday the Germans made a determined counterattack on Famars, south of Valenciennes, which was repulsed with heavy loss. Slight gains north of the city was also recorded.

Field Marshal Haig's night bulletin follows:

As a result of local operation carried out by us this morning south of Valenciennes, we advanced our line between the Rhonelle River and the Scheldt in the face of considerable opposition, and captured more than 100 prisoners.

On the remainder of the front there was nothing of special interest.

Following is the text of the day report:

A determined counterattack was made yesterday on Famars, and was repulsed after street fighting, in which many of the enemy were killed.

We have improved our positions slightly on the borders of the Mormal Forest and north of the Raismes Forest.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 28, (Reuter, via Montreal.)—South of the Mormal Forest, on the British front south of Valenciennes, fires were observed today behind the German lines in the neighborhood of Landrecies, Maroville, and Sarbres. A heavy explosion took place at Crupilly, probably from an ammunition dump.

Between Valenciennes and Le Quesnoy British patrols have found La Folie Farm evacuated, but the Germans are holding their positions at Maresches in strength, and are digging in on the high ground in the direction of Preseeon.

The comparative slowness of the general British advance in the last few days has been due quite as much to the necessity of making good roads and renewing bridges as to the enemy opposition.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When it became apparent that Bulgaria had collapsed through political upheaval, and after she had withdrawn from the war, it was stated in this column that the war was won—it was only a question of mopping up. Of course, the work still to be done was enormous. Turkey no one need consider. All of the consideration that needed to be paid to her was given most effectively by General Allenby. Nominally, Turkey is still in the war; practically, she has ceased to be a belligerent. The rapid advance of Allenby's army to Aleppo has done all that remained to be done after the destruction of the Turkish Army. Austria has seen the handwriting on the wall and has decided to make peace rather than to see her territory invaded. Invasion was sure to come. The Serbs and other Allies had reached the Danube. They were on the border of Bosnia and Herzegovnia. The end was inevitable. With the Germany Army still in the field, still occupying soil of the Allies, any other terms of peace than those accorded Bulgaria are unthinkable.

If Austria quits the war and returns to her neutral status, the benefit in a military way will be all with Germany. This is something, however, to which the Allied nations are very much alive. They do not propose that Austria shall be free to carry on commercial and diplomatic relations with them and send Germany such information and such supplies as Austria may wish. For, while it is true that the subject races of Austria are seething with the spirit of independence and rebellion against the Dual Monarchy, the strongest race in numbers is Teutonic, and in it lies the danger.

If, then, Austria makes peace it will be a peace which will permit the utilization of Austrian territory for the purpose of bringing Germany to her knees. Whether this is the kind of peace Austria contemplates no one can say. She has so far approached the President and no one else. But the President cannot grant Austria peace. He cannot say on what terms Austria may withdraw. His power is one of suggestion, largely, with a single vote in the Versailles Conference, and the Allies will not make a peace which will be so detrimental to their interests. This leaves Germany with her flank exposed on the Swiss border, and the country east of the Rhine open to invasion. To guard it Germany will have to find sufficient men to garrison the Austro-German border. From such information as we have the men do not exist. If, however, the Teutonic element in Austria join hands with them, the Allies might still be unable to capitalize the Austria debâcle.

But we must not go astray on the question of Germany. Hers is not a beaten army. It is an army which has met with serious reverses, which has suffered heavily. But it is still capable of a terrific defense, as the casualties of the British in the last two weeks of fighting of which we have a report—over 70,000 men—can testify.

As to the Turkish campaign in Mesopotamia, it is rapidly drawing to a close. Turkey still has hopes of saving something from the wreck through the activities based on the sudden regeneration of the German people—a regeneration which began only when they saw they were defeated—toward bringing about a peace by conference. Were it not for this, Turkey would unquestionably quit. She is beaten. She has experienced what no other nation of the war has experienced—a decisive military defeat, a military defeat which is evidenced by the complete destruction of an army. Belgium has never been defeated, nor has Serbia nor has Rumania. Their territory has been overrun, but their armies are still in the field; reduced, of course, but nevertheless armies. Belgium proved it in the recent attacks in Flanders. Serbia proved it in the campaign against Bulgaria. Rumania, still loyal to the Allies, will prove it when the opportunity arises.

On the western front there has been little of importance to record. The British are still keeping up their steady pressure on the front along the Scheldt and south of Valenciennes. The French have been straightening out their line in the Oise-Serre bend. On the Italian front, where the Austrians are contending the passage of the Piave, the Allies have forced a crossing and have apparently established themselves on the eastern bank. Austria must move quickly if she wants peace before suffering still greater damage than that which she has already sustained. The attacks in the mountains appear to have died down, and the fighting is centring in the south, where active operations are still possible.

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Resinol

helped heal that skin trouble

If you are suffering from some embarrassing skin eruption, what wouldn't you give to have some one tell you what this girl was told.

Redness, roughness, eruptions, or any skin blemishes prevent attractiveness, and repel friends as well as strangers, but Resinol Ointment helps to overcome these troubles because it contains the soothing remedies for skin irritation or inflammation.

Resinol Ointment aided by Resinol Soap tends to keep the skin healthy and increase its charms.

For sale by all druggists.

Resinol Shaving Stick is for men who want cool, soothing shaves.

SENATE BATTLE OVER PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

matter we are guardians of the nation's mandates, and we cannot be false.

"Some days ago there was made on this floor the preposterous suggestion that the Senate ratify in advance whatever might be the will of the Chief Executive. A few days ago the country was astounded and shocked to find the Chief Executive calling for the election of Democratic Senators and Representatives precisely in order that his individual authority should be untrammeled by counsel. I pass by the unjust, not to say outrageous, implications of that unique document of partisan politics. That the two proposals should associate themselves in one's mind is, I regret to say, due to the proneness of some Senators and Representatives to make themselves mere registrars of the will of the Chief Executive, instead of independent deliberators upon the country's problems.

"When there is talk of the abdication of the Kaiser, it is a peculiar moment to propose that the American people should abdicate their right to have opinions, or that the Senate and the House should abdicate their sworn and independent duties.

"I ask Senators whether it is the will of the American people or the will of Woodrow Wilson that is to determine the policy of the United States in the two matters of ending this war and founding a future peace. I ask them whether they propose to subject the vital interests of the American people to their independent judgment or whether they are content, for their conscience and their country, to be the mere registrars of the will of one man. This is the issue before us."

Peace Terms Approved.

"The anxiety of the Senator from Pennsylvania seems to be that the President will take into his own hands the decision of the settlement of this war," said Senator Hitchcock, in reply to Mr. Knox. "It seems to me the course of recent history indicates that the President has pursued the natural and logical course which he is called upon to pursue and that he occupies at this time an impregnable position.

"On Jan. 8 the President came before the joint session of Congress and delivered a message in which he boiled down into fourteen propositions what he deemed to be the minimum essentials of peace terms which the United States should insist upon. Now certainly that act of laying his views before Congress did not have any relation to an attempt, in secret and personally, to settle the war alone. He took Congress into his confidence.

"Now, what was done with that message of the President? Was opposition raised? Did anyone upon the floor of the Senate question the principles of peace laid down in the President's message? No! On the other hand, almost as with one voice, Senators and Representatives, Republicans and Democrats, here and throughout the country, newspapers of both parties and of all parties acclaimed that declaration of the terms of American peace as a correct statement of the attitude of the United States.

"Now, I want to refer to the present partisan effort on the part of the Republican party and its responsible leaders to make political campaign capital out of Article III. of the President's declaration of peace terms. In the exigency of a political campaign and to further an attempt to secure control of the Senate and House, the Republican organization has gone to work, not merely to exploit this Article, but to misrepresent its purpose and purport."

Senator Hitchcock read from a document sent out by the Republican National Committee under date of Oct. 21 in which it was stated that "the Democratic party is committed to a free trade policy." The committee quoted the clause of the President's proposals relating to the "removal of economic barriers."

"Here is what the National Republican Congressional Committee says," went on Senator Hitchcock. "I quote from its own document:

"'This is a positive declaration that the treaty of peace must guarantee to Germany free trade with the United States, without any tariff safeguards whatsoever to protect the American laborer, farmer, manufacturer and business man from foreign competition in its home markets. Under such a policy, Germany will buy raw material from the United States, manufacture these materials in Germany and sell the manufactured product in American markets, in competition with similar products made in America by American manufacturers, without the slightest tariff restrictions for the protection of American labor, business and farming.'

"That was a misrepresentation of Article III. That was an attempt to make political capital by the statement that the President was endeavoring to put into a treaty a permanent commitment of the United States for free trade."

"I want to say to the Senator that I have no public comment on that paragraph of the President's message," interpolated Senator Penrose, "but my own conclusion, as I understand the English language, was that the President did mean free trade propaganda. I may be unusually dumb in reading the Presidential message. I do not know."

Roosevelt Criticised.

Senator Pittman, after attacking Republican leaders in the Senate as not supporting the President, turned his attack upon ex-President Roosevelt.

"Mr. Roosevelt, the self-announced candidate of the Republican Party, a man whom no leading Republican dare deny will be their candidate, not particularly because they want him, but because he is the man who has the temerity to make an issue against the Democratic party when there is no issue, has been speaking politics throughout the United States at all times," said Mr. Pittman. "Under the guise of a Liberty Loan campaign the admitted candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency for the third term spoke politics from one end of this country to the other and voluntarily sought to speak in those States where there were close contests for the United States Senate.

"The President in his message has stated that we must do justice not only to those to whom we want to do justice, but to those to whom we do not desire to do justice. That is a principle of humanity; that is a principle of Christianity, and yet that principle arouses the anger, arouses the contempt, of the leader of the Republican Party—arouses his ire to such an extent that he publicly condemns it as silly, as foolish, as mischievous. Yet the President, under attacks of this character of leaders, is supposed by these leaders to sit silently by and see not only a nation, but a world, cast back hundreds of years, because, forsooth, he might personally be charged by some one with an ulterior political purpose.

"The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lodge,) the leader of the Republicans in this body, has stated his opposition to a league of nations. He has stated his oppostition to the fourteen points of the President. Oh, yes; not only has he stated his opposition to the President's pronounced words, and programs, and promises, but he has gone further. He has shown his lack of confidence in the Chief Executive of this country. He has shown his lack of respect for a man who is respected throughout the world today. He has questioned the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, when his leadership is admitted by England, by France, by Italy, and by all our allies, and all of the neutral countries of the world.

"That is your Republican issue. You have made it. You will stay with it, you will fight for militarism of the Czar's kind, not for victory that there may be peace and justice throughout the world, but victory that you may make something out of it, that you may make a profit out of victory. And in this hour, when the principles that must control the world for years and years to come are under consideration, instead of helping the President, who has the Constitutional authority to negotiate those principles, you are doing everything in your power to discredit and obstruct him."

DENIES FREE TRADE IS IN PEACE TERMS

President Says Republicans Are Injecting That Bogey for Partisan Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Wilson replied to Republican contentions that the third of his fourteen peace terms is a free trade plank by explaining that in demanding the removal of economic barriers he meant to suggest no restriction upon internal economic policies, but only that whatever tariff, high or low, any nation might deem necessary, it should apply equally to all foreign nations.

The President made the explanation in a letter to Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who had written him asking for a statement, "because certain Republican leaders are attempting to make partisan use" of the paragraph. The President's letter follows:

Dear Senator: I am glad to respond to the question addressed to me by your letter of Oct. 26. The words I used in my address to the Congress of Jan. 8, 1918, were: "The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

I, of course, meant to suggest no restriction upon the free determination of any nation of its own economic policy, but only that, whatever tariff any nation might deem necessary for its own economic service, be that tariff high or low, it should apply equally to all foreign nations; in other words, that there should be no discriminations against some nations that did not apply to others. This leaves every nation free to determine for itself its own internal policies and limits only its right to compound these policies of hostile discriminations between one nation and another. Weapons of economic discipline and punishment should be left to the joint action of all nations for the purpose of punishing those who will not submit to a general program of justice and equality.

The experiences of the past among nations have taught us that the attempt by one nation to punish another by exclusive and discriminatory trade agreements has been a prolific breeder of that kind of antagonism which oftentimes results in war, and that, if a permanent peace is to be established among nations, every obstacle that has stood in the way of international friendship should be cast aside.

It was with that fundamental purpose in mind that I announced this principle in my address of Jan. 8. To pervert this great principle for partisan purposes, and to inject the bogey of free trade, which is not involved at all, is to attempt to divert the mind of the nation from the broad and humane principle of a durable peace by introducing an internal question of quite another kind. American business has in the past been unaffected by a policy of the kind suggested, and it has nothing to fear now from a policy of simple international justice. It is indeed lamentable that the momentous issues of this solemn hour should be seized upon in an effort to bend them to partisan service. To the initiated and discerning, the motive is transparent, and the attempt fails.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Following is the letter of Senator Simmons:

Dear Mr. President: Certain Republican leaders are attempting to make a partisan use of Paragraph III. of your peace terms, found in your address to Congress, Jan. 8, 1918. No one has authority to reply to a misconstruction of any part of your address, excepting yourself, but I, as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, wish you would make reply to these statements and insinuations, which are being industriously circulated by the opposition, to embarrass you in the handling of these delicate matters.

Sincerely yours,
F. M. SIMMONS.

A letter from the President on the same subject to Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, also was made public today, as follows:

The White House,
Washington, Oct. 22, 1918.

My Dear Senator: In reply to your letter of Oct. 21, let me say that it seems to me really not worth while to answer the Republican attacks on Article III. of the peace terms I suggested in my address of Jan. 8. The words I used are perfectly clear to any honest mind. They leave every nation free to determine its own economic policy, except in the one particular that its policy must be the same for all other nations, and not be compounded of hostile discriminations between one nation and another, such weapons of discrimination being left to the joint action of the nations for the purpose of disciplining those who will not submit to the general program of justice and equality.

It would be impossible to follow up all the perversions and misrepresentations that some of the Republicans are now indulging in, and my own judgment is that we can safely leave the matter to the good sense of our fellow-countrymen who can read English.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. G. M. Hitchcock,
United States Senate.

Whitman 7 to 5 in the Betting.

Governor Whitman continued the favorite over Alfred E. Smith in the Wall Street betting yesterday. Very little money, however, was wagered. At one time the odds on the Governor were 8 to 5, but most bets were recorded at 7 to 5. One firm bet $7,000 to $5,000, another offered $4,000 at the same odds with no takers. Percy Guard has $20,000 to bet on Whitman at the same odds. Another bet recorded was $2,400 on Whitman to $1,500 on Smith.

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"The Truth Is Not In Him"

So said THEODORE ROOSEVELT about Charles S. Whitman in a speech at Gloversville, New York, on October 12, 1914, when he opposed Mr. Whitman

Continuing, Mr. Roosevelt said, in the same speech:

"IT IS AN ASTOUNDING THING THAT ANY SINCERE AND UPRIGHT MAN CAN SUPPORT MR. WHITMAN, WHEN ALL HE HAS TO DO IS TO ACQUAINT HIMSELF WITH THE FACTS IN ORDER TO GET A VIVID PICTURE OF WHITMAN'S DOUBLE DEALING."

(If Mr. Roosevelt was right when he opposed Whitman for Governor in 1914, who is wrong now?)

The Republican Attorney General of this State, a close observer of Mr. Whitman's record at Albany, in a statement that appeared in the public press on August 18th, 1918, said:

"NEVER IN ALL MY EXPERIENCE HAVE I KNOWN A GOVERNOR WHO PROSTITUTED THE PUBLIC SERVICE FOR HIS PERSONAL ENDS AS HAS GOVERNOR WHITMAN."

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR ALFRED E. SMITH

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This model is peculiarly suited to the requirements of the young college girl and the woman desiring a smart, sensible, well proportioned shoe.

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32 and 34 West 34th Street

The Editor Goes to France

Howard Wheeler, Editor of *Everybody's*, who went to Europe last year and landed the biggest story of the war—Brand Whitlock's "Belgium," now running in *Everybody's*—is again bound for France. He will establish headquarters in Paris, with able assistants and leading figures of today as contributors.

Everybody's Magazine believes that the impending climax of the war is too momentous to be edited from the farther shore of an ocean. It has therefore prepared to "cover" the historic events right on the spot. You who read *Everybody's* may look forward to features of unusual interest.

Everybody's MAGAZINE

A Feeling of Security

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The foot nestles down into the soft, protected sole, and feels at home there. When you walk out upon the street and strike cobble stones and cement walks the feeling of security will be accentuated—for there will be no outraged foot nerves crying out in pain—and your free, confident stride will echo that feeling of SECURITY.

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Makes your own gas anywhere. Fits into any coal or wood stove. Cheaper than city gas for cooking and heating.
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TUMULTY QUOTES M'KINLEY'S APPEALS

Shows That Then President Asked United Support Pending Peace Settlement in 1898.

HE CITES ROOSEVELT ALSO

Colonel, When in White House, Appealed for Unified Administration in Public Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, today made public another letter to the Cuyahoga County Republican Committee of Cleveland, Ohio, in which he quoted from various speeches by the late President McKinley to show that during the Spanish war Mr. McKinley made the same sort of an appeal to the nation for undivided support that President Wilson has just made in advocacy of the return of a Democratic Congress.

Mr. Tumulty's letter follows:

Oct. 26, 1918.

Cuyahoga County Republican Committee, Cleveland, Ohio:

Gentlemen: In my letter to you, answering your inquiry with reference to the President's message to the American people, I called your attention to the following statement made by Senator Penrose on the 22d of October, 1898, as reported in The Philadelphia Inquirer:

In a few hours President McKinley will be your guest, to witness the greatest pageant the country has ever known. In his recent speeches the President has appealed, not to a party, but to a national spirit. He asks the aid of a nation. He seeks the support of every man who believes in the result of his Administration. I make this appeal to you, that you give loyal support to President McKinley and the Republican Party in the spirit he has asked for it.

Senator Penrose evidently had in mind, when he referred to "recent speeches," a series of speeches made by President McKinley appealing to a national spirit at that time. I find, upon examining speeches of President McKinley contained in a volume published by Doubleday & McClure Company, entitled "Speeches and Addresses of William McKinley, March 1, 1897, to May 20, 1900," the following appeals by President McKinley to the national spirit of the nation:

Quotes President McKinley.

In a speech delivered at Boone, Iowa, Oct. 11, 1898, President McKinley said:

This is no time for divided councils. If I would have you remember anything I have said in these desultory remarks, it would be to remember at this critical hour in the nation's history, we must not be divided. The triumphs of the war are yet to be written in the articles of peace.

In a speech delivered at Carroll, Iowa, Oct. 11, 1898, President McKinley said:

Just at this hour, although hostilities have been suspended, we are confronted with the gravest national problems. It is a time for the soberest judgment and the most conservative and considerate action. As we have stood together in the war, so we must stand together until the results of that war shall be written in peace.

In a speech delivered at Creston, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1898, President McKinley said:

My fellow-citizens, I want to leave one more thought with you, and that is, as we have been united and therefore strong and invincible in the war, we must continue united until the end of this struggle; we must have no differences among ourselves while we are settling differences with another Government. When we have made that settlement in the interest of justice and civilization and humanity, then we can resume our domestic differences.

In a speech delivered at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1898, President McKinley said:

Now, my friends, what we want is to have no dispute or differences among ourselves to interfere with our united judgment in dealing with the foreign problems that are before us. As we stood together in war, let us stand together until its settlements are made.

I do not interpret these speeches of President McKinley. I leave it to his friends who claimed to speak for him at that time, just what he had in mind when he voiced these utterances.

President Roosevelt's Words.

I call your attention also to the following extracts from a letter written by Theodore Roosevelt, then President, to the Hon. James E. Watson, M. C. The letter is dated at Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1906:

If there were only partisan issues involved in this contest, I should hesitate to say anything publicly in reference thereto. But I do not feel that such is the case. On the contrary, I feel that all good citizens who have the welfare of America at heart should appreciate the immense amount that has been accomplished by the present Congress, organized as it is, and the urgent need of keeping this organization in power. To change the leadership and organization of the House at this time means to bring confusion upon those who have been successfully engaged in the steady working out of a great and comprehensive scheme for the betterment of our social, industrial, and civic conditions. Such a change would substitute a purposeless confusion, a violent and hurtful oscillation between the positions of the extreme radical and the extreme reactionary for the present orderly progress along the lines of a carefully thought-out policy.

On Sept. 9, 1908, from Oyster Bay, N. Y., Mr. Roosevelt wrote, in part, as follows, to the Hon. William B. McKinley, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee:

It is urgently necessary from the standpoint of the public interest to elect Mr. Taft and a Republican Congress which will support him, and they seek election on a platform which specifically pledges the party, alike in its executive and legislative branches, to continue and develop the policies which have been, not merely professed, but acted upon, during these seven years. These policies can be successfully carried through only by the hearty co-operation of the President and the Congress in both its branches, and it is therefore particularly important that there should obtain such harmony between them.

To fail to elect Mr. Taft would be a calamity to the country, and it would be folly, while electing him, yet at the same time to elect a Congress hostile to him, a Congress which, under the influence of partisan leadership, would be certain to thwart and baffle him on every possible occasion. To elect Mr. Taft and at the same time to elect a Congress pledged to support him, is the only way in which to perpetuate the policy of the Government as now carried on. I feel that all the aid that can be given to this policy by every good citizen should be given; for this is far more than a merely partisan matter.

On Aug. 20, 1910, President Taft addressed a letter to Mr. McKinley, as Chairman of the National Congressional Committee, giving reasons why voters in the November election should cast their ballots for the Republican candidates. It read in part, as follows:

In view of the history of the present Congress, the return of a Republican majority in the next Congress may well inspire confidence that the pledges still unredeemed will be met and satisfied.

The above quotations speak for themselves. Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

BUSH SUPPORTS PRESIDENT.

Lifelong Republican, but Will Vote Democratic Ticket This Time.

Irving T. Bush, head of the Bush Terminal Company, declared last night that, although a lifelong Republican, he would vote the Democratic ticket this year.

"The time to pass judgment upon President Wilson's Administration will be two years hence, when the war will be over and public opinion can strike an intelligent balance," said Mr. Bush.

"It is not now, in the midst of the most delicate negotiations the world has ever faced. The question at issue this Fall is not whether a Republican Congress will support a Democratic President or whether President Wilson was right or wrong in appealing to the country—it is what our friends and enemies in Europe will think if we elect a Congress of a different political faith from the Administration with whom they must deal. I have been a Republican all my life, and have only once before voted the Democratic ticket. I shall vote for it a second time this Fall, because I do not believe in swapping horses in the middle of the stream."

ROOSEVELT BITTER IN WAR ON WILSON

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

tics is adjourned." It casts the gravest doubt on the sincerity of that announcement; and indeed for the last few months the Democratic Party organization, acting with the support and direction of the President's closest advisers, such as Messrs. Burleson and Creel, has been working with naked eagerness for partisan success, and has displayed a greedy unscrupulousness as to methods and a complete subordination of national interest to partisan welfare never before known in our history during a great war.

"When this war broke out I, and all those who believed as I did, cast all thought of politics aside and put ourselves unreservedly at the service of the President. Of course if Mr. Wilson had really meant to disregard politics he would at once have constructed a coalition, non-partisan Cabinet, calling the best men of the nation to the highest and most important offices under him, without regard to politics. He did nothing of the kind. In the positions most vital to the conduct of the war, and in the positions now most important in connection with negotiating peace, he retained or appointed men without the slightest fitness for the performance of the tasks, whose sole recommendation was a supple eagerness to serve Mr. Wilson personally and to serve Mr. Wilson's party insofar as such service benefited Mr. Wilson.

"I am glad that Mr. Wilson has now cast off the mask. Now he declares that this is a party war, and that the Republicans, although he admits "that they have been unquestionably pro-war," are to be excluded from any share in controlling the war.

"Nor is this all. He makes his appeal on behalf of the Democratic Party. But he is careful to qualify it so as to exclude all Democrats who put loyalty to the nation or even loyalty to their party principles ahead of adherence to the administration. He in no way discriminates between Democrats who are pro-war and those who are anti-war. He asks the exclusion from Congress of the man who is anti-administration, without the slightest reference to whether he is pro-war or anti-war, loyal or disloyal, patriotic, or unpatriotic.

"Contrast with this the position of Abraham Lincoln. In the darkest days of the civil war, Lincoln declined outright to make any party appeal or to apply any party test or any test save that of loyalty in the prosecution of the war and loyalty to the Union and to liberty. In March, 1863, he advocated sending to Congress only 'unconditional supporters of the war,' making no reference to any party. Lincoln made no party test. He appealed to all loyal men of all parties. He asked that the test of fitness for Congress be, not adherence to his personal Administration, but unconditional support of the war.

Applies Rigid Party Test.

"Mr. Wilson applies the most rigid party test. He explicitly repudiates loyalty to the war as a test. He demands the success of the Democratic Party, and asks the defeat of all pro-war men if they have been anti-Administration. He asks for the defeat of pro-war Republicans. He does not ask for the defeat of anti-war Democrats. On the contrary, he supports such men if, although anti-war, they are pro-Administration.

"He does not ask for loyalty to the nation. He asks only for support of himself. There is not the slightest suggestion that he disapproves of disloyalty to the nation. I do not doubt that he feels some disapproval of such disloyalty; but apparently this feeling on his part is so tepid that it slips from his mind when he contemplates what he regards as the far greater sin of failure in adherence to himself.

"The above statement about President Lincoln sufficiently answers the claim of the Democratic organization that President Wilson at this time occupies a position corresponding to President Lincoln. The same organization also professes to see a similarity between my plea in 1898 at the time of the Spanish war for a Republican Congress because the Republican Party was pro-war, and Mr. Wilson's plea at the present time against a Republican Congress in spite of the fact that he is pro-war. When I spoke in 1898, the peace proposal had been signed, but not the final peace treaty. The Democratic Party through every Democratic State Convention had denounced President McKinley's war policy, and two-thirds of them had declared in their platforms for free silver and the nomination for President of William J. Bryan, the anti-imperialist and pacifist.

"Such were the conditions when I asked for the election of a Republican Congress because the Republican Party was pro-war, because it stood for the Liberty Loans of that day, because it stood for the peace of overwhelming victory, and because after having enforced unconditional surrender in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, it insisted upon the peace of overwhelming victory, no parleying having been held, and no notes exchanged, and no conversation indulged in, and no Colonel House sent abroad until Manila and Santiago fell, and the victory was an accomplished fact.

Refers To Republican Records.

"President Wilson in his appeal says that the Republican Party is pro-war, but that he is against it because it is anti-Administration. Over half the Democrats whom his appeal is intended to seat in Congress are anti-war, although pro-Administration. A refer to the record of the Democratic leaders like Messrs. Kitchin and Dent and ask to compare then with the record of the Republican leaders like Messrs. Kahn, Weeks, McCormick, Lodge, Poindexter, and the rest.

"I ask all patriotic Americans to consider just what is meant when the President says that in the present Congress 'the leaders of the minority although unquestionably pro-war have been anti-Administration.' These leaders supported the Administration when a declaration of war was needed. They supported it when there was a demand for the draft. They supported it when we sent the army overseas. They supported every demand for money whether by taxation or by loans. They supported it or gave it initiative and guidance on every issue where it stood for vigorous prosecution of the war; and they supported it on these issues when half the leaders of President Wilson's own party opposed him when he had committed himself to war measures—and yet President Wilson now makes a partisan appeal in favor of the Democrats who opposed the war measures and against the Republicans who supported them.

"Now, what does Mr. Wilson mean when he speaks of these leaders as being, although 'pro-war,' yet 'anti-Administration?' He means that when the War Department was administered with utter inefficiency they investigated the matter and insisted upon efficiency. He means that when they found that nothing effective was being done in shipbuilding they insisted that the work be speeded up. He means that when they found that six hundred million dollars had been spent for airplanes and yet that not an airplane had reached our soldiers at the front they insisted that our soldiers should get the airplanes for which the people had paid. The entire offense of the Republican leaders in Mr. Wilson's eyes is that they have demanded that inefficiency, waste and extravagance be remedied.

Failed to Take Counsel.

"President Wilson says that Republicans are not good enough to serve the Republic in Congress at this time. But they are good enough to die for the Republic in the army and navy! They are good enough to pay the taxes and subscribe to the Loan! We have sent our sons and our brothers to spill their blood like water overseas under the flag; we have given our strength and our money without stint to serve the country at home, to float the Loans, to back up the war activities of every kind; and now we are told that the blood of our sons, and the money saved at the expense of our wives and little children, do not entitle us to any word in saying how the war is to be waged! Or what are the terms on which peace is to be made, or what shall be our policies after the war!

"Mr. Wilson says that this is no time for divided counsels. It is mere insolence for the servant of the people to say that he will not counsel with those other servants of the people whom the people have elected for the express purpose of giving him counsel. The world would be better off now by hundreds of thousands of fearless lives and by many billions of dollars of treasure if Mr. Wilson had been willing to supplement his own self-sufficient ignorance by the counsel of those who would gladly have counseled him wisely, but who would not creep into his presence as slaves.

"The President says that this is his war, not the people's war, and that the half of the people who have been most resolute in favor of the firm and efficient prosecution of the war are hereafter to be excluded from all share in its management, and from all say-so as to the peace which is to crown and justify it. We can pay with the blood of our hearts' dearest; but that is all that we are to be allowed to do; and yet the price we pay, and the [illegible] is to get for that price, are to be settled by the agency or the aid of the men of cold heart who do not fight themselves, whose nearest kin are not in danger, who prepared for war not at all, who helped wage the war feebly, and who are content with a craven peace.

"Mr. Henry Ford has announced that he does not believe in patriotism; that he thinks the flag is silly, and does not believe in it, and that when this war is over he will pull the flag down and never hoist it again. The son of this multi-millionaire stays at home while hundreds of thousands of men of small means leave their wives and children and go to war. But Mr. Wilson is supporting Mr. Ford for the Senate. On the other hand, Senator Weeks does believe in patriotism. He does believe in the war. His only son is fighting overseas at this moment facing death side by side with his comrades from every rank of life. But Mr. Wilson is opposing Mr. Weeks.

"The President's personal organ, The World, itself says that the present Democratic Congress is a 'slacker Congress.' And the President asks the voters to keep these slackers in control, provided only that these slackers follow him with abject alacrity in whichever new direction he may momentarily lead. Small wonder that in the cloakroom of the House the bitter jest circulates: 'Here's to our Czar, last in war, first toward peace, long may he waver!' The President says he is anxious about the effect on Germany and our allies of the election of a Congress which would follow the present Republican leadership of the House and Senate. He need be under no anxiety. It would be clearly understood abroad as at home. Our allies would now that it meant that America was determined to speed up the war, to back her own army and the armies of the Allies to the limit, to tolerate no corruption or inefficiency in waging the war, and to insist on Germany's unconditional surrender. German and her vassal States would know that in this country pro-Germans and pacifists and Bolshevists and Germanized Socialists could no longer be counted upon as efficient and tortuous tools, that the fighting men and not the rhetoricians were uppermost, and that henceforth the Germans would have to deal with the resolute and straightforward soul of the American people and not merely with the obscure purposes and wavering will of Mr. Wilson.

"I believe in putting this war through to our last man and our last dollar rather than to fail in beating Germany to her knees. That is the spirit of our wonderful fighting men at the front. The world has never seen finer fighting men than our soldiers at the front. But let this people never forget that in the bitter weather of last winter we left our small army overseas without a sufficient number of overcoats or shoes; we got uniforms from the British, and two-thirds of the ships in which we ferried our troops across the ocean were from the British; we got our cannon and our machine guns from the hard-pressed French, the tanks from the British and French; we had practically no airplanes at the front until seventeen months after we went to war—in short, our Governmental shortcomings were so lamentable that even now we can fight at all only because of the weapons our allies give us.

"If we had prepared in advance the war would have been over ninety days after we entered it. If the Administration had used with moderate efficiency the results of the lavish generosity of Congress our armies and the allied armies would have been doing last March what they actually are doing now in October. I trust our people will keep well in mind, as a lesson concerning the mere money cost of unpreparedness, that the enormous sums we have had to raise by taxation and by borrowing are at the very least twice as great as if we had begun to prepare in advance, without hurry and confusion and without the attendant waste and extravagance and profiteering, and with the patriotic and business-like refusal to consider politics or anything else except winning the war.

"We should accept no peace not based on the unconditional surrender of Germany and her vassal allies, Austria and Turkey, and upon the freeing of the subject races of Austria and Turkey from the yoke of the Austrian, the Magyar, and the Turk. I would not subject the German or the Magyar to the dominion of any one else. But neither would I permit them to lord it over any one else. The true way to put a stop to Germany's ability again to convulse the world by an effort to secure world dominion is to give not autonomy, but freedom to all the nations that now cower under the tyranny of Germany and her allies.

"Belgium, of course, must be restored and amply indemnified; and all the gold that Germany has cannot repay Belgium for the frightful wrongs so wantonly committed against her by Germany during the last four years. France must receive back Alsace and Lorraine, and Germany be forced to carry out her broken promise to the Danes of North Schleswig. All of Poland must be a separate commonwealth, with a seafront on the Baltic; Finland, the Baltic provinces, Lithuania, and Ukrainia must be made as absolutely independent of Germany as of Russia; the Czechoslovaks and the Jugoslavs must be made into independent commonwealths; the Rumanians in East Hungary restored to Rumania; the Italians of Southwestern Austria joined to Italy; the Greeks safeguarded in their rights; Constantinople made a free city, and all other injustices remedied in so far as it is humanly possible to do so. The German stranglehold must be removed from Russia, and we should ourselves help Russia so far as she will permit us to do so, and we cannot efficiently do so unless our Government acts with infinitely greater wisdom, forethought, insight, and resolution than it has shown in its handling of the Siberian matters for the last six months.

"Then, when the end of the war is come and we have obtained the peace of complete victory, a peace obtained by machine guns and not typewriters, we shall have to turn to the affairs of our own household and undertake the work of reconstruction. I believe that in order efficiently to perform these different tasks it is absolutely essential to recognize the fact that of the parties, as at present constituted and led, it is only the Republican party that is a fit instrument for the purpose. That is why I come before you tonight to speak for the success of the Republican State ticket here in New York and for the success of the Republican Congressional ticket throughout the Union.

"I ask for support of Governor Whitman and all his associates, not only because of their record in office, but also because this State cannot with wisdom see Tammany Hall extend its grip from New York to Albany. The reforms for which Governor Whitman stands are the very reforms which Tammany most opposes.

"Now for the national side of the question. I ask support for the Republicans, because it is time to put an end to that one-party rule which has so rapidly developed intolerable invasion of the rights of free speech and of a free press; and because it is time fearlessly to assert the right of the Republican Party to a life of useful performance of public duty in the United States.

"The President's first note to Germany, about two weeks ago, delivered him into the hands of Germany by his compromising inquiries. It was accepted by the Allies and accepted by our own people as meaning that if Germany answered as she actually did answer he was bound by the implications of the questions he had asked. There was in this country a very extraordinary outburst of indignation and protest and a demand for the peace of unconditional surrender. Senators Lodge and Poindexter and a number of other Senators, including one or two high-minded independent Democrats, but in the great majority of instances Republicans, introduced resolutions or took other action emphatically repudiating the implications of the President's inquiries and demanding unconditional surrender by Germany.

"Our allies were as profoundly disturbed as our own people, and their clear understanding of the situation is shown by a special cable from Paris contained in the Democratic NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 9, which says:

The reports of the debates in the American Senate share first pages with the news of the great military victories on the western front. Senators McCumber, Nelson, and Lodge are as highly thought of in France today as are the American Generals.

"The feeling was so strong that President Wilson speedily grew to realize it. Germany answered him by an acceptance of his terms, phrased in the very words he had used. There remained for him then only two courses of action. He was compelled either to fulfill the plain obligation of his note by entering into negotiations with Kaiserism, which meant the sacrifice of America and humanity, and which would have also certainly meant the repudiation of his action by the American people, or else he was himself obliged to respond in such fashion as to stultify his own diplomacy and repudiate his own implied offer.

"I am thankful that he chose the latter course; he served our people and humanity by so doing; but it was a service rendered only because he had received the sternest warning, by the voice of the nation, that this people would ratify no compromise and would tolerate no such parley as that upon which he had entered; and inasmuch as he was the spokesman for the nation, it was not a pleasant thing for Americans that he should have put himself, and the nation behind him, in the position of inviting a proposition which when accepted he repudiated. For the very reason that I abhor Germany's trickery, treachery and bad faith, I am most anxious that Americans shall not imitate her in these matters. And now, in the light of the latest developments, we are again utterly at sea as to what position he will ultimately take.

"When it comes to the peace negotiations we should emphatically repudiate the famous fourteen points announced by the President last January. One of them he has himself repudiated, but the remainder are either so mischievous that they ought to be repudiated without further definition or else we should insist upon having them defined in order to know just exactly what they mean. They have been greeted with enthusiasm by Germany and by all the pro-Germans on this side of the water, especially by the Germanized Socialists and by the Bolshevists of every grade; and for this reason good Americans should regard them with suspicion."

The crowd was orderly, except in the matter of expressing its approval of the speakers' attacks upon the national Administration. It was thoroughly Republican.

"Where, oh where, is General Leonard Wood?" a voice from the gallery yelled as Robert W. Bonynge, President of the Republican Club, got up to call the meeting to order. A great laugh followed, which turned into cheers.

"This splendid meeting," declared Mr. Bonynge, "is our answer to the President's partisan appeal."

The house stood up to yell its approval and some one cried, "You said it."

"This meeting," he went on, "was called to voice our convictions as free American people, believing, as we do, that the best interests of the country will be served by the election of a Republican Congress, pledged to insist upon the unconditional surrender of Germany."

Mr. Bonynge said Republicans deplored the President's appeal as unworthy of one who has received support from all Republicans, and that they denounced it as unwise and unjust. The speaker then said a few words about the necessity of electing Governor Whitman and the Republican State ticket, and introduced Miss Mary Wood, Secretary of the National Women's Republican Association. She said that Tammany must be kept from the control of the State government at all costs, and then Frederic C. Tanner, Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth District, took the platform.

He told at length how the Republicans in Congress had done more than the Democratic members to uphold the President, and declared that if sole reliance had been placed upon the Democratic party to declared war there would have been no declaration of war and no selective draft. It was Republican votes that forced these measures through, he said. Addressing the women, Mr. Tanner wanted to know how they liked the vote, and added:

"How will you enjoy doing the Prussian military goose-step down to the polls and doing what you are told?"

Mr. Tanner was succeeded by State Tax Commissioner Ralph W. Thomas of Madison County, who praised the people of New York City for having "patriotism enough to resent dictation even on the part of the President of the United States." Mr. Thomas sat down abruptly when a prolonged cheer announced the appearance of Colonel Roosevelt. Attired in full dress he strode to the centre of the stage, his famous smile beaming right and left at the audience. The Colonel was apparently in fine physical condition. The cheering which greeted his appearance had scarcely subsided when someone yelled "unconditional surrender." The Roosevelt teeth clicked audibly and the Colonel waved his manuscript in approval. Mr. Bonynge got through with his introduction, and a voice yelled, "Rub it in, Teddy."

"Put down the barrage," yelled back the Colonel, while the audience applauded.

"You have just stood up and heard 'The Star-Spangled Banner' played," shouted the Colonel to the topmost gallery, "and I hold that any man who stands up with his heart full because of what the tune symbolizes, that man is entitled to vote in this country and to vote for any party he pleases."

It was the keynote of what was to follow and the cry came: "Hit him hard, Teddy." The Colonel talked back occasionally to some interrupter in the audience. At one point when he declared that he did not consider politics at all when it conflicts in the slightest way with the cause of winning the war, a man in the gallery shouted: "Three cheers for a fighting man."

"Don't cheer for me," retorted the Colonel. "I'd have been in the fight if I had been allowed. Cheer for the fighting man at the front and let us see that his blood is not shed in vain." The Colonel at another point said that he had been accused of being too extreme.

"The trouble is," he said, "that my extremeness one year is another person's moderation later. But I won't be extreme. By that I mean I won't go beyond the point I think I ought to go. There will be one advantage in what I say, however. You'll understand it and you won't need any key. You won't get a letter from me day after tomorrow explaining what I meant."

The Colonel brought laughter when in fumbling his manuscript he said he had trouble in keeping up with the notes President Wilson had written.

"I've seen it stated," he said, "that the President counted up the notes to and from Germany last Friday and found that Germany was one note behind. So to be fair, instead of writing one to Germany he wrote to the American people."

The Colonel was vigorously applauded when he declared that Belgium must be indemnified if it took every ounce of gold in Germany.

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MAURICE ACCLAIMS HAIG'S LATEST FEAT

Says British Fail to Appreciate His Recent Drive South of Cambrai.

LOOKS FOR GREAT RESULTS

Constant Pounding Since Oct. 8 Likely to Force a Big German Retreat.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is very natural, but none the less unfortunate, that public interest for some time past should have been almost certainly concentrated upon the correspondence between Berlin and Washington.

We have never given ourselves credit for what we have done in the war. In the early years this was mainly due to an organized and systematic campaign of depreciation designed to spur us on to greater efforts. Then there was a period, after the new armies had gone to France, in which high hopes were formed before each of our many offensives began, and when these hopes had all been disappointed the inevitable reaction followed, and we became very shy of hailing any achievement of our arms as a success.

This year, when things began to go well, there was a tendency to ascribe our change of fortune entirely to Marshal Foch, to the unity of command, and to the arrival of the Americans; and now, when our army is fighting as skillfully and as gallantly as troops have ever fought in war, we are too much occupied to attend to them. I wonder how many people there are in England today who realize that on Oct. 8 our Third and Fourth Armies accomplished one of the greatest feats of this or any other war.

3d and 4th Armies' Great Feat.

When in the darkness of the wild Autumn night they attacked on a twenty-mile front and broke through the last defenses of the Hindenburg system, it was a fitting climax to a fortnight of intense, bitter, but ever victorious fighting through that labyrinth of fortifications. More than a fortnight later an Honorable Member asks in the House of Commons whether it is really true that British troops were the first to break through the Hindenburg system!

Truly, we are a queer people. Any other nation would on this have been weary of singing the praises of such generalship and valor.

In following up that victory, we reached the old battlefield of Aug. 26, 1914, on which Smith-Dorrien's Second Corps withstood almost the whole of von Kluck's army, and arrived at the Selle between Le Cateau and Solesmes. Here the enemy meant to stand, if he could, at least until he had completed the readjustments of his front in the north and in the south; and today our men who have been fighting continuously on one of the two most vital sections of the whole front have driven him eight miles beyond the Selle and captured 9,000 prisoners and 150 guns.

By this advance we have outflanked a great part of Mormal Forest, which in the retreat from Mons separated Sir Douglas Haig's corps from Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's, and have also outflanked the Upper Scheldt.

On Battlefields of 1914.

Along the whole battlefront, from Tournai on the Scheldt to Landrecies on the Sambre, our men are on historic ground. Our right flank is in the area in which our first four divisions concentrated under shelter of the fortress of Maubeuge for the advance to Mons. It is on the outskirts of Landrecies, where Sir Douglas Haig's 21st Guards Brigade on the night of the 25th of August, 1914, repulsed the leading troops of von Kluck's Ninth Corps, who tried to enter the place disguised in French uniforms, and answered our challenges in French.

In the centre we have reached the Valenciennes-Le Quesnoy railway, which has long served the enemy in his main lateral line of communications. On Aug. 25, 1914, trains were waiting on this line near Le Quesnoy station, to take back such of our infantry who fought at Mons as were too exhausted to march any longer. They were full of reservists who had only left their civil occupations three weeks before, and there had been no time to put them through the course of "physical jerks" and get them fit for the tremendous strain of modern war. The last trainload of these exhausted men steamed out of Le Quesnoy station but a few minutes before the first German gun opened up on it.

Just outside Le Quesnoy we brought down our first German airplane, and there was a great hunt before the pilot and his observer, who had taken refuge in a small wood hard by, were captured. North of Valenciennes our men have worked their way through the Forest of Raismes, and are approaching the Scheldt Canal at Condé.

It was there that our left flank rested during the Battle of Mons, when Allenby's cavalry held the crossings of the Scheldt and of the Condé Canal, which runs due east from Condé through Mons to Charleroi, against von Kluck's 2d Corps, which was seeking to turn our left flank.

The whole of the country around Condé consists of reclaimed marsh land, which has now become market gardens, intersected by innumerable drainage dikes. Our cavalry in 1914 would have been put to it to meet the enemy's infantry in such a country had they not, thanks to our experience in the Boer war, been trained to fight as well on foot as on horseback.

The whole of this district is highly defensible, and we must not be surprised if the enemy succeeds in delaying us here for a time. He has, in fact, on his right flank, this intricate and difficult country about Condé, and on his left flank Mormal Forest, which is some nine miles deep.

Between the two there is only about three miles of open country, leading to Bavai, where we spent the first night after the Battle of Mons, and to Mons itself. It is on this ten miles that our men in two days of heavy fighting have gained another great victory.

Germans Fighting Bravely.

There is no question but that the enemy has fought his best. Sir Douglas Haig's reports have frequently borne testimony to the fierceness of his resistance, and if the average quality of his troops is deteriorating, and in some places is low, there is no question but that his machine gunners are still fighting with much of their old skill and valor, and his artillery, if weakened by the large number of guns which we have captured or destroyed, is still very effective.

The Germans have had to fight hard to keep us away from Mons and the valley of the Sambre, because this is for them one of the two vital parts of their front, the other being on the Argonne front, where the French and Americans are, in a prolonged and bitter struggle, working their way slowly forward to the Metz-Hirson Railway. They have fought hard and have been heavily defeated, as the capture of so many prisoners and guns upon this comparatively narrow front of battle shows.

The first results of this victory will be that we shall gain Valenciennes and Mormal Forest, and so open the road to Maubeuge, Mons, and the valley of the Sambre. But his heavy losses and repeated defeats since July 15 have all but exhausted the enemy's fresh reserves, and he will be put to it to find reinforcements to fill even the ten-mile gap quickly, while our airmen are bombarding the railway junctions of Aulnoye and Hirson so assiduously that the movement of his troops by rail must be greatly hampered.

It appears to me, therefore, that we are quite justified in expecting that the effect of this, our latest victory, will be felt well beyond the actual battlefield, and that it will bring about another considerable German withdrawal. If I am right and these results do follow, we must remember to whom they are due, and that our armies have been fighting continuously and victoriously since Aug. 8.

GIVES ROOSEVELT A MEDAL.

Japanese Red Cross Makes Award with Emperor's Approval.

TOKIO, Oct. 28.—With the approval of the Emperor, the Japanese Red Cross has awarded to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt a medal of honor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It is learned from official sources that the action of the Japanese Red Cross in awarding a medal of honor to Colonel Roosevelt was in appreciation of a liberal allotment he made to the society in his distribution of the Nobel Peace Prize fund.

GERMANS STIFFEN NEW BELGIAN LINE

Men and Guns Rushed Up to Defend the Front Along the Lys Canal..

DUTCH PATROLS WATCHING

King Albert's Men Inspired by Fighting Almost in Sight of Their Own Homes.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, Oct. 24, (via Rotterdam, Oct. 25.)—It was a moonlight night of Autumn, with a slight breeze of early Spring. Long shadows haunted the avenues, which were silent, save for the noise of my bicycle plowing through the thick mud. The way led through eerie, rat-infested side streets of Sluis, through Aardenburg, and then twisted across the moors.

Suddenly from a few hundred yards away four monster guns wrecked the silence, drowning the midnight chimes from a roadside cottage, and making its windows rattle. A couple of machine guns spluttered out their loud wrath, probably upon a patrol. Deep in Flanders, guns could be faintly heard hammering away at one another.

"Halt!"

The command came from Dutch guards patrolling the 100-yards-deep zone which separates Holland at peace from Europe at war. Beyond that strip of land could be seen an irregularly traced line of fire; for there was the northern end of the long western battlefront. From the Swiss frontier, it runs across Europe to end in machine gun nests among some willows in a swamp 150 yards from where I stood.

Danger from Stray Bullets.

From the road cut in a belt of woodland it was possible to look across a plain which, in the bright moonlight, showed up its ditches, its clumps of scrubs, its rows of willows, all of which serve the Germans and their enemies instead of an intrenched front. At one road angle was a Dutch soldier, wounded by a stray bullet a few hours before I reached the spot. Now and then bullets would splutter through the trees overhead. Not far away stands Sensorn Inn, the last on the way from Aardenburg in Holland to Maldeghem in Belgium, and against its walls bullets have been flattening themselves at intervals for days past.

A Dutch patrol was stationed under some tall trees, and had its steel helmets and gas masks in readiness in case the German lines were attacked; for there is no little danger, despite the frontier, in being so near the battlefront.

At that particular spot I was really immediately behind the German positions. The big battery I have spoken of was not far away. Every quarter of an hour it burst into fierce activity, rending the night air like earsplitting thunder. Far in the distance its shells would burst with a dull roar.

Germans Stiffen Their Front.

It appears that the Germans in their retreat did not at first intend to make a stand here on the Lys Canal. It was evidently their plan to retire from that waterway to Leopold's Canal, and so place a routh, swampy, cut-up extent of territory between them and the enemy. But just as the Germans' political action hardened at the beginning of the week, so did their military plain stiffen. Artillery, which had been retired to a good distance beyond the Lys Canal, was brought up again, and from the frontier during the day a long chain of batteries, each of four 10-centimeter guns, can be seen in position, and it is possible to observe the gunners calmly working them.

An enormous number of machine guns, too, were rushed back toward the canal. Troops from the original Belgian front were cleared out; they were obviously war-weary Landsturmers, bored and Bolshevistic.

"You wait till we get back in Berlin. Then you will see something!" they would say to Dutch guards across the barbed wire frontier.

Fresh forces were put in their place and were stiffened by marines from the coast, men who were not tired with battle. The marines, judging from a few score who have been forced across the frontier, are a fine set of men, adequately equipped.

Opposite the Germans at the end of the line, are the Belgians. As I heard their batteries pounding away, I could not help thinking of the period, almost exactly four years ago, when I saw them warding off the first heavy German blows against the Yser line. Now they were going home. Then they were almost exiles. Indeed, a couple of them the other day shouted to the Dutch frontier guards:

"We aren't far from our homes now, after four years. A couple of German lines or so separate us from our houses. Perhaps to-morrow we shall be able to see them."

Belgians Hold Bridgeheads.

The chief point of fighting at this end of the line is Middleburg, on the Lys Canal. The canal and the general nature of the country greatly favor the defense, but the Belgians have been fighting splendidly and near the frontier forced their way across to the eastern side of the canal at two points. These are the two points where stood two bridges called by the natives Rapelbrug and Seyseelbrug. Bridgeheads have been established there, and all the German efforts to nullify that success have been vain.

It is evident that the Germans intend to stand on this part of the line as long as they possibly can. Otherwise they would not have massed artillery and machine guns to such an extent close up to the frontier, within a few yards of it, indeed.

During the day airmen also can be plainly seen at work. At times the effect of their bombs can almost be observed.

So far as can be made out, what is taking place at this northern end of the front cannot be described as rearguard fighting. Reinforcements in men and guns are reported, and it would appear that the retreat from the coast, which was a fairly hurried one—as witness the abandonment of practically all the coast artillery—has died down, and that orders are to hold on to the Lys Canal line. Matters, however, obviously will depend on what happens further south.

Children Play Near Batteries.

Comparatively few deserters have come over the border line. Meanwhile, the flood of fugitives in Belgium appears to have stopped. Only in small numbers have they reached Dutch territory. The inhabitants immediately behind the German lines, though in many cases ordered to go, have preferred to remain in their homes, and in many villages curious sights are to be seen. Men and women are at their ordinary work, quite near to where the German forces lie, and children even can be seen at play not far from where German artillery is placed.

The people, indeed, seem to have conquered their fears. They feel that deliverance is coming, and believe that they run infinitely less danger by remaining calmly at home than by taking to the roads in crowds and flocking off they know not where. That they remain, is surely an excellent tribute to the care exercised by the Allies in their operations regarding civilian life and property.

The crowds of those who did leave home have melted away, and behind the front conditions have become comparatively tranquil again. Large numbers of refugees, of course, remained behind in places where, during the German retreat, there was little or no fighting.

BIDDLE THANKS BELFAST.

General Acknowledges the Funeral Honors to Otranto Victims.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELFAST, Oct. 28.—Major Gen. Biddle, writing to the Secretary of the Belfast Chamber of Trade, has expressed deep appreciation for the many kindly acts shown by Belfast citizens to American survivors of the Otranto. The letter says:

"Reports reaching us of the splendid funeral honors accorded to our dead soldiers in Belfast indicate that your authorities and citizens have been more than kind. Thanks also are due to those Belfast ladies and others who sent floral tributes and in other ways showed such a generous and sympathetic spirit."

CUBAN STEAMSHIP SUNK BY MINE OFF BARNEGAT

Chaparra Went Down Five Minutes After Explosion—Crew Gets Ashore Safely.

The Cuban Steamship Chaparra was sunk ten miles off Barnegat on Sunday night evidently by a mine. The ship, which was of 1,600 tons register, was loaded with 2,000 tons of sugar, consigned to the Federal Sugar Refining Company in this city.

The ship sunk within five minutes after the explosion. Captain Civinoles and the crew reached Barnegat in small boats. Captain Civinoles reported that he believed that all of the crew had escaped.

No submarine was seen and the manner of sinking is believed to indicate that it was done by a mine, possibly laid by a submarine. The sinking occurred at a point about five miles distant from the sinking of the Mallory freighter San Saba, which struck a mine on Sept. 10 and went down with thirty of those on board.

MEMENTO FOR ROOSEVELT.

Receives Part of the Seat of Airplane in Which Son Was Killed.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt received yesterday part of the seat of the airplane in which his son, Quentin Roosevelt, was killed several months ago in an air fight. The presentation was made at the Colonel's office, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, by Arthur E. Hungerford, a member of the Y. M. C. A. Overseas Force, who returned to this country two weeks ago after eight months at the front.

The seat with other parts of the machine were found by the American forces on Lieutenant Roosevelt's grave in Chamery after the Germans had been driven back. Mr. Hungerford reached the grave two days after our troops had discovered it and attended the services conducted over the mound by Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Church.

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Smart simplicity and exquisite style are factors in the superlative charm which Livingston's Footwear holds for hosts of discriminating women.

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For Sale by Grocers

55c per Pound

PREFERRED.

The circulation of The New York Times on week days is in excess of any other New York morning newspaper.—Advt.

Between common corn flakes and the wonderful POST TOASTIES there's no difference in price — the difference in flavor is tremendous.

Spanish Influenza

During Illness and Convalescence

VITALITY and Body Resistance must be supported and maintained. Nourishment is necessary, and must be of a nature that is easily and completely digested, without producing added strain upon the impaired digestive organs.

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK is generally prescribed and is especially valuable in the feeding of Influenza and its convalescence, as well as the convalescence of pneumonia, the dreaded sequel, when vitality must be maintained at all hazards.

Borden's Malted Milk is safe and reliable; made from pure, rich cow's milk, and blended by a scientific process with malted grains, it affords just the kind of food that is desired at this time to sustain and rebuild strength and body tissue, and at the same time soothes and quiets the tired nerves.

When your doctor orders Malted Milk insist on BORDEN'S MALTED MILK when buying it. Sold in square packages only at all drug stores.

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A SMART STYLE IN

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UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

Something About Furs

The American Public Should Know

America is one of the largest fur producing countries in the world and is likewise the largest fur consuming country.

Prior to 1914 the average American woman waited until she went to Europe to buy her furs, thinking that most of the fine furs were produced in other countries, and also that they could only be dressed and dyed and manufactured in Leipsic. She usually paid more than she would in America and besides had to pay a duty of 30% to 60% on the garment, the skins of which were probably caught in America and possibly they were shipped to London, then the big raw fur market, to be sold at auction.

Now this is all changed—St. Louis has taken the place of London as the world's greatest Raw Fur Market, and New York has taken the place of Leipsic as the greatest fur manufacturing and distributing center for fur skins in the world.

In the past four years the art of dressing and dyeing fur skins in New York has developed so greatly that it now far surpasses anything ever produced before in Leipsic or elsewhere. This is true of all kinds of furs except seal skins. The seal skin dressing and dyeing industry was formerly located in London, but now it is in St. Louis.

The largest and finest seal herd in the world is the Alaska seal herd owned by the U. S. Government. The next in size is Lobos Island herd owned by the Government of Uruguay. The next the Japanese Government herd, and next the Russian Government herd. All of these four Governments now ship their seal skins to St. Louis to be sold, and practically all are dressed and dyed under the St. Louis process, which surpasses anything produced in London heretofore.

The New York fur manufacturer, or "furrier," as he is known to the public, is the genius of the industry. His keen sense of American good taste, his wonderful creations of fur fashions and the superb quality of his workmanship places him in a class by himself. The art of the American furrier has reached the highest development ever known and entitles him to the leadership of the world in his line.

Indeed the American public can feel assured that they are getting better furs—better made—better style, and at less money than any other country in the world.

The catch of fur this year is expected to be even shorter than last year, and the prospects are for higher prices. We are perhaps the largest wholesale sellers of raw furs in the world, and our advice is not to wait—but select a reliable retailer and buy your furs **now.**

And **remember** when you buy a garment made out of Alaska seal skins you are helping the United States Government just as much as buying Liberty Bonds—as Uncle Sam owns the whole Alaska seal herd, which is valued today at approximately **$50,000,000.00.** Nothing is nicer than a beautiful Alaska seal coat and nothing wears so well or looks so well.

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.

International Fur Exchange

ST. LOUIS NEW YORK

'THE BIG CHANCE' IS A NOVEL WAR PLAY

A Group of Moral Derelicts Strengthened and Redeemed by the Spirit of Service.

'SHERMAN WAS ALL WRONG'

Racy Character Comedy with a Serious Undertone Is Very Ably Interpreted.

THE BIG CHANCE, a drama in four acts by Grant Morris and Willard Mack. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.
Bertie Thorndyke.....Willard Mack
Mrs. Malloy.....Anna Mack Berlein
Margaret Malloy....Katharine H. Barrymore
Eddie Crandall.....William E. Meehan
Charles Hickson.....Harry Robert
Mary Delano.....Mary Nash
"Pinkey" Granville.....Ramsey Wallace
Asa Hickson.....John Mason
Jack Burns.....John Sharkey
Sergeant Todkins.....T. S. James
Fritz.....Nathaniel Sack

A new note was struck last night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, at least as far as American war plays are concerned. In a certain sense, "The Big Chance" is not really a war play, for there are no plottings and counterplottings, no villain and no hero, no pasteboard tank in action, and no scene of trench fighting—in a word, no melodrama. In another sense, the play is the most interesting that has yet resulted from our part in the war. For it shows the conflict not as it exists in external realities—inevitably crude when mimicked in the theatre—but as it possesses the minds and hearts of men and women.

The play introduces a group of moral derelicts—idlers and wasters of the Tenderloin—and shows how a sense of the immensity and the momentousness of the world conflict gradually creeps upon them, compels their interest, and enlists them in its service. The final act is in a regimental dugout with a raid in progress and the noise of battle in the distance; but even here the chief concern is with sheer character, its comedy and its drama.

The central figure is a young woman, played by Mary Nash, who is living in an irregular relation with a man she really loves, and her influence is exerted upon him and upon a group of their friends, habitués of their rooms. There is a race-track sport, a rounder of the Tenderloin, and an Irish remittance man, each of whom receives the message of the war in his own way. Her own man is the weakest of the lot, but he too finally succumbs to her influence and finds a death in France that atones for his past follies.

This more serious side of the play is vividly and effectively done, and Miss Nash's performance is admirably earnest and impassioned. It is perhaps unfortunate that a comparison is suggested with a pre-war play, "Out There," and with Laurette Taylor's 'Aunted Annie. Spiritually "The Big Chance" is cruder and less convincing. But in the total effect this side of the play is of minor importance. The performance last night scored and scored heavily, as a comedy of character illumined by contact with the war.

Willard Mack, who is part author and producer of the play, took over the part of the Irish remittance man at a day's notice and gave perhaps the most interesting performance of his career as an actor, full of manly dignity and romantic charm and touched everywhere by the half lights of Irish sentiment and humor.

The surprise of the evening, however, was the race track sport, played by William E. Meehan. It is a character of indescribable freshness and flavor, the most vividly vernacular bit of observation and humor since the sponging brother of Mr. Broadhurst's heroine in "Bought and Paid For." Mr. Meehan did not so much play the part as live it. Every attitude and inflection was of the utmost simplicity, but struck so truly to the heart of the situation that the performance was followed with incessant roars of delight.

It is many a long month since there has been a laugh as sudden and irresistible as greeted his explanation of why he was volunteering: There was a German barkeeper once that hit me on the head with a mallet." And almost equally effective was his discovery, upon being kissed by the heroine because of his wounded arm, that "Sherman was all wrong."

This last line, in fact, might be taken as the motto of the play. "The Big Chance," with all its crudities, brings a mood of courage and cheer into the somewhat dreary atmosphere of our wartime dramatics.

LILLIAN RUSSELL AT PALACE

In the Uniform of a Colonel of Marines She Sings New Songs.

Lillian Russell returned to the vaudeville stage at the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon in the uniform of a colonel of the marines, and sang half a dozen new songs before an appreciative audience.

Harry Watson came back to the varieties on the same program, presenting, among other things, his immortal character of the beaten prizefighter, and the bill included Frisco, retained for a second week; Charles Grapewin, and Al Shayne.

MUSIC NOTES.

Hans Kronold, 'cellist, will give a concert tonight in the city's free series at the Museum of Natural History, assisted at the piano by Ruth Emerson.

Abraham Haltovitch, a pupil of Leopold Auer, will make his first appearance Wednesday evening in Carnegie Hall at a meeting of the Humanitarian Society.

The Phonograph Records Recruiting Corps asks those attending its concert in Carnegie Hall tonight to bring "one good record" each, to be received on behalf of the soldiers by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

The President and trustees of the Brooklyn Museum will hold an invitation concert this afternoon at the opening of their exhibition of Russian pictures by Boris Anisfeld.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The date of the opening of "Tiger! Tiger!" at the Belasco Theatre has been fixed as Tuesday night, Nov. 12. Maeterlinck's play, "The Betrothal," will be seen at the Shubert Theatre on Thursday of the same week.

George Hassell has returned to the cast of "The Passing Show of 1918," at the Winter Garden, after an absence due to illness.

Dress rehearsals of "Be Calm, Camilla" will be given at the Booth Theatre tonight and tomorrow night before audiences of soldiers. The piece will have its first public performance on Thursday.

TWO PIANISTS HEARD.

Augusta Cottlow and Harry Anderton Play in Aeolian Hall.

By JAMES HUNEKER.

Yesterday afternoon and evening Aeolian Hall again resounded to the clangor of the keyboard; Harry Anderton, a newcomer, a young man with his biceps and triceps in ring form, (welterweight,) made muscular music in the afternoon; and Miss Cottlow was heard in the evening. Mr. Anderton is an adept in the mechanics of his art. Since the Dutch pianist, Martinus Sieveking, known two decades ago as the Sandow of pianists, no one has so smitten the keys and maintained with ease the Hercules mood as Mr. Anderton. His style could be called orchestral were it not that in his "orchestra" the brass quite o'ercrowed the strings and woodwind. There were virile bursts of tonal power in MacDowell's Tragic Sonata, but the poesy was missing; yet the Largo was effectively sounded; in chord playing this pianist is at his technical best. The Chopin numbers—the F sharp major Nocturne, the C sharp minor study, Op. 25, and the G flat study in Op. 10 suffered from a hard, inelastic touch and narrow color range.

There were speed, fluency, and accuracy—though the scale playing, especially down the keyboard, was spoiled by excessive pedaling. The Cradle Song and E minor Valse, posthumous, were merciless in their rigidity and lack of charm. Debussy, Aronsky, Cyril Scott were also on the program, the Scott excerpt being the best of all. In Paderewski's familiar Variations the concert-giver began to thaw out, but he is glacially brilliant rather than an interpretative artist. The audience was small and friendly.

Augusta Cottlow proved an artist of different calibre. She is both cerebral and emotional. A piano prodigy as a child, she is one of the lucky few who has fulfilled early promise. Technique is no longer a factor in her case. She has in addition a keen rhythmic sense, and her phrasing reveals the mature musical thinker. The amazing polyphony in Busoni's transcription of Bach's mighty organ Toccata in C was as clear as an elaborately carved Japanese ivory ornament. To attain the organ fullness of tone the transcriber had to multiply the voices and followed in the fugue an astounding display of thirds, sixths, and octaves. More's the pity, as Bach loses much by the more brittle tone of the pianoforte. Miss Cottlow calmly rode the storm, calmly grasped the largely molded dramatic phases of MacDowell's Norse Sonata, the last movement of which was truly delivered "with much character and fire."

This young woman, a graceful apparition with a Cleo de Merode coiffure, was also heard in Chopin's fourth Ballade and in the "Tuberose" Nocturne. She is not a sentimental Chopinist, but she has mastered the curves and passion of the greater Chopin. The Ballade, despite a slip, was a convincing reading, though purists may shudder at the innovation of interlocking octaves in the last few bars. Altogether a night of triumph for Augusta Cottlow, particularly after her brilliant and kaleidoscopic version of Chopin's Valse, Op. 42, given as an encore. The audience was appreciative.

FRENCH ACT "BLANCHETTE"

American Premiere of Brieux's Play, with Suzanne Bing as Heroine.

BLANCHETTE, a drama by Eugene Brieux. At the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.
Blanchette.....Suzanne Bing
Mme. Bousset.....Jane Lory
Lucie Galoux.....Jeanne Brosnges
Mme. Jules.....Simone Bevyl
Rousset.....Charles Dullin
Le Cantonnier.....Louis Jouvet
Merilion.....Romain Bouquet
Auguste Merilion.....Lucien Weber
M. Galoux.....Jean Sarment
Une Voiturier.....Henry Bart
Le Facteur.....Marcelle Millet

With Brieux's "Blanchette," played last night for the first time in America, the everenduring problem between father and son, this time carried over into the feminine, was again given an outlet.

Blanchette's parents, of good French peasant stock, have sent their daughter to Paris so as to benefit from a better education, yielding, naturally, to the superstitional instict of the people of their class which makes them believe that book knowledge leads to the attainment of the highest gifts that fate can bestow. The result is a completely changed Blanchette—estranged from her own people, she has turned into a scoffer at their patriarchal beliefs and customs. To them she is nothing but a renegade, and as such, after a débâcle with the stubborn peasant that is her father, leaves her house again. But she returns as the prodigal son returned—with a sick heart and a contorted picture of the life she would have liked to live. There ensues a primitive struggle between the kind-hearted mother and the mediaeval father, which ends in Blanchette receiving forgiveness. She accepts her lot with the sad joy of the disappointed.

Suzanne Bing has found in Blanchette perhaps the role which enables her best to benefit from the strong artistic fire that is within her. She played a passionately true Blanchette, speaking unconsciously for the vast number of victims she represented. Undoubtedly it was her appearance last night that brought forth her real qualities before the American audience. Charles Dullin as Pere Rousset, as well as Louis Jouvet as the peace-making Cantonnier were, useless to say, again at their best. And with other such actors as Mme. Jane Lory and Messrs. Romain Bouquet and Lucien Weber the ensemble presented one of the few spectacles that are so rare today.

Mr. Brieux is, one may almost say, among the living French dramatists, the best known to the American public. One cannot so easily forget the author of "Damaged Goods." On the other hand, Mr. George Bernard Shaw has contributed a great deal to his finding a welcome in the midst of the English reading public.

But in "Blanchette" it is not the Brieux of "Damaged Goods" that speaks. It is the man who, although still refusing to deal with things that are less perishable, has mounted a step higher on the ladder that leads to a perfect understanding of human passion. M. Brieux's interest in life has remained still rather superficial, but his methods have improved. Much of the sensational fanfaronade displayed by the American-staged Brieux seems to have entirely disappeared. It no doubt has a great deal to do with "Blanchette" being staged under M. Copeau's directorship.

'GLORIANNA' AIDED BY ELEANOR PAINTER

Deft Dancers Also Help "Play with Music" That Is Lacking in Comedy.

ITS CHORUS IS COMELY

The Singing of Rudolf Friml's Jingles Is Above the Musical Comedy Average.

GLORIANNA. A Musical Comedy in Three Acts. Book and lyrics by Catherine Chisholm Cushing. Music by Rudolf Friml. At the Liberty.
Glorianna Grey.....Eleanor Painter
Dolores Pennington.....Dorothy South
Theresa, Ltd.....Josephine Whittell
Tonio.....Curtis Karpe
Mrs. Daphronia Pennington.Ursula Ellsworth
Angelica Pennington.....Rose McEntire
Lieut. Dick Pennington.....Joseph Liertora
Jack Pennington.....Ralph Whitehead
Alexander Galloway.....Alexander Clark
Robbins.....James Joseph Dunn
Nenette.....
Rintintin.....Brgotti Twins
Jessica.....Emily Lea
Porters—Gilbert Wells and C. Balfour Lloyd
Maids..Marguerite St. Clair and Elsie Lawson
Ring Bearer.....Vera Dunn

There is, seemingly, an endless public for conventional musical comedy, and since "Glorianna" drops broadly into this genre it may reasonably expect to have a host of followers. As a matter of fact, the new piece at the Liberty is really a notch or two above its fellows, for it has the advantage of having Eleanor Painter at the head of its cast, and three or four deft dancers scattered here and there along the roster of those present. The evening was pre-eminently Miss Painter's and the dancers'.

The piece which Catherine Chisholm Cushing has fashioned for Miss Painter's use is wisely denominated upon the program as "a play with music" rather than as a musical comedy. It contains no comedy worthy the name, despite the strenuous efforts of several of the principals. Some years ago Mrs. Cushing used the same idea in a play for May Irwin called "Widow by Proxy," and it is apparently upon this earlier piece that "Glorianna" is founded. But situations which Miss Irwin was wont to carry off triumphantly go for little or nothing in the musical version, for the reason that Miss Painter is not at home in the reading of pert dialogue or the handling of flip humor.

But the story of the girl who masquerades as a widow suffices as a frame upon which to hang some four or five numbers for the star, and in the rendition of these last night Miss Painter was at her best. One or two of the others took their keynote from her, and the singing as a whole was above the musical comedy average. Joseph Lertora, cursed with the rôle of a musical show naval Lieutenant, was among those who lent first vocal aid.

A lithe young woman named Emily Lea contributed a dance which was much applauded, and two more dancers, Gilbert Wells and C. Balfour Lloyd, also emerged triumphant. The chorus is comely and gorgeously costumed, and the entire production gives evidence of good taste. The scenes, two interiors, are from Joseph Urban's industrious brush, and accordingly good to look upon.

Rudolf Friml, who wrote the music, has far from outdone himself, but the score suffices, and there is a waltz with something more than the customary swing.

BERGER AGAIN INDICTED.

Milwaukee Grand Jury Acts Against Him and Four Other Socialists.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—Victor L. Berger, publisher of The Milwaukee Leader, candidate for Congress and leader of Socialists in this city, was, with four other Socialists, indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here today. The others are Leo Krzyczki, candidate for Congress; Edmund T. Melms, candidate for Congress and former Sheriff of Milwaukee; Oscar A. Meringer, candidate for Congress; Louis A. Arnold, State Senator, candidate for re-election, and Miss Elizabeth Thomas, President of the Social Democratic Publishing Company.

They are at liberty on bail, which was fixed at $10,000 for Berger and $5,000 for each of the other defendants.

Berger already faces trial on a Federal indictment in Chicago. He is charged with publishing articles in The Leader tending to incite, provoke, and encourage resistance to the United States, to bring our form of government into contempt, attempting to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, and refusal of duty in our military and naval forces, conveying false reports with intent to interfere with the operations and success of the military and naval forces, and with obstructing recruiting and enlistment.

WHITMAN'S CHALLENGE.

President, He Says, Cannot Show State More Loyal Than This,

Governor Whitman at two meetings in Queens last night criticised appointments made by Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for Governor, as Sheriff and President of the Board of Aldermen, and attacked Matthew T. Horgan, assistant to the President of the Aldermen. In speaking of President Wilson's appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress, he said:

"I resent what the President has said about the necessity of electing Democrats to uphold his Administration. I challenge President Wilson or anyone else to show any other State that has done more to uphold the President in his conduct of the war than this State has done."

DENIES EASY PEACE CHARGE

Franklin Taylor Declares for Unconditional Surrender.

Franklin Taylor, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District in Brooklyn, denied yesterday the statement of the American Defense Society that he was opposed to unconditional surrender by Germany. The society had listed him among three candidates, out of a total of 175, who stand for "compromise peace." Mr. Taylor said his answer to the society's question, given over the telephone late Saturday night, was misconstrued, and that the society would issue a retraction.

"I have always been unqualifiedly in favor of unconditional surrender," said Mr. Taylor. "During the Liberty Loan drive I spoke nightly for three weeks at Brooklyn theatres, repeatedly urging the people not to slack up in their subscriptions on account of the peace move. I told them there could be only one peace with Germany, and that must be upon the terms dictated by the Allies and accompanied by allied military occupation of the principal German cities."

18 NEW SHIPS LAST WEEK.

Total of 98,900 Tons Added to American Shipping.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Eighteen new ships, of 98,900 total deadweight tons, were added to the American fleet during the week ended Oct. 25.

The deliveries announced today by the Shipping Board, included the Victorious, an 11,800 ton vessel built at Alameda, Cal., and the Cape May of 10,100 tons, built at Sparrows Point, Md.

LA GUARDIA RETURNS; WILL FIGHT NEARING

Congressman Back from Italian Front Confident He Will Defeat Socialist Opponent.

Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia of the Fourteenth District, a Major in the American Aviation Corps on the Italian front, who is a candidate for re-election on a fusion ticket against Scott Nearing, the Socialist, returned yesterday on military duty. Incidentally he expects to find time to deliver a few addresses in his district on patriotism and the war.

In an interview at the Hotel Brevoort last night the Congressman said that he was not aware Scott Nearing was his opponent until he arrived in New York. He had understood that Upton Sinclair was the man.

"I have never seen my opponent," said the soldier-Congressman, "and do not know what he looks like or how old he is. If he is a young man, I shall ask him what regiment he comes from. I am confident that I shall win. I did so before, when the Republicans voted against me, and now they are on my side.

"There are plenty of Socialists in England, France, Italy, and also Germany, but they have all put on the uniform of their country and fought loyally for their respective uniforms. I have stood on platforms in Italy with Italian Socialists in soldiers' uniforms, and argued with them. I am not in touch with politics, as I have been away since April, 1917, and have no political speeches ready, but I have come to fight for my re-election to Congress, and mean to beat Scott Nearing for the seat."

SET UP LINCOLN STATUE

Place Bronze Likeness on National Highway at Jefferson, Iowa.

A new statue of Abraham Lincoln has just been erected on the Lincoln Highway route at Jefferson, Iowa. The statue is of bronze, life size, on a massive granite base in the Court House square of Jefferson. The statue was the gift of E. B. Wilson, who recently left for Red Cross service in France.

The new statue marks one of many improvements to the great national highway this year. In many Western States prominent markers have been set up in the outlying districts, and despite the difficulty of obtaining road material very satisfactory progress has been made in highway improvement. The highway through Pennsylvania has been used this year for heavy transportation to a greater extent than ever before, due to the overland drives of thousands of army trucks from Western factories. Army and commercial trucks have torn up several miles of the Lincoln Highway on the New York to Philadelphia route, but work is now in progress between Iselin and Menlo Park which will eliminate a bad grade crossing at Iselin and give a straight route between Rahway and Metuchen.

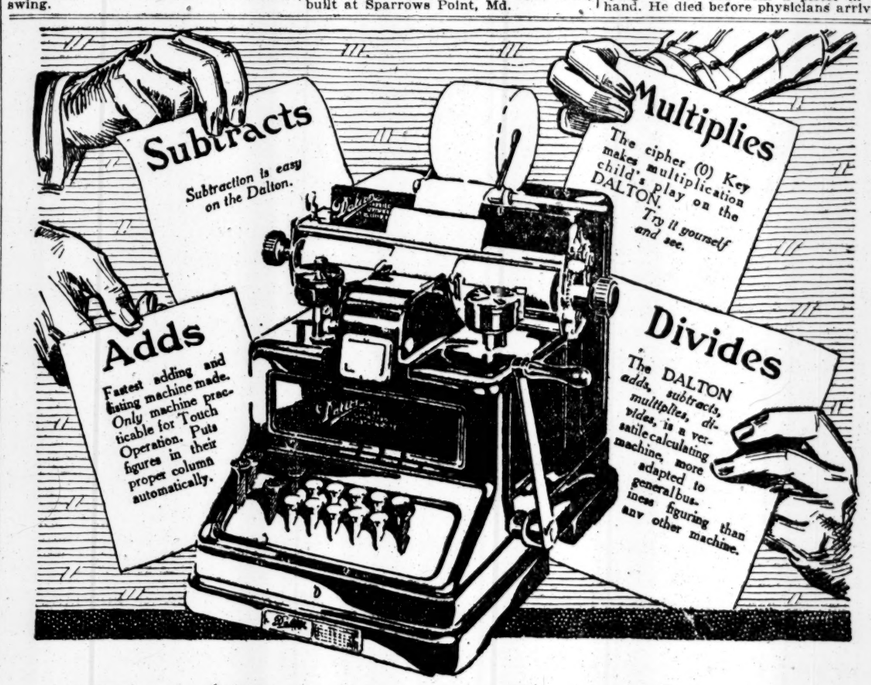
STUDIES HUGHES REPORT.

Attorney General to Get It in Hands of President This Week.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Attorney General Gregory set aside all other business today to review the report submitted by Charles E. Hughes on the airplane production investigation so he could get it into President Wilson's hands this week.

Kills Himself After Wife's Death.

Dr. William Wesley Bacon, a dentist, committed suicide at his home at 457 West 123d Street yesterday a few hours after his wife died from pneumonia following influenza. While Dr. Bacon was at his downtown office his wife suffered a relapse. He collapsed on his return, when the nurse and a brother-in-law, Edward S. Jones of 183 West Eighty-seventh Street, told him that his wife had died during his absence. Later the nurse smelled powder smoke and, entering Dr. Bacon's room, found him lying on the bed with a pistol in his hand. He died before physicians arrived.



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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
Patrons are requested to be in their seats at the advertised time of the curtain's rise.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY PRE-EMINENT LAUGHTER and MELODY at its UTMOST THE GIRL BEHIND THE GUN ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC OPEN ALL YEAR. PHONE BRYANT 340.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:20. CYRIL MAUDE in C. Haddon Chambers' Comedy Masterpiece THE SAVING GRACE

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. and Election Day. JOHN CORT Presents GLORIANNA The Rainbow Division of Musical Comedies with ELEANOR PAINTER AND STAR CAST.

HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, W. 43d St. East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:30. HENRY MILLER RUTH CHATTERTON in a comedy by "PERKINS" Douglas Murray

LYCEUM West 45 St. NEXT MON. NIGHT SEATS NOW DADDIES Direct from The Belasco EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

VANDERBILT West 48th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. Mr. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in "THE MATINEE HERO."

THE CHEERIEST SPOT IN NEW YORK IS WHERE MITZI THE MERRY HUMAN DYNAMO MAKES HAPPINESS in "HEAD OVER HEELS" "SURE FIRE HIT" of Music Plays. THAT'S WHY THE GEO. M. COHAN Theatre, BRYANT 393. B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15 IS ALWAYS CROWDED NOTE: WED. MAT. BEST SEATS $1.50 ELECTION DAY MAT. TUES., NOV. 5

LIGHTNIN GAIETY, Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Winchell Smith & John L. Golden desire to remind you that THREE WISE FOOLS Opens Next Thurs. Eve. at 8:30. CRITERION Theatre, B'way, 44th St. COHAN & HARRIS THURS., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written 3 FACES EAST Hundreds Turned Away At Every Performance.

GREENWICH 7th Av. & 4th St. Evs. 8:30 Village Theatre Mats. Thurs. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30 MR. & MRS. COBURN in THE BETTER 'OLE

CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Election Day, 2:15. John Cort's Musical Comedy Triumph FIDDLERS THREE

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Sat. 2:30. 8 TIMES MORE AT THIS THEATRE | MOVES NEXT WEEK TO LYCEUM THEATRE DADDIES

GLOBE—First Night MON., NOV. 4 Election Eve. JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN with SAM HARDY & DOYLE & DIXON In the New Musical Comedy, "THE CANARY" —SEATS NOW ON SALE—

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15, 25-50c. D. W. GRIFFITH'S "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

B. F. KEITH'S N. Y. THEATRES

PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mat. Daily, 25c-$1. LILLIAN RUSSELL Mlle. Nitta-Jo Harry Watson & Co. Charles Grapewin others and FRISCO

Riverside B'way & 96th St. TRIXIE FRIGANZA BESSIE CLAYTON & CANSINOS (2d Week) Chas. Chaplin Picture 'Shoulder Arms,' oths.

Colonial B'way & 62d St. MORTON FAMILY REUNION, Harold Du Rane & Co., Chas. Chaplin Picture "Shoulder Arms" & others.

Alhambra 126 St. & 7 Ave. AVON COMEDY 4 Chas. Chaplin Picture "Shoulder Arms" "The Weaker One" Swift & Kelly, others.

ROYAL Westchester & Bergen Ave. "ART" Chas. Chaplin Picture "Shoulder Arms" Watson Sisters, Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Barry, others

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome "'Everything' is Bright and Merry at the Hip."—Herald Mat. Today 2:10 $1 BEST SEATS (Except Boxes) TONIGHT AT 8.

HIPPODROME Next Sun. Night CARUSO SEATS NOW CLAUDIA MUZIO 1000 U. S. Sailors FOR THE NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.

PARK Theatre, Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evgs. 8:15 and Matinee Sat. 2:15. Society of American Singers. OPERA COMIQUE. TO-NIGHT, Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Eves., Wed. Night & Sat. Mat. MIKADO MME. BUTTERFLY

MANHATTAN Opera House, Beg. NOV. 4. DAVID WARFIELD in "THE AUCTIONEER." Seats Now.

Loew's American Roof 126 St., W. of B'way Every Evg. at 8:15. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. CHAS. CHAPLIN in "Shoulder Arms," Carl McCullough, Dagmarov Troupe, 7 Other Big Acts. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:00 Popular Prices. BILLY WATSON & The Beef Trust.

MOTION PICTURES.

44TH ST. THEATRE, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Twice Daily, 2:30, 8. Mats. 25c & 50c. WILLIAM FOX Presents THIRD BIG WEEK THEDA BARA in SALOME

RIVOLI B'way and 49th St. "WOMAN" By Maurice Tourneur RIVOLI ORCHESTRA 20-30-60c. Loges $1

RIALTO Times Square ENID BENNETT in 'When Do We Eat?' Comedy. Soloists RIALTO ORCHESTRA 20-30-60c.

BROADWAY THEATRE B'way at 41st St. ALL THIS WEEK CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "SHOULDER ARMS."

Plaza Madison Ave., at 59th St. NORMA TALMADGE "THE FORBIDDEN CITY"

STRAND B'way & 47th St. EDITH CAVELL "The Woman the Germans Shot." CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 20, 30. CHAS. CHAPLIN in "Shoulder Arms." SESSUE HAYAKAWA, "Tmeple of Dust."

Knickerbocker B'way & 38 St. Last W'k Twice Daily, 2:10-8:30. D. W. Griffith's HEARTS of the WORLD

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3380. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "Shoulder Arms." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT. NOTE DIFFERENT OPENING TIME OF EACH THEATRE TO AVOID TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY and 50th St. Evgs. at 8:15. LAST 2 WEEKS—MAT. TODAY AT 2. MOST GIGANTIC SHOW IN NEW YORK PASSING SHOW OF 1918 150 PEOPLE | 20 SCENES | 500 COSTUMES Matinee Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

CENTRAL Thea., B'way & 47th. Bryant 17. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day ALICE BRADY Returned to the Spoken Stage in FOREVER AFTER

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30. CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 'N' EVERYTHING

ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:30. LAST WEEK Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30 Mr. and Mrs. SIDNEY DREW IN KEEP HER SMILING 100th PERFORMANCE TOMORROW MATINEE

Beginning MON., NOV. 4, at 8:15 Sharp. Seats Thursday. New Lee & J. J. Shubert Musical Play LITTLE SIMPLICITY Carl Gantvoort, Carolyn Thomson, Stewart Baird, Marjorie Gateson, Cameron Sisters. Matinees Election Day, Wed. & Sat.

JOHN BARRYMORE in TOLSTOI'S "REDEMPTION" PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Bry. 40. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evgs. 9:00. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. UNDER ORDERS

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD IN FRIENDLY ENEMIES

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 9:00. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. Marjorie Rambeau in "WHERE POPPIES BLOOM"

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings at 9. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. WM. COLLIER in "NOTHING BUT LIES."

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. A STITCH IN TIME A Happy Play —with— IRENE FENWICK

SELWYN WEST 42d ST. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tu'w & Sat., 2:20. JANE COWL in "Information Please." "The theatre de luxe."—N. Y. Sun.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:20. BERTHA KALICH in "THE RIDDLE WOMAN"

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today. Best Seats 50c Highest Price Orch. Seats, Evgs. $1.00. William Rock and Frances White

Loew's 7th Av. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath with Florence Moore.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day. OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30. A ROMANTIC COMEDY PETER'S MOTHER

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elec. Day. The Big Chance With MARY NASH and a Great Cast, incl. JOHN MASON & WILLARD MACK

BOOTH Theatre, Beginning THURS. EVE. Arthur Hopkins will present Clare Kummer's New Comedy Be Calm Camilla Seats Now on Sale—Extra Mat. Election Day.

39TH ST. THEATRE, B. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow. NOT WITH MY MONEY Pennant Winning Crook Comedy with LOWELL SHERMAN.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day. The Novelty Hit of the Season, Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers. The UNKNOWN PURPLE With RICHARD BENNETT.

CASINO BROADWAY & 39TH STREET. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow. 30TH WEEK IN NEW YORK. AL JOLSON And Incomparable Company of 150 in SINBAD

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day. Refreshingly new; it sparkles. TEA FOR 3

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day, 2:20. JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents "COMPLETE SUCCESS"—World, H. B. Warner in Sleeping Partners, with Irene Bordoni

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat., Elec. Day. JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents OSCAR WILDE'S GREATEST COMEDY AN IDEAL HUSBAND NORMAN TREVOR, CYRIL HARCOURT, BEATRICE BECKLEY.

44TH ST. THEATRE, Beginning MONDAY, Nov. 4 ROBERT MANTELL —in— RICHELIEU Seats Thurs. Mats. Election Day, Wed., Sat.

SHUBERT Thea., 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Election Day. SOME TIME with ED. WYNN MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat., Elec. Day. NORA BAYES In a New Musical Play | LADIES FIRST

CENTURY THEATRE, 62nd Street, near Broadway. Phone 8800 Columbus. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow, Saturday & Election Day, 2:15. Sole Management.....MORRIS GEST

TONIGHT: 300th ANNIVERSARY—SIR WALTER RALEIGH Lieut. H. P. C. Walker, Hero of Zeebrugge, and Lieut. J. G. Percy will speak.

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"A FINE, INSPIRING SPECTACLE."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
"THE TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM RIOTOUSLY APPLAUDED."—Heywood Broun, Tribune.

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(Signed) R. M. McELROY, Director National Security League.
FRANCES P. CLEVELAND PRESTON, Secretary.

To Benefit the Association for Assisting Disabled Officers of the English-speaking Peoples.
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW
"CANNOT FAIL TO ATTRACT GREAT CROWDS!"—J. Ranken Towse, Eve. Post.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15. World's Greatest 'Cellist MAURICE DAMBOIS 75c to $2.00. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3. Song Recital. Mme. JULIA CLAUSSEN 50c to $2. All-Scandinavian Program. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 4, at 3. JACQUES THIBAUD 50c to $1.50 —VIOLINIST— Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

N. Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. Opening Concerts of the Season Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Oct. 31, at 3. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, SATURDAY AFT., NOV. 2, AT 3. Soloist, GABRILOWITSCH Beethoven, Debussy and Tschaikowsky. Tickets at Box Offices.

CARNEGIE HALL Sunday Aft., Nov. 3 at 3 VIOLIN RECITAL BY Thelma Given Seats at Box Office now, 50c to $2. Steinway Piano. Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, Next Sunday Eve. At 8:15. "Societe des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris" ALFRED CORTOT.....Soloist Prices: Parquet, $2.50; Dress Circle, $1.50; Balcony, $1.00 and 75c. Boxes, $15 & $18. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE NEXT SUNDAY EVG., NOV. 3, at 8:15. YVETTE GUILBERT CHANSONS EN COSTUMES (Legendes

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 29, 1918.

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TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1. Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 year, $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
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FIRST OF ALL, SURRENDER.

As with quickening steps Germany and Austria approach the inevitable stage of capitulation they act and react upon each other with reciprocal incitements to further yielding. Without Germany Austria could not carry on the war, and deserted by her allies, Germany, her last hope gone, could gain nothing by forcing her soldiers into further useless slaughter.

Austria now gives up the fight. She is ready for a separate peace. "Without awaiting the result of other negotiations," she consents to "enter into negotiations." The word "negotiations" she uses much too often in her note, but she now "adheres" to the "point of view" of President WILSON in respect to the rights of the Czechoslovaks and the South Slavs. It may be necessary to remind her, as Germany had to be reminded, that there can be no negotiation as to principles and terms; only the specific applications thereof are open for discussion.

Whatever communication may be made to Austria, her desertion of the cause must raise yet further alarms in Germany, where the turmoil and confusion are already distracting. The Government there still labors to convince the President that it is a "People's Government," and that it controls the military powers, a statement to which the report now coming in of the strengthening of German defenses gives the lie. That nobody puts faith in her word is a misfortune Germany has brought upon herself. But Mr. WILSON has pointed out the way to establish her credit on a basis sufficient for the transaction in which she seeks to engage. The only concrete evidence of her acceptance of his peace conditions, to which she has pledged assent, would be her submission to the terms of the armistice he has indicated, terms which would make it impossible for her to resume hostilities. Her only road to peace is surrender. She must surrender before the necessary details of applying the terms will be presented to her.

CHAIRMAN HAYS'S ERRORS.

The Chairman of the Republican National Committee does not speak by the book, although the volume lies wide open before him. Its meaning and sense are plain, he perverts them.

In his statement replying to President WILSON'S appeal to the country for the election of a Democratic majority in Congress, Mr. HAYS says that "Mr. WILSON'S real purpose has "nothing to do with the conduct of "the war. He has had that from the "beginning, has it now, and nobody "dreams of interfering with his con"trol." It was not in a dream, it was in one of his most wakeful moments, in black and white, that Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT proposed to interfere with Mr. WILSON'S control of Government war policies. In his telegram to Senator LODGE Mr. ROOSEVELT expressed the earnest hope that the Senate on behalf of the American people "will "declare against the adoption in their "entirety of the fourteen points of "the President's address of last Janu"ary as offering a basis for a peace "satisfactory to the United States." Those fourteen points, if not already adopted by the allied Governments, appear to be on the way to adoption substantially as they were laid down by Mr. WILSON. Mr. ROOSEVELT would have them rejected by the Senate, which is a part of the treaty-making power of this Republic.

Chairman HAYS forces the protection issue into the controversy, perhaps unwisely. He finds in one of Mr. WILSON'S fourteen principles "abso"lute commitment to free trade with "all the world, thus giving to Ger"many out of hand the fruits of a "victory greater than she could win ".by fighting 100 years." Mr. WILSON made no such commitment. In his letter to Senator SIMMONS he says:

> I, of course, meant to suggest no restriction upon the free determination of any nation of its own economic policy, but only that whatever tariff any nation might deem necessary for its economic service, be that tariff high or low, it should apply equally to all foreign nations; in other words, that there should be no discriminations against some nations that did not apply to others.

It would require a far more subtle casuist than Chairman HAYS to make free trade out of that. When Mr. HAYS says that Mr. WILSON wants a Democratic Congress "ready to assent to a negotiated peace," he permits his partisan ardor to run away with his judgment. The voters in the Congressional districts will not be fooled by that sort of talk. They know very well that Mr. WILSON has demanded the surrender of Germany, that he has no thought of a negotiated peace; his terms to Germany are those of a dictated peace, after surrender.

Again Mr. HAYS says that a Republican Congress will never assent to some of Mr. WILSON'S economic doctrines, and he inquires, "Do you want "a Congress that will? Germany "does." Then why does so prominent and representative a newspaper as the Cologne Gazette predict and pray for a rebuff to Mr. WILSON in the coming Congressional elections? In an article printed in its issue of Aug. 17 that newspaper says that "at the begin"ning of November the people will, in "the Congressional elections, sit in "judgment over him and his war poli"cies." In certain special elections of Representatives, and particularly in the defeat of Mayor MITCHEL a year ago, it sees a plain warning that Mr. WILSON will be repudiated by the country one week from today. His acts, the Cologne Gazette declares, are those of "a desperate man." He is seeking a dictatorship. "But the "probability is that he will not suc"ceed. In any event, the November "elections will have a significance "such as they never had before." The Cologne newspaper's comments, of which we publish a translation elsewhere on this page, furnish pretty good evidence that the German wish and feeling in respect to our Congressional elections are not what Mr. HAYS represents them to be.

SAVE THE FOOD!

The Federal Food Board, a useful and fruitful teacher of common sense in the kitchen to the too easy race of Americans, has published a statement which all Americans will be glad to live up to. The United States Food Administration, it reminds us, has not only to feed our army in Europe, but to see that 220,000,000 of our allies get enough to eat. We have to provide 17,550,000 tons of food for abroad, 50 per cent. more than was our quota last year. We did well last year. We showed that we were willing to make sacrifices, that we could save. Now we have to save a good deal more. Every month at least 250,000 soldiers, with competent appetites, are sent to France. To feed them, to supply this monthly going army, requires continually more ships. And our army has acquired the habit of taking German prisoners—there were at least 250,000 of them taken since July 15 by the American and allied armies at last accounts—who have to be fed.

We have to send over to the other side something more than 400,000,000 bushels of bread-making flour and grain. A large portion of this can only be had if the people at home eat much less and save much more. "Suppose that of the 400,000,000 "bushels and over that we ship, 100,"000,000 is to be accomplished by "saving. • • • Put that in the "terms of the individual, it is the "same as though each one allowed "himself four bushels of grain in his "bread for the year in place of five "bushels, which was the ordinary "calculation in the bygone wasteful "days."

Bygone, indeed, are the wasteful days. Probably we were the most generous, foolish, wasteful folk in our kitchens, before the war, to be found in the world. Our lavishness had its history and explanation in the extraordinary development of domestic prosperity. When we began to save, we did not save for ourselves. We saved for our friends and allies across the water, for the cause of freedom and civilization to which we are dedicated. We were idealists, not economists and sophisters. Still, the cost "of living" grins cynically from every monthly bill. If for no other reason, we have to be saving on food so as to be prodigal to the Liberty Loan. It has been found, however, in this necessary patriotic process of saving food that, with a little intelligent culinary art, such as our women love to learn and practice, the domestic bill of fare is made more attractive. A thousand substitutes and recipes have made the ordinary meal at home as varied as, and less expensive than, the cates of the purple lobster-halls. Virtue has been its own reward. The food has been better. It has had the charm of novelty. It has appealed to and cultivated a more delicate and broader gastronomic taste. It has really contributed to our pleasure while helping to feed the Allies.

"Every table should be spread and every meal should be eaten," says the Federal Food Board, "with the wants "of all the world in mind, eaten with war conscience to guide." Be economical, be frugal, cook up the remnants in entrées or remnant dishes, artistically served "scraps," if such you want to call them. The third or fourth serving of a joint, for instance, approves the taste of the mistress of the house; and even the shadow of a judiciously arranged bone will make the most savory of soups.

THE EMPIRE STATE DIVISION.

The 27th (the Empire State) Division was on the waiting list for the call to France a long, weary time before it came. Other National Guard divisions, with not half the training in trench warfare, were preferred and sailed away. It seemed as if the 27th would never be summoned, and yet it contained some of the best National Guard regiments in the country, including the famous 7th of this city. This division was drilled, and marched, and manoeuvred until there was danger of its going physically stale. The last word in discipline was said over and over again. At last when the letter-perfect division slipped away to France it was supposed to be still in South Carolina.

The ordeal and the trial were not in vain. Glory has been won by the Empire State Division in France. It must be reckoned among the most efficient of American organizations, whether regulars, guardsmen, or National Army. With the 30th Division, (from Tennessee and North and South Carolina,) the 27th took part in Sir DOUGLAS HAIG'S drive at the Hindenburg line on Sept. 29, probably the Field Marshal's finest achievement, judged by its results. In his order of Oct. 19 he thanked the two divisions with a warmth of expression that reflected his sense of obligation to them. He speaks of "the utmost dash and bravery" of the Americans co-operating with the British, of their uniform success despite the enemy's stubborn resistance, and concludes, after describing their capture of several villages in a ten-mile advance from Montbrehain to St. Souplet:

> Fighting their way forward from St. Souplet to the high ground west of the Sambre Canal, they have broken the enemy's resistance at all points, beating off many counterattacks and realizing an advance of nearly five miles. Over 5,000 prisoners and many guns have been taken by the two American divisions in these several operations.

The response of Major Gen. GEORGE W. READ, commanding the American 2d Corps, must have pleased its British brothers-in-arms. Between the lines can be read a reciprocal esteem and cordiality:

> Every member of the American 2d Corps will always remember with great pride your generous commendation. We are under the greatest obligations to all the British units attached to us for their splendid co-operation, especially that of the Royal Artillery, which insured at all times the success of our operations.

This, like the British commander's appreciation, is not the language of perfunctory tribute. The officers and men engaged, Northerners and Southerners in the American ranks and Englishmen, Scots, Irish, and Colonials under the British colors, will always warm to the recollection of dangers shared and victory won, an excellent thing for the relations of the two nations in the time to come. In 1914 America and Great Britain were about to celebrate one hundred years of peace when the war cloud burst upon Europe. May it not be felt that a triumphant association in the most terrible of all conflicts will make them sincerer friends of peace than the suspended celebration arranged by their statesmen, and that one of the results of the great war will be a better understanding, a more tolerant feeling for each other's peculiarities, and a broader view of their common interests?

DOUBTFUL 'REFORM' IN GERMANY.

The Government-Socialist Vorwärts is good enough to print the proposed text of the Reform bill, whereby, apparently, the obedient Reichstag is to change the Imperial Constitution, in advance and quite independent of the constitutional channels for that alteration. So sudden is the "People's Government" which is to be set up.

Four are the provisions which are to insure complete Reform. "War can "only be declared with the sanction of "the Reichstag and Bundesrat." There is humor in putting the Reichstag before the Bundesrat. It has been proposed to change the Constitution so that war cannot be declared by the Kaiser without the consent of the Bundesrat and Reichstag unless the coasts or frontiers are actually invaded. A phantom invasion, such as the Potsdam war-makers invented for use in Belgium in 1914, can always be conjured up. The Reichstag is the obedient servant and parasite of the Bundesrat and the Kaiser. No project of law which it is stimulated to put forth in this moment of disaster can amount to anything until the Constitution has been changed; and changes in the Constitution amount to nothing in Germany until the King of Prussia and the dynasties of the other States, composing the Bundesrat, are overthrown.

The second condition is that "the "Chancellor can remain in power only "while he possesses the confidence of "the Reichstag." Who is to appoint the Chancellor? What has the confidence of that futile child's debating society, the Reichstag, to do with his remaining in power? What is a vote of confidence? What is a vote of want of confidence that an Imperial Chancellor may choose to recognize as such?

The third proviso is this:

> The Chancellor will be responsible for the political actions of the Kaiser, and the Chancellor and Ministry will be responsible for their tenure of office to the Reichstag and Bundesrat.

This is a kind of irresponsible responsible parliamentary government new to the world. A German Reichstag similar to the English House of Commons or the French Chamber of Deputies would be intelligible. If a vote of want of confidence in a Ministry appointed, in effect, by Parliament insured the fall of that Ministry, there would be a responsible form of government. In Germany, according to this Socialist tool of Junkerdom, the Chancellor and the Ministry are to be responsible both to the Reichstag, which, as at present constituted, is only technically responsible to the people, and to the Bundesrat, which is not responsible to anybody. Suppose that the Reichstag votes down a Chancellor, the Bundesrat sticks to him. How is he to be got rid of? There would be a parallel to BISMARCK'S playing on the opposition between the Upper and the Lower House in Prussia in the 60's. He made use of it to carry on the Government in violation of the Constitution. Be sure that any Imperial Chancellor, cynically "responsible" to the Bundesrat of the Princes and a Reichstag which has hitherto shown itself as essentially dynastic and anti-popular as they, would keep his job and laugh at "reform."

The fourth proviso, that "the ap"pointment, promotion, and dismissal "of officers from the army and navy "can be effective only by the signa"ture of the Chancellor," is mere wind and foam. So long as the Chancellor is responsible to nobody, control of the army and navy cannot come to the Reichstag, even provided that the Reichstag wished to exercise such control. The "reform" indicated by the German "reformers" leaves the "military masters of Germany" still the masters, free to resume their mastery when the moment comes. The responsibility of a responsible government must not be ambiguous, divided. It must rest in a single House of Parliament. Between two bodies it cannot be found.

WAR FINANCE AND PEACE POLITICS.

"Amid a multitude of projects no plan is devised." In other words, until peace is declared no issue should divert public attention from the war. When the world is in the melting pot it is no time to raise local issues, such as the Republicans bring to the fore in their demand that the tariff and the revenue should be bracketed with the war as issues in the Congressional elections. The tariff is a peace issue, and in its nature it threatens to divide the nations as it has divided sections and parties in this country. Trade regulation as a war measure is under stricter and better control than any which could be reached as the result of a Republican majority in the House. So far as the Republicans are protectionists, the election of Republicans to the House is a pro-war measure only as regards the "war after the war." That issue is prematurely raised in the demand for a majority hostile to a war program which has received the approval of all commercial nations among the belligerents and which is about to be made unanimous.

It is different with questions of war revenue. They are properly raised now, for war finance is a foremost issue in the prosecution of the war. No one can say that the Democrats have raised the free trade issue in finding war revenue. It is the Republicans who charge the Republicans with doing so, and who ask support against a war President on that issue. It is necessary in this matter to distinguish between Republican leaders and Republican followers. There is nothing in the Republican record on the war revenue proposals to justify fear that the party will fall into the pit digged for it by those who are blind to the signs that international economics faces a new alignment.

The Republican record on war finance is better than the party leaders would make it if they have their way. Without extenuating the vagaries of the war revenue bills, it is creditable to Democrats and Republicans alike to say that the last vote was unanimous. The Democrats alone were unanimous in the preceding War Revenue bill, when 76 Republicans voted nay. On the War Revenue bill of 1916, 142 Republican Representatives voted nay. A unanimous vote on a war revenue bill is as disheartening to Germany as an oversubscribed six-billion loan by 25,000,000 takers at the time when a German loan failed. Would it help a war President to have a revival of Republican opposition to war revenue proposals? Admitting all that the Republicans allege against Democratic war finance, is it not fair to say that, with all its faults, it is superior to anything which could be hoped for from a Congress responsive to the summons of its leaders to oppose measures which have commanded Republican support in increasing degree? Outside Congress, in the country at large, there has been no partisan objection to war revenue legislation. Of criticism on the merits there has been plenty, but it has not been Republican or Democratic. The country has been as unanimous in taking up its tax burden as the Representatives were in passing it. That is a record which should not be spoiled.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

What Will the Experts Say to This?

Some time ago there came from people who could claim little knowledge of either war or aviation the suggestion that possibly aviators occasionally could be saved from fatal falls if they were provided with parachutes. This suggestion was received with something between irritation and scorn by the aviation experts, for they felt that it was presumptuous—as indeed it was, coming whence it did—and they resented, as was entirely natural, its intimation that the experts were not doing all that might be done to cut down the list of flying fatalities, which just then were coming fast from the training fields. However, the men who know all about such things patiently explained to those who didn't, first, that a parachute would be of no utility to an aviator, and, second, that its possession would tend to prevent him from trusting to the methods of managing his machine wherein his safety really lies.

The demonstration of both points was elaborate, scientific, and convincing. Certainly it silenced those who had been talking and writing about parachutes as a part of the aviator's equipment. But now there comes from one of THE TIMES special correspondents on the western front the surprising information that he himself has seen a German aviator whose machine had been set on fire, and was falling in the way that hitherto almost inevitably had meant death, leap from it with a parachute and descend in safety. The correspondent also said that this was not a unique happening—that the Germans had attacked and solved the problem of adapting the parachute to the peculiarities of the airplane, and, as he put it, "we have records of the number of German airmen who have saved themselves in this manner." Details were given, too, of the construction of the aero-parachute and of the manoeuvres by which the aviator was able to separate it and himself from a doomed plane.

Apparently there now remains only two ways in which the wise and confident contemners of the parachute-airplane combination can meet the crisis thus created. The first—to confess that they were wrong—is painful; the second—to impugn the correspondent's veracity—would be equally dangerous and ungracious. The admission that Americans cannot do what Germans have done, either in the equipment or the operation of airplanes, is of course impossible.

A Prophet Expects Vindication.

For wishing that the women of Germany would rise in vehement and successful revolt against the autocratic Government which has been even more oppressive to them than to the German men, GERTRUDE ATHERTON has all the reasons that inspire the same wish in all civilized people. For hoping, and even for expecting it, she has at least two reasons that lack for most of us. Both were expressed with Mrs. ATHERTON'S wonted vigor and vivacity in the letter printed on this page yesterday.

The first of the reasons is that during her long residence in Germany she had intimate conversations with great numbers of German women and found more of them to be discontented and in secret revolt than she had found in a like state of mind in any other country. The second reason is that Mrs. ATHERTON some time ago wrote and published a book, "The White Morning," in which she prophesied a feminine revolt in Germany—a revolt not the less Teutonic and bloody because feminine—and if there is anything for which a prophet yearns it is that the prophecy shall come true.

Now, yearning, as is well known, is the basis, and often the substance, of belief. It creates convictions even stronger than does visible proof, and no wonder, therefore, Mrs. ATHERTON reads the dispatches which say that woman workers are taking a prominent part in the industrial strikes and seditious demonstrations now taking place in Germany, and sees in them the beginning of what she foretold.

She may be right. Stranger things—not many, of course, but some—have happened in this world than that the women of Germany, their patience exhausted, should forget, or remember only with bitter resentment, their long training in docility and subservience, and start a revolution more or less along the lines of Mrs. ATHERTON'S imagining. Then indeed would she have the prophet's supreme delectation—that of saying, without risk of contradiction, "I told you so!" She wouldn't mind, or need to mind, if the revolution in its details were a little different and less picturesque than the one she foretold, and, without incurring suspicion of suffering from a neurotic repulsion from bloodshed, one can venture to hope that the real "morning" will not be as far from "white" as was the morning she described.

A Strange Choice to Make.

A characteristic of the present influenza epidemic is that its victims are chosen so largely from among the healthiest and strongest part of the population—people between the ages of 15 and 40. This is the class whose susceptibility to all disease is normally less, and whose normal death rate is lower, than any other. Yet now children and folk elderly or old are comparatively immune to the prevailing scourge.

This peculiarity has not been noticed in any previous epidemic of influenza, and no even approximately authoritative, or even plausible, explanation of it has been given.

Strange as this selection is, it does not prove that the country is suffering from a new disease. No phenomenon of medicine is more familiar than the variation in nature and effects shown by the same malady at different times. The "strains" of the same bacteria have unlike powers for ill, ranging all the way from that of killing to that of inflicting only inconvenience, and we are now dealing, apparently, with a generation of the influenza bacillus that finds a mysteriously favorable field of development in the young and vigorous.

Another Statue of Liberty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sufficiently glorious to satisfy every good American has been the part of our Army and Navy since we entered the war. I feel, however, that, commemorative of the great service to us of the French, the British and the Belgians in holding off the Huns and giving us the chance to go in, there should be erected at the portal of the United States a great monument. This should be a symbolic statue situated at the west end of Governors Island on the opposite side of the channel from Liberty. Liberty stands as a perpetual memorial from France of the service to the world of the Fathers of the Revolution. Beside it let us place a great statue commemorating the French, British and Belgians who died and suffered for us.

JOHN D. MORGAN.

New York, Oct. 18, 1918.

GERMAN VIEW OF ELECTION.

What the Enemy Would Make of the President's Defeat.

The following is a translation of an article which appeared in the Cologne Gazette of Aug. 17:

"Little by little the winter of discontent is setting in for Wilson, the dictator. At the beginning of November the people will, in the Congressional elections, sit in judgment over him and his war policies. The entire House of Representatives, with its 435 members, is facing a new election, and of 96 Senators one-third are to be elected.

"What the verdict of America will be has been apparent since the Spring of 1917. The three or four special elections for the House of Representatives, the Senatorial election in Wisconsin, and, above all, the Mayoralty election in New York City of last November, show which way the tide is turning; all of these elections went against Wilson, in spite of the intolerable pressure of his party machine. Most significant was the first special election in New Hampshire, where a Democrat who had died was supplanted by a Republican. At that time Wilson had borrowed for the reduction of the citadel the biggest gun in his arsenal, Senator Lewis of the German city of Chicago, who as Democratic Party whip in the Senate and mouthpiece of the President is classed as a highly important personage. Lewis carried his artistic red Parisian wig up and down the State conjuring the good people of New England by the, at that time still effective, formula that the election of a Republican would mean a repudiation of Wilson's war policies and tend to weaken considerably the conduct of the war. But the election went against Wilson, notwithstanding the fact that the New Hampshire backwoodsmen are anything but pro-German; their English descent alone would not allow of that.

"However, quite a different construction must be placed on the New York Mayoralty election. John Purroy Mitchel, who was killed some weeks ago while training for the aviation service, was, as Mayor, one of the main baiters not only of Germany, but also of the German-Americans of his city. He was the author of the outrage of the so-called Loyalty lists, which during a house to house canvass, in 1917, every German-American was compelled to sign if he did not want to lose his position in the municipal or even private business houses. A similar act of moral coercion has never been committed either by the Spanish Inquisition or by the New England witch roasters of the pious city of Salem. And Wilson exerted all his influence for the continuation in office of his friend Mitchel. It was all in vain; Mitchel suffered a defeat such as has never before been recorded in the political history of New York. And if the German-Americans had not been so utterly bereft of all good political sense as they always have been, they might have driven home this defeat much more forcefully; for, with some slight support from their side, the Socialist, Hillquit, would have entered the City Hall as Mayor, and with him the most prominent opponent of all that war folly.

"But even without this searchlight Wilson recognized the seriousness of the situation. With what fear and misgivings he approaches the great day when the people will voice public opinion, and how desperately he strives to turn the verdict in his favor, may be gleaned from the report in today's issue of our second morning edition. His personal interference with the elections is a new departure even for America, and one may be eager to know how the party leaders of both sides, 'the bosses,' are going to take it. One will hardly make a mistake in assuming that Wilson had stirred up a hornet's nest when by his letters he attempted to create an atmosphere unfavorable to the Senators and Representatives who had proved refractory. That sort of thing has never done any President any good, though it has never been practiced before but on the smallest scale. But Wilson extends his dictatorial power now over everything. He not only wants the sole control of the Government, and of the conduct of the war, in its thousand ramifications, but in addition he also aspires to manipulate the elections, thus curtailing the opportunity of a people of one hundred millions to exercise to the limit its constitutional rights. Wilson's methods are the act of a desperate man. No one knows that better than himself. That he takes such steps shows how he distrusts the future. And just as he has, in 1917, thought less than nothing of international law when it suited him to do so, he also puts aside the Constitution the moment it becomes inconvenient to him. It is a trial of strength which Wilson thus provokes. If he succeeds, his dictatorship rests upon a foundation enabling him to proclaim himself the Czar of America, without fear of encountering opposition, but the probability is that he will not succeed. In any event, the November elections will have a significance such as they never had before."

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

That, Says Dr. Stires, Is the Policy for Which He Asked for Support.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will be glad, I am certain, to correct a serious misunderstanding, contained in your issue of this morning, of a statement which I made in St. Thomas's Church on Sunday morning. Most distinctly I did not make "an appeal to support President Wilson by the election of a Democratic Congress."

In fact, I am still in accord with the President's earlier declaration that "Politics is adjourned until after the war." That was a noble sentiment, worthy of a great American, and still points the way to our only safe and honorable course.

Nevertheless, much of the criticism of the President at this juncture is unjust and ungenerous. He is the foremost statesman of the world; he has interpreted the meaning and the purpose of the war in terms which will help to guide and stimulate the course of human development for centuries; and he is at present the most uncompromising and the most successful advocate of that unconditional surrender which alone can satisfy the purposes of justice and humanity.

If the President was unwise in his recent appeal for political support, surely his credit with the American people is great enough to make them quickly forgive and forget it.

I appealed for a loyal support of the policy of unconditional surrender. I declared that I believed the President advocates this with his whole heart. But I also warned our people against the least weakening of this policy in the nation or the Government.

There is no reason why people should not continue to vote according to their political convictions. There is every reason why they must rise above partisanship in dealing with the problems of the great war.

In France our men are winning not as Democrats or Republicans, but as Americans. We may well follow their example.

ERNEST M. STIRES.

New York, Oct. 28, 1918.

DENIES DRASTIC DRAFT PLAN

No Intention to Call All Registrants by January, Says Baker.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The War Department does not plan to call all men within the draft up to 45 years by January 1, Secretary Baker said today, in discussing press dispatches crediting John R. Mott, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., with saying that he had been so informed by Mr. Baker.

"I am sure Mr. Mott has been misunderstood," said the Secretary. "There is no such plan. The draft situation has reached substantially a normal flow, the men coming in about as fast as they are being shipped out. This will be continued."

Secretary Baker said war work was not being slowed up because of the peace discussions. The only delay, he said, and it had been only in spots, which had been called to his attention was due to the epidemic of influenza. This, he added, was entirely temporary and was being overcome rapidly.

MUST FEED LILLE CIVILIANS.

Belgian Relief Commission Warns of Urgent Need for Aid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Food supplies for the civilian population of the Lille region of France, recently evacuated by the Germans, are at an extremely low stage, and only energetic measures by the Commission for Relief in Belgium will prevent much distress during the coming Winter.

Dispatches received today at the offices of the commission here said that the present supply of food in the region could not possibly last more than two weeks. All communication systems were destroyed by the retreating Germans, and motor transport must be depended upon to bring up the needed supplies. Much sickness is also reported in the Lille region, and conditions there were described as even worse than in the adjacent Belgian territory.

REBUKES HEAD MILKMAN.

Hoover Wires Cooper Threat of Investigation Doesn't Intimidate Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Food Administrator Hoover today telegraphed to R. D. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League of New York, denouncing messages Mr. Cooper is alleged to have sent throughout the country urging a Congressional investigation of the Food Administration's dealings with the dairy industry.

"I wish to state plainly that the Food Administration is not intimidated by such tactics," Mr. Hoover's telegram said, "and I do not believe they are supported by the responsible dairymen of the country, whose proper interests we have at all times endeavored to protect."

Pointing out that in New York the Food Administration proposed a price of 16 cents a quart for milk, the highest ever paid there, Mr. Hoover said Mr. Cooper's demands, which would result in 17-cent milk, were based "upon an attempt to profiteer and will react upon the dairymen by decreased consumption."

SWANN TURNS UPON HYLAN.

Complains to Whitman of Mayor's Attitude in Giving Police Help.

Mayor Hylan's attitude on police affairs affecting the District Attorney's office was the basis of a complaint to Governor Whitman yesterday by District Attorney Swann and his assistant, James E. Smith. The Governor, after a conference of two hours with the county officials, declined to discuss the subject or to give any indication of what his course would be.

It was understood that Swann told the Governor that a part of the work in which Smith was engaged had to do with the interests of the Federal Government, and that this work had been hindered by police interference with Smith's activities on Sunday morning. This referred to Smith's visits to cafés and restaurants in the theatrical district shortly after midnight and meeting Inspector Dominick Henry and seventeen detectives, who followed the Assistant District Attorney and his men until they went home.

Mr. Smith reported to the District Attorney that the police had not only refrained from aiding him, but had openly defied and insulted him when he sought to find suspects and witnesses he wanted in certain Government cases. He asserted that this interference by the police had prevented the accomplishment of his work.

The Mayor said last night that he had no comment to make.

WALDORF WAITERS STRIKE.

In the Claridge and McAlpin Also Women Take Their Places.

Most of the waiters and cooks employed at the Waldorf-Astoria, the Claridge, and the McAlpin Hotels went on strike at noon yesterday. Their places were supplied largely by women employes of the hotels and by others engaged in expectation of the strike. The Hotel McAlpin inserted advertisements in newspapers yesterday calling for women to serve as waiters, offering $40 a month and meals as well as tips. The following statement was made in this advertisement:

"A recent development of this labor situation and the Government's demand that hotel waiters be employed in essential industry had created a long-anticipated opportunity for placing women in the dining rooms of a first-class New York hotel."

In a statement from their headquarters at 158 West Forty-sixth Street last night the officials of the striking waiters said that their incomes had fallen off in the face of an increased cost of living and that their demands were for $15 a week for a six-day week, with pay of 50 cents an hour for overtime.

TOYS.

What should they do with toys—
Those dimpled hands, so still beneath the waves?
These gifts come laggingly; in unseen graves
Lie now the laughing girls, the merry boys:
They, all unknowing, went to meet their fate
With childish hearts elate:
And now—too late—
The hands that wrought their ruin send them—toys!

Ah, let them have their toys!
Not much—not much they ask, so still and white!
Let some strong vessel bear, for their delight,
The waxen dolls, the drums that make a noise,
(Though muffled now,) to where the Great Ship died,
And there, with reverent hands, give to the waves,
Who'll surely bear them to those watery graves,
These toys, for those who cried
In childish misery, when Death was stark—
For those who sobbed, all frightened of the Dark!

Unclinch those tiny fingers, little lad!
Be glad—be glad!
Wear not that look of anguish, little maid!
Be unafraid!
To you—by them betrayed, by them bereft of joys—
The Germans offer—Toys!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

FOR STRICT REPORTS ON NEW GRIP CASES

County Medical Society Sees Peril if Physicians Delay in Notifying Health Board.

OVERWORKED, SAYS DAVIN

Commissioner Copeland at Meeting Tells of City's Methods in Fighting the Epidemic.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland told the Medical Society of New York County, at its meeting last night in the Academy of Medicine, what the city authorities are doing in the fight against the Spanish influenza. The city's Health Commissioner quoted facts and figures to show what measure of success has attended efforts here, and he declared:

"We have used methods as thorough and as effective as the measures employed in other cities."

Dr. John P. Davin introduced a resolution asking that the Health Department should not hold physicians amenable to the letter of the law requiring the prompt reporting of cases. The motion was opposed, on the ground that it would put the society on record as seeking to break or evade a law.

Dr. Davin, replying to this, said that the resolution did not ask any one to do an illegal thing, but rather it asked mercy for the hardworking physician who found it a physical impossibility to report his cases.

"When the first cases came here they were not quarantined and nothing was done. Now the physicians are accused of being spreaders of the disease," said Dr. Davin.

The importance of prompt reporting of cases, so that preventive measures may be taken regarding those exposed, was urged by Dr. Copeland. He said that one Staten Island physician saved up until he had 400 cases to report, and then "threw Staten Island into a fit, for everybody thought the disease was gaining and they were going to die."

The resolution was put to a vote by the Medical Society and was lost.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the Health Commissioner, has begun a series of conferences with those who have taken active part in the fight against Spanish influenza here and elsewhere, with a view to writing his report to the Mayor, in which he will advocate measures whereby the city may be better able to fight a recurrence of this or any similar scourge. New cases reported in the twenty-four hours ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning were only 2,812, a falling off of 2,035 cases as compared with the preceding twenty-four hours.

The figures made public on Mondays hitherto have not reflected true conditions, he said, as many physicians did not report their cases on Sunday. On Monday last the report showed 3,662 new cases; there were 4,217 on Oct. 14, and 1,588 on Oct. 7, while on Sept. 30 the new cases were only 694.

"My report will be based upon what experience has taught me during the present epidemic," Dr. Copeland said. "I shall also suggest things that I think ought to be done now against the coming of another wave of disease. Personally I am going to build up at least the skeleton of a machine that can be put into operation without delay when the emergency arises.

"For instance, there ought to be a number of community centers which could distribute clothing and food, places where advice could be had, and from which inspectors and investigators could go out through each district and so quickly cover the city. There must be a greater co-ordination of effort. If necessary, the city should maintain these health centers.

"There should be greater co-ordination between the hospitals and the city. We have in Manhattan and the Bronx some 16,000 hospital beds, and of these 12,000 are in private hospitals. There should be some central authority. I do not mean that the city should take over the hospitals in an emergency. I have nothing but praise for the hospitals and their willingness to surrender to the common good has been evidenced in this epidemic.

"We must protest to the Government that it should see to it that those who are allowed to enter our ports are clean as well as healthy. Vermin are carriers of trench fever and of other diseases. We should be protected from this sort of thing. I want to say that, had other ports been as carefully guarded as this was, we would not have had so severe a visitation as at present.

"I do not believe we had a secondary case develop from any passenger who arrived at this port on a steamship. Our inspectors have followed and maintained a watch over passengers landed here."

Commissioner Copeland said that there should be authority for caring for the sick in homes and seeing that they get proper food and attention; in short, some branch of the City Government should have power to look after the things that in the past have been "nobody's business."

New cases of influenza and pneumonia and deaths from these causes in the last twenty-four hours were distributed thus:

Boroughs.	New Cases. Inf.	New Cases. Pneu.	Deaths. Inf.	Deaths. Pneu.
Manhattan	1,148	252	143	84
Bronx	254	14	41	29
Brooklyn	1,103	177	121	112
Queens	211	21	33	12
Richmond	96	21	12	7
Totals	2,812	485	350	244

Pneumonia cases show a decrease of 153 from the preceding twenty-four hours, and there is a decrease of 68 in influenza deaths and 59 in pneumonia deaths reported.

While there has been a diminution in the number of new cases and of deaths, Dr. Copeland repeated yesterday his warning to the public that every precaution should be maintained, and that persons becoming ill should go home for treatment and not hold on at work in a weakened condition.

Dr. W. H. Park, head of the Division of Laboratories, yesterday notified Dr. Copeland that reports on the department's vaccine were favorable. The vaccine, Dr. Park said, however, does not establish immunity within five days. A report was also received from Dr. Charles T. Nesbitt, Health Officer of Akron, Ohio, who said Dr. Park's vaccine was used to immunize the Akron physicians and nurses, and up to Oct. 18 none of them had contracted influenza.

The University Settlement Society, 184 Eldridge Street, reported a

U-BOAT OFFICERS' ORGIES AT BRUGES

They Drowned "Coffin Fear" in Prolonged Bouts of Intoxication When Ashore.

CLUB A FANTASTIC PLACE

Its Rathskeller Decorated with Anti-British Cartoons and Morbid Mottoes.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUGES, Oct. 24, (By Courier to Dunkirk.)—The U-boat men were the spoiled darlings of the German forces in Belgium. Bruges, as the central base of the whole submarine campaign against British ships, was flooded with posters entitled "England's Peril," showing a fantastic number of dots around the British Isles, each of which represented a vessel torpedoed.

While on shore the U-boat men were allowed practically unlimited license. Their pay, already very high—the lowest grade of officer received 800 marks monthly—was almost doubled by supplementary allowances for the period of active service. Promotion—for those who survived—was exceedingly rapid, and decorations were rained upon them. Huge awards of prize money were given for allied warships sunk, and on a sliding scale according to tonnage for merchant ships. Thus the destruction of a hospital ship or transport of 10,000 tons would be worth 1,000 marks to a new-joined Midshipman, and upward or downward from 5,000 for a Lieutenant Commander to 250 for an ordinary seaman.

The finest houses in Bruges were at their disposal as quarters, and the cream of famous Belgian wine cellars was "requisitioned" by the invaders. The favorite amusement of the U-boat officers ashore was an orgy of champagne, terminated by the demolition of every piece of crockery and furniture in the house. Several fine old mansions were set on fire as a result of such bouts, but instead of being punished the officers had a fresh dwelling immediately offered them.

Where Kaiser's Son Held Orgies.

I visited one such house belonging to a millionaire grain merchant named Catulle, near the port, which had been the headquarters and officers' club for U-boat men at Bruges. The basement had been transformed into a palatial rathskeller, whose walls bore well-executed cartoon frescoes, with rhyming mottoes, and were decked with colored brass lamps and flags taken from allied vessels. Here Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's son, spent a plentiful leisure while at Bruges last year. Nominally the commander of a corvette, he distinguished himself chiefly by the length and extent of his drinking bouts. With boon companions of the aristocracy he would start drinking at 7 in the evening, and the orgy would end toward dawn, only when the entire company was lying besotted under the tables.

Admiral von Schroder, brute as he was, had too keen a sense of discipline not to chafe against such conduct. For U-boat men who risked their lives incessantly he could wink at excesses, but that loafing young Princes should set such an example was too much. Finally Adalbert obtained unmerited decorations for all the officers of his corvette, and Schroder seized the opportunity. He sent a caustic report of the whole case and the disgraceful banquet that followed to the Berlin Admiralty, adding that unless the Prince was transferred elsewhere he himself would resign. Adalbert left Bruges unregretted three days later.

The frescoes in the rathskeller are exceedingly curious. In one room they are mostly directed against England. Thus, one represents John Bull being blown up from the sea by a torpedo, while in the foreground an immense champagne bottle, fired from a submarine, hits John Bull, standing over the cliffs at Dover, on the seat of his trousers. Another shows the anguished head of John Bull peering over the bows of a steamer named the Butterdampfer, which is being towed into Zeebrugge by a submarine. Though the draftsmanship is clever, the vulgarity of tone is typically German. No less characteristic are the mottoes under the drawings. "A gay life is the best principle," runs one, and another, "Enjoy wine and women while you can. You live but once, and will be a long time dead." In an alcove over which is the carved head of Mephistopheles there is the inscription: "Sun, thou gavest life to the earth and its color and flavor to champagne. We children of earth drink champagne, thy gift, as we bask in thy rays."

In a second room there is a series of drawings representing naval officers and soldiers and civilians dressed up as floating mines on the main square of Bruges before the Belfry Tower. Women masquerade as long naval shells. The legend underneath runs, "Have a good time while you can, because you don't know what awaits you tomorrow." Further on is a picture of naval officers still dressed as mines playing cards in a rathskeller, with the legend, "Drink deep of wine, ye heroes. It will compensate and make you forget the dark days of hardship."

In an adjoining alcove is this inscription under a picture of the latest types of U-boats, "Here you repose from fatigues, O Captains of B and C boats." On the walls of the staircase leading upstairs there is an illuminated scroll, "The U-boat fleet is here."

The whole house had been stripped of furniture and pictures, and the wine in the cellar, containing over 10,000 bottles, drunk to the last drop.

What Happened to a U-Boat "Hero."

I obtained from a source it is unnecessary to particularize a story illustrating the mad life of the U-boat officers even more than the morbid tone of these drawings and inscriptions. The hero was a boy of 20, von B——, who, though poor, had been attached to the naval staff at Ghent through family influence eighteen months ago. Tempted by the rewards and the rapid promotion of submarine officers, he obtained his transfer to a U-boat, and came to Bruges in July, 1917. He was then a clean-cut, good-looking youngster.

After three successful voyages he was promoted to the command of a submarine in October. The person who told the story remarked the deterioration in his character and appearance from that period. His dress became slovenly, he did not bother to shave, and indulged in incessant bursts of drunkenness. His temperament, formerly gay and sunny, turned to gloomy and morose. Early this year he started taking, first ether, then morphine—to which he became a confirmed slave very rapidly—and declared that alcohol had lost power over him. It was impossible for him to find the desired forgetfulness in anything save drugs.

When the English barred Zeebrugge he fell into deep melancholy, but as the weeks passed and the passage was still blocked he became more cheerful and made plans for his life after the war. Then he was told how persistent dredging at the stern of the Iphigenia had so sunk the vessel that a passage was navigable at high tide. But the accursed British had added a new danger, as their bombplanes attacked unceasingly submarines engaged in their slow and difficult exit. He became very bitter against the British, and boasted of having sunk a hospital ship with wounded aboard in the English Channel.

During the Summer he became subject to hallucinations, of which the worst was that the submarine was nothing but a huge floating coffin. This "coffin fear," as the U-boat men called it, seems to have been a common feature of their lives—a form of nerve trouble akin to what doctors call claustrophobia, the fear of a shut room.

In August my informant was awaiting von B——'s return from a cruise. He was already nine days overdue when a brother officer came to collect his belongings with the usual curt phrase, "Alles toden," [All's todt—"All is over."]

Wed to Lieut. Walter F. Hume.

Lieutenant Walter Fairbank Hume, son of the Rev. Dr. Robert S. Hume, one of the veteran missionaries in India, and Miss Frances Grace Morse of the White Door Settlement were married Sunday afternoon in Grace Church Chantry by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, the rector. Miss Mary Hume was the maid of honor and Andrew S. Huntington was the best man. Lieutenant Hume expects to go overseas as part of the Mobile Hospital 102. His brother, Lieutenant Harry W. Hume, who is in France, was last week reported as having downed a German airplane. The bridegroom was graduated from Yale in 1912 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1916.

Lieut. Minor Marries Miss Adams.

The marriage of Lieutenant Pierpont Langdon Minor, an overseas officer of the Engineering Corps, U. S. A., of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss Olive Marie Adams, daughter of Frederick Upham Adams, the author, and Mrs. Adams, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, at Hastings-on-Hudson, the Rev. John Pierpont, uncle of the bridegroom, of Williamsburgh, Mass., officiating. Mrs. Alfred Wilhelm of Maplewood, N. J., was the matron of honor and Miss Rosamond Whiteside was the maid of honor. Ensign Frank Howard, U. S. N., was the best man. Lieutenant Minor is going to Camp Forest, Chattanooga, Tenn., and will take his bride with him.

Red Cross Worker Marries Ensign.

Miss Helen Dyer Carr, elder daughter of the Rev. Dr. William M. Carr, pastor of the Beekman Hill Methodist Church, and Mrs. Carr, was married to Ensign Joseph Stanley Dale, Jr., on Saturday evening last at her home, 321 East Fiftieth Street. The bride has been engaged in Red Cross work, and also worked at the Château-Thierry Club, in Beekman Place. Ensign Dale is a student of aeronautics at Columbia.

Miss Rae S. Norden Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Norden of 260 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rae S. Norden, to Maurice Landay, Quartermaster's Corps, stationed at Fort Hancock. Miss Norden is a law student at the New York University.

Culver-Giere.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Mary Elizabeth Giere, daughter of Henry F. Giere, a publisher of this city, and Mrs. Giere, and John Holland Culver, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Culver of Groton, Mass., which took place last Saturday at the home of the bride in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Body Clothing or Underwear —which?

If it doesn't matter what it is so long as it is cheap and because it is out of sight, why any underwear will do.

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MISS DELAFIELD WEDS.

Marries Lieut. John E. Parsons Morgan, U. S. N., at Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 28.—Miss Anita O. Delafield, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, of Little Farm, and Lieutenant John E. Parsons Morgan, U. S. N., of New York, were married this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Trinity Episcopal Church. The Rev. Latta Griswold, Rector, performed the ceremony. The church was handsomely decorated and a notable company of cottagers were at the ceremony and reception.

Five maids led the bride who walked with her father to the chancel rail. They were: Miss Anna R. Alexandre, daughter of Mrs. John E. Alexandre; Misses M. Symphorosa and Grace Bristed, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed; Miss Lisa Parsons, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, and Miss Alma De Gersdorff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff of New York. All of the maids are members of the Lenox and Stockbridge colonies.

Francis I. Amory, Jr., of Boston was best man. The bride wore a Princess gown of white satin, severely plain with narrow train and over all an old lace veil which had been long in the Delafield family of New York. She carried gardenias and lilies of the valley. The bridegroom was in the full dress uniform of his rank.

There was a brilliant reception at Little Farm after the ceremony. The decorations were roses and a white single chrysanthemum and palms.

A prominent feature of the reception was the announcement of the engagement of one of the bridesmaids, Miss Alma De Gersdorff, to Lieutenant D. Percy Morgan, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom. Lieutenant D. Percy Morgan is in the naval aviation service in France, a member of the bombing corps.

Miss De Gersdorff is the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff, of 38 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York, her sister being Mrs. Frederick J. Bradley, Jr., of Boston. Her grandfather on her mother's side was the late Frederick Crowninshield, the noted artist who died lately in Capri, Italy.

Lieutenant John E. P. Morgan is a son of Mrs. Edith Parsons Morgan, of New York, and a brother of Miss Edith P. Morgan, and Mrs. Laurence F. F. Rainsford of New York. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1917. After his graduation he enlisted in the navy and crossed to the front as an Ensign. He was commissioned a Lieutenant while in European waters.

Mrs. Morgan has been socially prominent in the Lenox colony, where she made her début in 1917. She was for a long time at the head of the Lenox branch of the Red Cross.

Lieutenant Morgan is on two week's leave, after which he will return to his ship.

Allen B. Potter, 2d, Weds in France.

The marriage is announced at Chantilly, France, of Allen Brown Potter 2d of the American Red Cross, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Potter of East Orange, N. J., and Miss Georgette Loiseau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Loiseau of Broglia, France. Mr. Potter has been in France since last March.

ISAAC N. HOFFMANN DIES.

Member of The Times Wall Street Staff a Victim of Influenza.

Isaac Newton Hoffmann, who for the last two years had been a member of the financial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died yesterday afternoon in his apartment at the Hotel Brunswick, eighty-ninth Street and Madison Ave. of pneumonia following an attack of influenza.

Mr. Hoffmann was born in Russia thirty-two years ago, and came to this country as a child. After attending the public schools he entered the academic department of the College of the City of New York, and graduated in 1906 with the B. S. degree. During his college days he was college correspondent of The Evening Post, and in his senior year he became editor-in-chief of The College Mercury. Upon graduation he joined the staff of the Journal of Commerce, leaving that paper for THE TIMES in 1916.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the chapel of the National Casket Company, 151 East 125th Street, and will be private. The body will be buried in Washington Cemetery.

Mr. Hoffmann, leaves two sisters, both living in New York. His mother, who was visiting in Russia at the outbreak of the war, is still in Moscow.

MGR. O'NEILL FOUND DEAD.

Pastor of St. Mary's, Elizabeth, for 18 Years Stricken in His Office.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 28.—Shortly after he had returned from responding to a sick call in the city jail, the Right Rev. Mgr. Francis O'Neill, V. F., pastor of St. Mary's Church, was found dead in his office chair last night. He was born seventy-six years ago in St. Andrew's, N. B., and his body will be taken there for interment by his nephew, Dr. C. H. F. O'Neill of 294 West Ninety-second Street, Manhattan.

Mgr. O'Neill celebrated the golden jubilee of his ordination on Oct. 14, 1915, and at that time he was raised to the Monsignori. He had been eighteen years in charge of St. Mary's, and he was greatly beloved because of his solicitude and hard work for his parishioners.

Frank R. Lawrence's Funeral Today

Funeral services for Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, who died Saturday, will be held today at 10 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street. Bishop Greer will officiate and interment will be in Kensico Cemetery. The honorary pall-bearers will be Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles E. Hughes, Governor Charles S. Whitman, Elihu Root, Alton B. Parker, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chauncey M. Depew, Chester S. Lord, Louis G. Kaufman, John Elderkin, Charles W. Price, Charles E. Finley, Frank H. Platt, Charles H. Tenney, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, R. A. Franks and the Directorate of the Lotos Club.

Bacteriologist Dies of Influenza.

Frederick E. Niece, Superintendent of the Claremont Laboratories, Manhattan, a bacteriologist, died on Saturday at his home, Queens Court, Queens Village, L. I. He contracted influenza while experimenting to obtain a preventative serum. He was scheduled to lecture on influenza early next month at Cooper Union and was also preparing a paper on the subject for the Medical Journal. He was 43 years old, a native of Scranton, and held degrees from Cooper Union and the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

Miss Mary Alexander Is Better.

Miss Mary Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who was stricken with Spanish Influenza while engaged in nursing work at the home of Mrs. Edgerton Winthrop at Syosset, Long Island, is reported a little better and it is expected she will be removed to the home of her parents, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, some time this week.

William A. Lydon.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—William A. Lydon, President of the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company, and one of the best-known sportsmen in the United States, died tonight at his home, 4,731 Grand Boulevard, after an illness of several months. He was formerly President of the Chicago Yacht Club and when the United States entered the war he turned his yacht, The Lydonia, the finest on the Great Lakes, over to the Government.

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Obituary Notes.

LEO F. CROSGRIFF, a patrolman attached to the Adams Street Station, died of pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 139 Hewes Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JANET M. KENNEDY, wife of James W. Kennedy, a broker, died on Sunday at her home, 723 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia.

WILLIAM F. BRYANT, a Brooklyn undertaker, died on Saturday at his home, 74 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 32 years.

JOSEPH RYAN, for many years with the dry goods firm of Burnham Stbepel & Co. in their New York office, and in recent years with William G. Happy at 43 Leonard Street, died yesterday at his home in Richmond Hill.

Mrs. CORNELIA BANTA, widow of Theodore Melvin Banta, formerly Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, died at her home in Glenbrook, Conn., on Sunday. She was formerly a resident of Brooklyn, where her husband was Superintendent of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church Sunday School for twenty-six years.

Dr. FRANCIS M. DEEMS, formerly a practising physician at Flushing, L. I., and a son of the late Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, died in the Presbyterian Hospital on Sunday, and the funeral services will be held this afternoon at the home of his brother, the Rev. E. M. Deems, Sailors Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

EDGAR DALE LOSEE, manager of the Seventy-second Street branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, died at his home, in Richmond Hill on Sunday in his thirty-fourth year. He was Master of Anthon Lodge, 760, F. and A. M., and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mrs. ELIZABETH M. BRYDON, widow of Robert Brydon, and a daughter of the late John Todd, a well-known dry goods merchant, is dead at her home, 470 Sixth Street, Brooklyn.

CLIFFORD DE MOTT, 29 years old, died of influenza on Friday at his home in Bay Shore, and twenty-four hours later, his brother, Frederick De Mott, 36 years old, died of the same disease at his home in Babylon. They were the sons of Mr. and Mrs. William De Mott of Bay Shore.

FRANCIS W. FOWLER, 66 years old, in the real estate business in Flatbush, died from Bright's disease on Saturday at his home, 361 East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush.

ARCHIBALD R. DUNN, a confidential secretary in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., died of pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 667 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 39 years. Mr. Dunn was the senior warden of Federal Lodge, 888, F. and A. M.

HARRY A. WILLE, 51 years old, in the service of the Post Office in Brooklyn and for many years Financial Secretary of the Diocesan Union of that borough, died at his home, 317 Ryerson Street of influenza and pneumonia.

MORRIS BACON JACKSON, who served in France as an ambulance driver and later was in charge of a convalescents' farm there, died on Sunday at his home, 55 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, of influenza. Mr. Jackson enlisted in April, 1917, with the Post Graduate Unit. He was in his twenty-first year.

Mrs. MARGARET FOX, wife of Frank W. Fox, Warden of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, died at her residence on Blackwell's Island on Friday of influenza. Her husband succeeded his father as workhouse warden twenty years ago.

DAVID JENSSON, for twenty-five years of Flushing, L. I., confectioner, and President of the Congregation Shaaral Teffillo, died yesterday at his home, 131 Main Street, Flushing. He was 57 years old and active in the Free Sons of Israel.

Lieut. Commander JAMES McDOWELL CRESAP, U. S. N., died at the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., from pneumonia following influenza. He is survived by his wife, a sister, his mother, and a brother, Commander Thomas Cresap, U. S. N.

FRANK HARTMANN, Jr., who died from pneumonia at his home in Queens Village, L. I., on Saturday, was a contractor and was born in Elmont, L. I., thirty-six years ago. He was a member of the Queens Citizens' Association.

HERBERT N. VAN TASSEL died yesterday at his Port Chester, N. Y., home in his twenty-eighth year. He was Port Chester manager for the National Biscuit Company.

Dr. FREDERICK LOVELL BOGUE, son of Dr. Edward A. Bogue, died on Saturday from a fall from his bicycle at 263 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J. In an earlier announcement it was inadvertently stated that the dead man was Dr. Edward A. Bogue instead of his son.

MORRIS L. RYDER, President of the M. L. Ryder Building Company of Albany, died on Sunday of pneumonia. He was born in Somerstown, N. Y., sixty-six years ago and worked on the construction of the New York Post Office Building in 1875.

Mrs. BESSIE RUTH WARNER, wife of Albert Warner of Warner Brothers, motion picture producers, died yesterday at her home, 150 West Eightieth Street. She was born thirty years ago in Pittsburgh.

Miss NELLIE A. DE FOREST, supervising nurse for the Board of Health, died suddenly Sunday night in a doctor's office at 49 East Thirty-second Street. She was 46 years old and was born in Oxford, Conn.

WALTER S. NEWELL, an auditor, died on Sunday in the Willard Parker Hospital. He was 37 years old and lived at 1,830 Third Avenue. He was born in Ireland.

WALTER LEE LAMPE, son of J. Bodewalt Lampe, of Baron, Lampe & Company, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital from pneumonia. He was born in this city, lived at 1,421 University Avenue, the Bronx, and was a member of Company E, 71st Regiment, N. G.

Mrs. OLYMPIA DE LUCA, wife of Giuseppe Da Luca, the Metropolitan Opera baritone, died at her home, 225 West Eightieth Street, last night from pneumonia, following influenza. She became ill ten days ago upon return from a concert tour with her husband.

Miss AGNES E. MORTON, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Morton, foreign missionaries, and at one time a teacher in the local public schools, died on Sunday at her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her seventy-first year. She was born in Haiti.

Married.

FINOCCHIARO—MASON.—Married, on Oct. 28, by the Right Rev. Monsignor Farrante, at the bride's residence, Florence Angell Mason and Cavaliere Francesco Paolo Finocchiaro di San Gregario of Italy.

Died.

ABELES.—On Oct. 28, Fanny F., (nee Falk,) beloved wife of Edmund Abeles, sister of Emma and Jacob H. Falk. Funeral from her late residence, 241 West 101st St., Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 2 P. M.

ANDERSON.—At Wheeling, W. Va., Margaret Anderson, 23. Funeral services held 14 East 39th St., Wednesday evening, Oct. 30, 8:15.

ANDERSON. — Edith B., beloved wife of Alexander Anderson. Funeral services Tuesday, Oct. 29, 8 P. M., at 29 West 128th St.

ANGELL.—On Oct. 28, at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. C. A. Frink, 457 West 144th St., Mary F. Angell, widow of Edward D. Angell and beloved mother of Julie A. Frink, in the 69th year of her life. Funeral service private. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

ASHMAN.—Harry, passed into eternal rest at 1,213 Avenue P, Midwood, Flatbush, on Monday, Oct. 28, 1918, aged 40 years, beloved husband of Lena Ashman, (nee Wormser,) and devoted brother of Walter and Blanche, beloved son of Amelia and the late Wolf Ashman, and brother of Maurice, Blanche Burkhardt, and Lillie Lippmann. Funeral from his late residence on Thursday, 12 M. Kindly omit flowers.

BACON.—William Wesley Bacon, suddenly, at his residence, 457 West 123d St. Funeral Wednesday evening, private.

BACON.—Mrs. William W. Bacon, at her residence, 457 West 123d St. Funeral Wednesday evening, private.

BANTA.—At Glenbrook, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 27, 1918, Cornelia, widow of Theodore Melvin Banta. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Glenbrook, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.

BARBARETTO.—Burrell. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's), Tuesday, 11 A. M.

BARR.—Celia Jaches, wife of James Barr, daughter of Selina Jaches, and sister of Jack and Helen, on Oct. 28, 1918, of pneumonia. Funeral from residence, 2,117 83d St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

BEACH. — Charles S., husband of May Baizly, at his residence, 605 West 137th St., aged 37. Services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private. Long Branch papers please copy.

BERTSCHMANN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 306 West 73d St., Oct. 28, 1918, Jaques Bertschmann, in his 83d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLUMBERG. — Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 527, O. E. S., sisters: You are requested to attend the funeral services of Julia Blumberg, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 8 P. M., at Martin Fick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av.

BOGUE.—Oct. 26, at his home, 293 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J., Dr. Frederick Lovell, beloved son of Dr. Edward A. and the late Amelia Lovell Bogue. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

BONSALL.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 27, 1918, John Halsey, husband of Katherine Neilson, son of the late James Malcolm and Alida Beach Bonsall. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

BRAUN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Braun and family, 960 East 163d St., beg to express their heartiest thanks to Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Campe and brothers of 350 Broadway for the generous way they have shown their esteem and love for our beloved departed daughter Olga. Our most sincere thanks to all those who have shown their interest during her illness and funeral.
New York, Oct. 28, 1918.

Died.

BOOM.—On Oct. 27, 1918, Rose Elena Boom, beloved wife of Charles W. Boom, in her 27th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Vezzetti, 921 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken, on Thursday, Oct. 31, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Francis Church, Jefferson and 3d Sts., Hoboken, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the happy repose of her soul. Interment private. San Juan, Porto Rico papers please copy.

BRADY.—On Oct. 26, Mary A. Brady. Funeral from her late residence, 435 1st St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, corner of Carroll St. and 6th Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

BROOM.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, 1918, Elsie Broom, (nee McCauley,) beloved wife of Hirst F. Brown. Funeral services will be held at the home of Fred Broom, 846 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—Oct. 27, Charles O. Brown. Funeral Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Time later.

BUCHNER-MILLER.—On Oct. 27, Martha Gelston Miller, aged 29 years, wife of Paul E. Miller, beloved mother of Martha Jean, only daughter of Mary G. and the late Frederick O. Buchner, sister of Frederick G. and Samuel J. Buchner. Funeral services Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at 895 East 169th St. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery, Thursday, at 2 P. M.

BUCKLEY.—On Oct. 26, 1918, Rev. Peter J. Buckley, assistant rector St. Peter's Church, Yonkers, N. Y., beloved son of Catherine Buckley and the late James E. Buckley, brother of Private James E. Buckley and Mrs. Julia Reilly. Remains at mother's residence, 339 East 80th St., New York City, until Tuesday, 3 P. M. Remains will lie in state at St. Peter's Church, Yonkers, after 6 P. M., Tuesday. Divine office 10 A. M. Wednesday, solemn requiem mass 10:30 A. M. Reverend clergy and friends invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

BUSCHMANN.—Clarence, aged 22, beloved husband of Gladys La Serte, fond father of Margery F., beloved son of A. D. Buschmann, and dear brother of Albert, Edward, Arthur, Walter, Howard, and Adelaide. Funeral service at the home of his father, 177 Lincoln Road, corner Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CARGILL.—On the 26th inst., at St. Vincent's Hospital, Jaspar Farmer, L. L. B., Barrister at Law and Judge of the Appellate Court of Jamaica, B. W. I. Funeral service at Grace Chantry, Broadway and 155th St., at 2:30 P. M. on Tuesday, 29th inst.

CHAMBERS.—John C. E., suddenly, of hemorrhage of the brain, Monday, Oct. 28, in his 51st year, beloved husband of Elizabeth J. Chambers. Funeral service at his late residence, 116 Home Av., Rutherford, N. J., on Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. Interment private.

CHILDS.—Sunday, Oct. 27, 1918, of pneumonia, Nathalie Burt, beloved daughter of Edwards Herrick and Frances La Farge Childs, in her 16th year. Mass at St. Joseph's Church, Hewlett, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1918, at 10:15 A. M., on arrival of train leaving Long Island Station at 9:17 A. M. Interment Cleveland, Ohio.

CLARKE.—Oct. 27, Helen J. Clarke, aged 14 years. Funeral from Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Wednesday morning.

CLEVELAND.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 27, 1918, Richard P. Cleveland, beloved husband of Adelaide Merritt. Funeral service at his late residence, 152 East 83d St., New York City, Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., at 8:30 o'clock.

COFFIN.—At the Prince George Hotel, Joseph W. Coffin, suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 28th day of October. Funeral services at Chapel of Madison Av. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

COHEN.—Mollie, wife of Sol Cohen, Sunday evening. Funeral from her late residence, 169 Manhattan Av., Tuesday at 1 P. M.

COHEN.—Samuel, in his 65th year, at the home of his daughter, Amelia A. Mayer, Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I. Funeral private, Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 11 A. M.

COOK.—At Maywood, N. J., on Oct. 26, 1918, after a short illness, Edward E. Cook, beloved husband of Ernestine Cook, in his 58th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Myrtle Av., Maywood, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1918, at 8 o'clock P. M. Funeral private. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

COON.—Isaac, on Oct. 28, father of Sadie Hirschfield and Bessie Marks. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, from H. Meyers Chapel, 228 Lenox Av.

COOPERSMITH.—Henry, Oct. 27, of pneumonia, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. David Kupersmith, brother of Ida, Morris, and Solde. 1086 Av. Bronx.

COZZENS.—Oct. 25, at her residence, 530 West End Av., Hannah M., dearly beloved wife of John Broome Cozzens, daughter of the late Richard Gledhill and mother of Estelle, Madeline and Mrs. Anna B. Luesenberry. Funeral services at the residence Tuesday, 10 A. M.

CRAWFORD.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, 1918, Eleanor Jean, second daughter of the late William B. and Electa C. Crawford. Service private on Tuesday afternoon, at her late residence, 61 Clark St., Glen Ridge, N. J.

CUMMINGS. — Martha. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St. (Frank Campbell's), Wed., 8:30 A. M.

CURTIS.—On Saturday, Oct. 26, 1918, of pneumonia, Henry Shreve, son of Edith Lyle and the late George Taylor Shreve. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Thursday, Oct. 31, at 10:30 A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

DAECKE.—V. A. Erich, on Oct. 27, in his 56th year. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Jennie Schwenan, Metropolitan Av., corner Church St., Richmond Hill, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 10 A. M. Interment Maple Grove Cemetery, Harrisburg papers please copy.

DAHLEM. — Gertrude Coombes, wife of Ferdinand Dahlem, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Coombes of 308 Alexander Av., Bronx, entered into rest on Sunday, Oct. 27. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

DALMAU RIVERO.—Ramon, formerly of Porto Rico, passed away Oct. 26, 1918. Services will be held on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at Hornthal's Funeral Parlor, 10 East 22d St. Friends invited.

DEEMS.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, 1918, Francis. M. Deems, M. D., son of the late Charles F. Deems, D. D., and Anna Disosway. Funeral service at the residence of his brother, Rev. E. M. Deems, Sailors Snug Harbor, S. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

DEEMS.—Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, Oct. 27, Dr. Francis M. Deems, M. D. Comrades are requested to attend the funeral services, to be held at the residence of Rev. E. M. Deems, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 9 P. M. Boat leaves the Battery at 8 P. M.
WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Commander.
CLARENCE R. HATTON, Adjutant.

DE FOREST.—On Oct. 27, suddenly, Nellie A. de Forest. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DURBRIDGE.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday evening, Oct. 27, 1918, Sarah J., wife of the late William Durbridge. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 180 North Mountain Av., Wednesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

DURRA.—Ruth, at Bayonne, N. J., Oct. 28. Funeral notice later.

DWYER.—On Oct. 27, 1918, Walter A., beloved son of Rose and the late Thomas Dwyer, at his residence, 609 West 177th St. Funeral on Wednesday at 10 A. M. from the Church of the Incarnation, 175th Street. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

EDMONDSON.—Oct. 27, John Edmondson. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

EGAN.—On Oct. 20, at New Orleans, Rev. Peter A. Egan, beloved son of the late John and Bridget Egan, (nee Caron.) Funeral from his niece's residence, Mrs. C. J. Noel, 417 East 160th St., Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 9:30, thence to St. Peter and Paul's Church, where a solemn requiem will be sung. Interment in family plot, Calvary.

EINZIGER.—Beatrice, dearly beloved wife of Emil Einziger and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Adams, suddenly of pneumonia. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 30, 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 59 Van Felt Av., Mariners Harbor, S. I.

EVANS.—On Friday, Oct. 25, of pneumonia, at New Brighton, S. I., William Seymour, beloved husband of Klea Vance, in his 31st year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 67 Fairview Av., New Brighton, S. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.

FALCK.—Harry, lying in state at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.)

FERRIS.—Morris Patterson, at Garden City, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1918, after a lingering illness, in his 64th year, beloved husband of Mary Lanman Douw Ferris, and son of the late Rev. Isaac Ferris and Letitia Storm Ferris. Funeral private.

FERRIS.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York. With regret announcement is made of the death on Oct. 26, 1918, of Morris Patterson Ferris, a member and former Secretary of this society.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

FERRIS.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death, on Oct. 26, at Garden City, N. Y., of their late associate, Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 303 on the roll.
DEWITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

FINK.—George, aged 38, beloved husband of Lillie Fink, Oct. 28. Funeral took place Sunday, Oct. 27, at 3:30 P. M., from 1,149 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Died.

FINLAY.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, at 335 Rich Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., after a brief illness, Simone, beloved wife of Sidney J. Finlay, (nee de la Vallette.) Requiem mass and funeral services on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at St. Ursula's Church, Mount Vernon.

FLETCHER.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Oct. 27, 1918, Paris Moore Fletcher. Funeral service at his late residence, 608 Warburton Av., Yonkers, Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 8 P. M. Members of Metropolitan Lodge, F. & A. M., and members of Company F, 7th Regiment, are invited.

FRANKE.—E. Elisabeth, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto M. Franke, (nee Lehn,) at Bound Brook, N. J., Oct. 26, 1918. Funeral private.

FYFE. — John. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th, 67th Sts.

GLEASON. — At her residence, 314 East Tremont Av., after a

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

An Aerial Attack

The sporting spirit which makes Americans the gun men of the world is in evidence everywhere.

Grouse and woodcock in nearby fields are furnishing fine upland shooting.

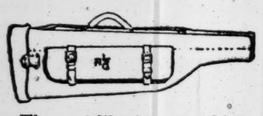
Army officers report wonderful mallard hunting out from Vladivostock.

The duck decoys are thicker than submarine rumors ever were off Long Island.

Big game parties are outfitting in this store for the North Woods and Wyoming.

Men are discounting worries and escaping the influenza by filling their lungs with fresh woodland air — their minds with big, outdoor thoughts.

Sporting Rifles and Field Guns



The world-famous, high-power "Jeffery 404"—the best rifle ever made for moose and other big game.

A few only remaining in this immense stock of sporting rifles, which presents a choice not to be found elsewhere in the world.

Parker shotguns to fit exact personal requirements—and all the other standard shotguns.

Specially fitted shotguns and rifles for women—and rabbit guns for boys.

Gun cases, ammunition for every style of shooting, ammunition cases, game bags, duck decoys.

Abercrombie & Fitch Clothes and Boots

For both men and women—for every sporting and town-and-country use.

Shooting suits, from the heaviest mackinaw outfit, or lamb-lined jacket, to the smart suit of hand-loom tweeds.

Suits for country club, town and travel.

Riding suits, for park or country.

High hunting boots, cruisers for the big woods, golf shoes, walking shoes and riding boots.

Clothes, boots, bedding and complete overseas outfits for Army men and women.

Motor Ulsters

Warm, enveloping greatcoats of fine imported fabrics, and topcoats of hand-loom tweeds.

Lamb-lined ulsters, to be used instead of expensive fur coats.

Women's motor coats of camel's hair, reversible leather and tweeds.

Suede and glove-leather waistcoat wind-breaks.

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Madison Avenue and 45th St. New York.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

ETERNAL BOBS HIS HEAD IN FRONT OF BILLY KELLY IN RACE

BILLY KELLY BOWS TO ETERNAL'S SPEED

Only a Head Separates Two-Year-Olds in Hard-Fought Match Race at Laurel.

OVATION FOR THE WINNER

Crowd of 12,000 Cheers Wildly as Jockey Shuttinger Pilots Son of Sweep to Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 28.—James W. McClelland's Eternal, a brown son of Sweep-Hazel Burke, scored the greatest triumph of his brief racing career this afternoon when he defeated Billy Kelly, the acknowledged two-year-old champion, in the special race at six furlongs for the John R. McLean Memorial Cup.

The race furnished a desperate struggle between the two speedy and game thoroughbreds and the victory, by the margin of a head, though it increased the prestige of Eternal, by no means disgraced Commander Ross's great youngster, which persevered gallantly in a stern chase and was fast closing on his rival at the end. The time of 1:12 was fast enough to prove that both contestants were on edge, as they were burdened with the stake weight of 122 pounds.

Ever since Eternal showed his mettle by capturing the Hopeful Stakes at Saratoga and by spreadeagling his field in two events at Aqueduct the turf world had awaited anxiously his meeting with Billy Kelly, which, by a series of brilliant victories at Saratoga, had achieved the distinction of being the leading juvenile. A postponement caused by the temporary closing of the track apparently had little effect on the size of the crowd, for 12,000 persons were jammed into the stands to see a battle between two-year-olds that had not been rivaled since Domino and Dobbins met in their notable match race in 1893. Hundreds of New Yorkers made the trip to the course, and a large delegation came up from Kentucky, the home of Eternal's owner, firm in the belief that the son of Sweep would prove the master of the whirlwind colt, which has Dick Welles for a sire.

Red Cross Benefits.

These visiting delegations showed their confidence in Eternal by pouring money into the mutuels, but the monetary support accorded to Commander Ross's champion was even greater. The Marylanders had seen Billy Kelly perform successfully on five occasions, and with never a thought that he could be beaten they rallied to his standard. Commander Ross himself was brimful of confidence, and in addition to the stake of $10,000, wagered $10,000 in the machines. The racing association added $10,000 to the amount subscribed by the owners, and as the winner saves his stake, $20,000 will be given to the Maryland Chapter of the Red Cross as the result of Eternal's victory.

It took the combination of a great race horse and a great rider to defeat Billy Kelly. Schuttinger, who is proud to call Maryland his home, gave Eternal a ride that was a masterpiece. Without casting any reflection upon Earl Sande, who held the reins over Billy Kelly, it can be said that Schuttinger displayed the better judgment in the early stages of the race and outrode his rival at the finish.

Schuttinger stole a commanding lead, and before the first quarter, which was run in 0:23 4-5, had been reeled off, Sande hardly realized what had happened, and Eternal was tearing along two and a half lengths in front. Sande could not afford to permit his opponent to get any further away. He changed his seat in the saddle and threw his weight forward, but when the second half-mile post flashed by Eternal, which was clocked for this distance in 0:47 2-5, had yielded not an inch.

As they swung around the curve Billy Kelly was seen to straighten out more, his head dropped a bit lower, and he was skimming along now like a jackrabbit of the Oklahoma prairies. Billy had reduced his rival's lead until a length and a half of daylight was showing between them as they swung into the stretch for the final, crucial struggle down the quarter of a mile straight away for home.

Billy Kelly Creeps Up.

Sande was desperate now. He had ground to make, and he threw all his strength in his efforts. Eternal went a bit wide entering the stretch and, perhaps, conceded a half length to the Ross star through this mistake. A few yards further and Billy's nose was at Eternal's hip and he was gaining inch by inch. A glance around at the eighth pole told Shuttinger that danger was impending. He put whole heart and body in his work, swinging his lash back and forth across his mount's front and hind legs like a piston on an engine.

As Billy Kelly came on, still inch by inch in those last few yards, Shuttinger gave Eternal a punishing ride such as is seldom seen, with the result that the McClellan entry dashed under the wire a head in front of his rival, who was rapidly wearing him down.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds, fillies, selling; five and a half furlongs. Gallant Kitty, 107 pounds, (McTaggart,) $30.60, $12.30, $6.40, won; Marie Connell, 107, (Kummer,) $4.70, $3.60, second; Speedy Lady, 104, (Preece,) $20.90, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Trompeuse, Dahinda, Susan M., Jacnetta, Royal Favorite, Keynote, Ballyconnell, Miss Voski, Liberty Lady also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Sandman II., 115 pounds, (Lunsford,) $11.30, $5.40, $4.50, won; Blazeaway, 113, (O'Brien,) $6, $4.50, second; Back Bay, 113, (Sterling,) $4.60, third. Time—1:18 2-5. Captain Marchmont, C. A. Comiskey, Pepper, Irish Kiss, John Douglas, Langhorne, Clarissa, Campbell, Sincerity, and Chemung also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming, for three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Kentucky Boy, 111 pounds, (Kummer,) $8.40, $3.90, $3.30, won; Eddie Henry, 102, (Stalker,) $3.40, $2.90, second; Grayson, 103, (Preece,) $6.70, third. Time—1:47. Dan, Greetings, Grey Eagle, Cavan Boy, and Irish Maid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Cambria Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; mile and seventy yards. Loochares, 110 pounds, (Lunsford,) $2.90, $2.20, out, won; Arriet, 109, (C. Robinson,) $2.50, out, second; Icarus, 113, (Kummer,) out, third. Time—1:42 1-5. Kate Bright also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—John R. McLean Memorial Cup, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Eternal, 122 pounds, (Schuttinger,) $4.40, won; Billy Kelly, 122, (Sande,) second. Time—1:12.

SIXTH RACE.—Liberty Bond Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Wiseman, 107 pounds, (Kelsay,) $4.20, $2.40, $2.30, won; Highland Lad, 115, (Johnson,) $5.40, $4.10, second; Red Sox, 102, (Ambrose,) $3.80, third. Time—1:30 3-5. Celto, Hayberry Candle, Obolus, and Cobalt Lass also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Tie Pin, 107 pounds, (Kummer,) $29.60, $11.40, $10.50, won; Lazy Lou, 111, (Johnson,) $5.90, $4.90, second; Galley Head, 111, (Denyse,) $9, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Lytle, Sea Urchin, Soldier, The Dean, Ben Hampson, Silk Bird, Sky Pilot, Senator Broderick, Bierman, and Millrace Bucknall also ran.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

Saratoga Vichy

Sold by Charles & Company, Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit.

BLACK EARNS CHESS DRAW.

Morrison Held Even in Game in Masters' Tourney.

J. S. Morrison of Toronto and R. T. Black of Brooklyn played the only game in the international masters' tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club, yesterday, this being their adjourned game from the first round. When play was resumed after fifty moves, Morrison had a distinct advantage in position, but later on made the mistake of exchanging rooks. Although two pawns ahead, the Canadian could not win, because of the presence of bishops of different colors on the board. A draw was agreed to after seventy-three moves.

Herbert R. Limburg, Vice President of the Manhattan Chess Club, made the offer yesterday of a special prize to the winner of the return match between Capablanca and Chajes. In the event of a draw, Chajes will get the prize.

Following are the scores of the competitors after five completed rounds:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost
Capablanca	3½	½	Marshall	1½	2½
Chajes	3½	1½	Morrison	1½	3½
Kostich	2½	1½	Black	1	3
Janowski	1½	2½			

In the sixth round, scheduled to begin at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, the pairing will be as follows: Morrison vs. Marshall, Black vs. Kostich, Capablanca vs. Janowski, Chajes a bye.

YOUNG NET STARS BEATEN.

Hartye and Ritchey Set Aside Youngsters in Tennis Doubles.

William A. Hartye, Jr., and Royal D. Ritchey are the new tennis doubles champions of the Terrace Club of Brooklyn, having won the title by defeating Frank Anderson, the Long Island singles champion, and Cecil Donaldson. Five sets were necessary to decide the issue, and the play was carried through two days.

Anderson and Donaldson stood to the fore in the first set at 6—3, but rain then called a halt in the proceedings, and when the match was resumed the younger players had lost the cunning which marked their advent into the fray. They failed to get a game in the second set, but in the third set recovered, and this period of the match brought out the most spirited and best tennis of the contest.

Anderson and Donaldson, after having a lead at 4—2 on games, were hard pressed in a spirited rally by the rival pair, and eventually lost the set at 10—8. The youngsters were able to force their way through to victory in the fourth set with a sparkling and well-sustained game at the net, but in the decisive clash their older rivals won the title by taking the set at 6—1.

The single final has been postponed indefinitely because of the illness of Gerald Donaldson, Jr., the Canadian junior champion, who is bracketed to meet William A. Hartye, Jr.

COOPER CUP TO POINSETTE.

Defeats Roth in Final of Newspaper Golf Tourney.

Winning by a comfortable margin, A. F. Poinsette captured a leg on the Cooper trophy by beating A. P. Roth in the thirty-six hole final round at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The cup is put up for competition among members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club, and Poinsette won by 8 up and 6 to play. He conceded his opponent six strokes, three in each eighteen-hole round.

Poinsette ended the morning circuit with a lead of eight holes, having made the round in 75, 39 out and 36 home. The best Roth could do was an 86, although he did rally on the last six holes, making them in 23 strokes. He managed to halve the first four holes in the afternoon, but it was a losing fight, and the match ended on the twelfth green.

RUTGERS MAY PLAY PITT ELEVEN HERE

Tentative Date Held for Prominent Teams at Polo Grounds on Election Day.

The football program which has been arranged for the United War Work Campaign was announced by Secretary William Roper yesterday and includes several games of local interest. The most important of these is a clash between Rutgers and Pittsburgh which is to be played on Election Day, Nov. 5, at the Polo Grounds or at Forbes Field in Pittsburgh. It will be decided in a few days which city will get the attraction. It is very likely that the game will be played here, as Pittsburgh will probably play Georgia Tech in Pittsburgh on Nov. 23, although the arrangements for this game have not yet been definitely settled.

Another big local game will bring together the Harvard Radio School and the Princeton Aviation School eleven at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 23. This is the only game in which teams from Cambridge or Princeton will participate, as both of these universities and also Yale have declined to arrange games between their Student Army Training Corps teams. They maintain that the football material is so limited and military duties take up so much of the students' time that big games would be inadvisable.

The committee will turn its attention to games between the army camps and the naval training stations, and already one of these has been scheduled for the Yale Bowl on Nov. 16. On that day, the Pelham Bay eleven will play the Newport Naval Training Station. Other big games which have been arranged to aid the drive are University of California and Oregon at San Francisco on Nov. 23 and Missouri and Kansas at Kansas City on Nov. 23. The League Island Marine eleven of Philadelphia is anxious to play a service team at the Polo Grounds and a game undoubtedly will be arranged.

One of the biggest attractions for the drive will be a 2,000-point billiard match for the championship between Willie Hoppe and Welker Cochran. This match will be played in sections of 500 points each in New York, Boston, Washington and Chicago.

The trap shooting carnival which is to be held in this city will be a two-day event at which all sorts of shooting events will take place, winners of tournaments all over the country to meet here in competition for the national championship. John Philip Sousa, who is an enthusiastic trapshooter, will bring his Great Lakes Marine Band here for the occasion. The place and date for this event has not yet been decided.

It was decided at yesterday's meeting of the United War Work Campaign to form a separate organization to take charge of the sporting events in the drive. This committee will do its work separately from the other interests. The officers are Herbert L. Pratt, Chairman; William M. Roper, Secretary, and Julian Curtiss, Treasurer.

TROW VICTOR AT BILLIARDS.

Ties for Lead in Straight-Rail Title Tourney.

E. C. Trow of Thum's defeated M. Hiral of Daly's in the final round play of the A. A. B. A. Class D straight-rail championship tournament at Cranfield's Academy last night by a score of 150 to 102 in thirty-four innings. Trow had a high run of 35, with an average of 4 14-34. Hiral averaged 3 and had a high run of 23.

Trow's victory places him in a tie with James Ferguson of Cranfield's for the title. Each contestant has won five games and lost none. They will decide the deadlock Monday night.

LEONARD TO BOX WELLING.

Lightweight Champion Will Meet Sailor at Garden for War Fund.

Boxing bouts will be held Nov. 16 and wrestling matches Nov. 23 at Madison Square Garden in aid of the United War Work Campaign, according to the present plans announced by Chairman Charles J. Harvey of the local committee yesterday. The dates have not been definitely accepted as yet, but notwithstanding the committee is proceeding with the work of arranging bouts. One of the bouts in prospect is a meeting between lightweight champion Benny Leonard and Joe Welling of the U. S. S Granite State, one of the titleholder's most persistent challengers.

Jack Kearns, manager for Jack Dempsey, challenger for Jess Willard's heavyweight championship, conferred with Chairman James W. Coffroth of the National Boxing Committee on the arrangements for bouts in which Dempsey will be a participant. Dempsey has contracted for a bout against Battling Levinsky at Philadelphia, Nov. 14. Kearns declared that promoters of Kansas City, Chicago, Milwaukee, New Orleans, and Philadelphia have requested Dempsey to appear in bouts for the fund at those cities. When these bouts have been promoted Kearns said he would return to New York for the purpose of having Dempsey box a suitable rival.

No word was forthcoming on the possibility of a visit to this country by Georges Carpentier, French heavyweight, and Jimmy Wilde, English flyweight. Chairman Coffroth stated that because of delay in cable transmission it was impossible to say when replies would be received. Coffroth is also awaiting a reply from Jess Willard which will make known the champion's disposition toward a list of probable opponents Coffroth has submitted to Willard.

Letters and telegrams offering help to the committee were received from various cities in the country, including Portland, Ore.; New Orleans, Seattle, Omaha, Springfield, Ohio; Oakland, McKeesport, Penn.; Bakersfield, Cal.; Cincinnati, Baltimore, Kansas City, Richmond, Va.; Hartford, and Chicago.

A.A.U. PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Extensive Track and Field Activity for War Fund Drive.

A varied and elaborate program of competitions, which will give local amateur athletics a busier session than has ever before been recorded for a similar space of time, was announced yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, director of the A. A. U. athletic drive for the United War Work Campaign.

From Nov. 11 to Nov. 17, inclusive, sports will be promoted extensively. The program will include track and field, boxing, wrestling, gymnastic, swimming, basketball and road running. The response to the drive has been so great as to warrant a time extension over the week stipulated for the campaign. The local A. A. U. will, therefore, continue the promotion of sports during the week following Nov. 11-18, closing its drive with a big indoor meet at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 23.

The complete schedule to date is as follows:

Nov. 11—Amateur boxing at Queensboro A. C.; swimming at Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Nov. 12—Wrestling, boxing, and gymnastics at Central Y. M. C. A.

Nov. 13—Indoor track and field meet at 47th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

Nov. 14—Indoor track and field meet under auspices of Metropolitan Association at 69th Regiment Armory.

Nov. 15—Night road race, six and one-half miles through streets of Harlem; basket ball game at Manhattan Casino; swimming at the Central Y. M. C. A. pool.

Nov. 16—Indoor track and field games at 23d Regiment Armory, Brooklyn; amateur boxing and wrestling tournament at Flushing Armory; gymnastics, boxing, and wrestling at Central Y. M. C. A.; indoor track and field, wrestling, and boxing at 22d Regiment Armory.

Nov. 17—One-hour walk against a relay of four men, each walking one-quarter of the distance, in an attempt on world's record, at Macomb's Dam Park, (not definite.)

Nov. 23—Indoor track meet at Madison Square Garden.

Nov. 27—Indoor track and field meeting at 14th Regiment Armory.

COLUMBIA INVALIDS BACK ON GRIDIRON

Houlahan, Canapery, and Memmott Brighten Dawson's Football Prospects.

Football prospects at Columbia brightened considerably yesterday when Fred Dawson, coach of the S. A. T. C. Varsity team, received word that Houlahan, the big half back who was taken sick last week, would be able to report for practice before the Amherst game on Saturday and that both Canapery and Memmott, veteran back field men who have been laid up for some time, would also return to the lineup in the course of a few days. Canapery has been suffering from Spanish influenza, while Memmott had his shoulder badly wrenched in a scrimmage with the Army Transport Service eleven last Wednesday. At first it was believed his shoulder was fractured, but it developed that the injury was nothing more than a bad sprain.

The Varsity eleven, which emerged victorious from its game with Camp Merritt on Saturday, had a surprise in store for it when it reported yesterday. In the past there has been no practice on South Field on the Monday following games, but Coach Dawson had never heard of the rule and the Varsity men as well as the scrubs had the usual afternoon's workout. Kraus, left tackle, was the only regular who was unable to get into a uniform. He suffered a slight injury to his left leg in the Merritt game and Dawson excused him from practice.

Tom Thorp, who was captain of the Columbia eleven in 1905, was on the field to assist Dawson and took charge of the forwards, putting them through a drill in charging before the Varsity team lined up for a stiff workout in signal formation, ending the day's drill with the rehearsal of forward pass defensive plays.

No new developments regarding the schedule were reported by Levering Tyson, graduate manager of athletics. He expects to make a trip to Cornell before the end of the week for the purpose of clinching the game with Cornell which has been booked for Nov. 30, but about which a confirming letter from Cornell has not been received. Both Pennsylvania and Lafayette have asked for games, but their requests will not be acted upon until the Cornell situation is cleared.

Brown Billiard Victor.

J. H. Brown, handicapped at 40 points, defeated C. Shepherd, who had an allowance of 35 points, in an English billiard tournament last night at Doyle's Academy by a score of 200 to 169 in twenty innings. Brown had a high break of 24, while Shepherd's highest was 19. Tonight Frank Taberski, champion, will oppose William Downs in a benefit game of pocket billiards for the Coin Box Fund.

LAYTON LEADS GREENLEAF.

Former Pocket Billiard Champion Gets Flying Start in Match.

John Layton, former pocket billiard champion, got the jump on Ralph Greenleaf, the young Monmouth, Ill., player, in the first day's play of their 1,200-point match at Daly's yesterday. Layton finished the two blocks on the long end of a 200 to 152 score.

The former titleholder made his best showing in the evening match. At the end of nine innings he had scored 137 points to Greenleaf's 52. Layton's high run was 31 and Greenleaf's 27. In the afternoon contest Greenleaf was victorious by a score of 100 to 63 in seven innings. Greenleaf had a high run of 35, while Layton's best efforts netted him 29.

Why the lapel on a coat rolls just right and stays so, instead of flattening, is a matter of needle and thread and certain inner fabrics — and we know quite well you have no interest at all in the subject.

In the fact that it is right and that you don't have to think even of that fact itself—there lies the reason why you will come to know our Men's Clothing Shop.

Three groups of suits are picked out as expressing the Best & Co. ideal in utmost value—the ultimate in tailoring in custom-like types. $28.50, $32.50, $34.50 for these suits would have been rightly considered low even a year ago, before the heavy advances in fabric costs.

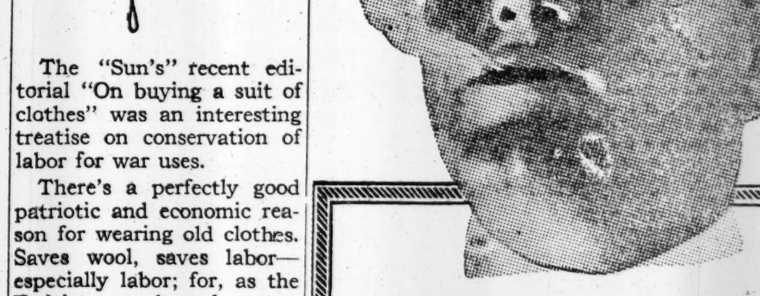
Men's Nettleton Shoes, $11.00

Best & Co.

Men's Shop—Fifth Floor

Entrance, 1 West 35th Street.

Army and Navy officers' uniforms ready-to-wear at $37.50 and up.



"You spend more for smokes in one day than I spend in a week."

"And you complain about your expense! Just as though you couldn't help it.

"I tell you, you are wasting money. You throw away a big part of your big cigar because you haven't time to finish it.

"By smoking Piccadilly Little Cigars you save in two ways—on the price end and on the smoke end. Because you smoke the full length.

"Better stop worrying about the high cost of half-smoked cigars and join the wise brigade. We have learned better.

"Your first box of Piccadilly will show your mistake."

Stop That Waste!

You throw away the value of many War Savings Stamps in unsmoked ends like this!

10 for 13c

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

This experiment will show you why leather heels are doomed

Make this test -

Put on a pair of shoes with leather heels (if you have a pair). Raise yourself up on your toes. Now! Snap your whole weight down on your heels. You will feel the nervous shock all over your body

FROM this experiment you can picture what happens to the delicate structure of your nerve centers if you pound all day with nail-studded heels on hard pavements. You take 8000 steps a day (that is the average), which means, with leather heels, 8000 jolts and jars to your delicate nervous system.

Now try the same experiment on shoes with O'Sullivan's Heels. What a relief! No jolt, no jarring shock to your spine. Just the soft rebound.

O'Sullivan's Heels absorb the shocks that wear you out and make hard pavements as soft and springy as country paths.

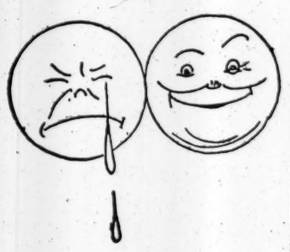
Prevent one of the main causes of over-fatigue. Have a pair of O'Sullivan's Heels put on your shoes today. This is one way to save your stock of energy and make you more efficient.

At any shoe dealer; in black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Insist on O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.

With every step on leather heels you are pounding away your energy

O'Sullivan's Heels protect you against the shocks and jars of hard pavements—they conserve your energy

© O'S. H. Co., 1918



The "Sun's" recent editorial "On buying a suit of clothes" was an interesting treatise on conservation of labor for war uses.

There's a perfectly good patriotic and economic reason for wearing old clothes. Saves wool, saves labor—especially labor; for, as the Editor showed, every operation, from the time the wool leaves the sheep's back until placed on the man's back, is an employment of labor, some of which is needed for winning the war.

Don't buy what is unnecessary, even if some needleworkers must have employment other than in munition factories, to keep themselves in food. But when you must replenish your wardrobe get good stuff—the sort that stays by and looks fresh to the end.

Except in the final process of fabrication the labor involved in assembling the material for a suit of clothes, whether from a sheep ranch, shoddy plant, or cotton patch, is approximately the same. As one good all wool suit outlasts and outlooks two or more inferior ones you are really economizing for the nation and for yourself in buying the good suit.

Rogers Peet Company

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Parker Wilder 551 or similar in brown, navy, and Burg. Farragut 3073.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Plushes Wanted.—Must be cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

CHIFFON, VELVETS Wanted.—Black and brown Cheney's and lower quality. K 378 Times.

CHIFFON Velvet Wanted.—Black, navy, taupe. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

COATS, Suits, Dresses and Waists Wanted.—J. Adelman of the Value Garment Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., is in the market for jobs of coats, suits, dresses and waists. Call 145 West 28th St., New York, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Western jobber placing orders for Spring better grade misses', junior, and children's coats; fnornings 10:30 to 12. 1,123 Broadway, 615.

COATS wanted.—Large cloak and suit manufacturer will look at Spring line of misses', juniors' and girls' coats. 163 W. 26th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing sample orders for appointment. Write L 358 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Silvertone and black at a price. Eighth floor, 302 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—500 children's cloth coats. Telephone Farragut 596.

CORDUROYS and Velveteens Wanted.—Quantities, all grades, spot cash. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway.

COVERTS Wanted.—Good quality suitable for coats. Call with samples. Jerome Frank & Co., 50 West 23d.

CREPE DE CHINE wanted; black only; 3-thread. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 W. 25th St.

DRESSES wanted.—Contractors desiring to realize cash for stock of serge jersey or satin dresses submit samples 9 to 12 daily; only exceptional bargains considered. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on new Spring styles in taffetas, georgettes, crepe de chines, foulards and tricolettes. 54 West 25th, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring lines of silk and cotton dresses. Call M. Weisman & Son, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs in serge, satin, taffeta; any quantity; spot cash. Hoffman, 85 4th Av.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists Wanted.—Better grade, cash. National, Franklin 4848.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, silks, Jerseys; also suits, coats. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

FURMOSS wanted in quantity; Blumenthal's at best price. Farragut 3644 or 1,123 Broadway, Room 615, 10:30 to 12.

FURMOSS BEAVER Wanted.—Blumenthal's. Madison Square 3564.

GABARDINES and tricotines wanted, large quantities, for cash. Zelenko, Moskowitz, 1,872 Broadway.

JERSEY WOOL Wanted.—Light colors; any quantity; spot cash. Greeley 2030.

KHAKI COATING Wanted.—18 to 24-ounce. S. A. Francke & Co., 36 West 25th.

PEAU DE SOIE, black, wanted, in any quantity. Madison Square 962.

PERCALE and MADRAS wanted for shirtings; any quantity; all colors; will buy for cash. Stern Co., 149 West 36th St.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Redyeing work done in mill shape. Rhode Island Dye Works. Telephone 9192 Chelsea.

POM POMS Wanted.—Open for American Woolen 0816 Reindeer. Gramercy 6518.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use 300 pieces of Garfield and Botany serge at $1.75 net; cash on receipt of goods. A. Rabinowitz Apparel Co., 37 West 26th St.

SERGES wanted; open for a large quantity of all-wool French and men's wear serge; submit samples, quantity and best prices. Peck & Co., 47 W 34th.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for 500 pieces French serge, all makes, at a price. B 165 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—00070, 838, for cash. Herman Woolen Co., Chelsea 6540.

SERGES Wanted.—W. F. X., 100 pieces black, cash, cheap. Greeley 333.

SERGES Wanted.—9, 235, 09070, 0936, or similar for cash. Greeley 1156.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, 209, 7120, cash. Mad. Sq. 4622. Ext. 18.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, black. Mr. Shapiro, Madison Square 3564.

SERGES Wanted.—F. S. W. navy and W. F. black. Chelsea 1456.

SERGES wanted, 09070, S. B. G. L., Spring 756; 110 o'clock only.

SHEPARD CHECKS Wanted.—All cotton, for cash. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SILKS Wanted.—Manufacturers, what have you in silks that you cannot use? Cash for large or small lots. Madison Square 376.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for discontinued lines of silk, any color. Spring 7934.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Spring suits, better grade. 11th floor, 145 West 30th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 24 East 28th St., 6th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Cardinal shade; also blue and gold combination. Madison Square 1303.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Quantity Garfield navy. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3042.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—4718, navy; velour 852, 850; Duvet 673. Mad. Sq. 6025.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

VELOUR Wanted.—Black and white, ½ and ⅝ inch. Call with samples. Jerome Frank & Co., 50 West 23d.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, reindeer and Pap; terms. Posner Marinace, Madison Square 2698.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight; must be cheap; in brown, navy, and Burg. Farragut 3073.

VELOURS Wanted.—Am., Stevens reindeer, tan, Pekin, coverts, B. C. Taupe. Gram. 2066.

VELOURS Wanted.—Americans, all grades; heavy weights. Call Krause, Mad. Sq. 4845.

VELOURS wanted.—Open for K54 and 11050 in navy and taupe. Vanderbilt 4220.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—27-inch twill back, worral dye, black and navy, $1.35 yard. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

WOOLENS Wanted.—All kinds; pay cash if cheap. Marks, 80 5th Av. Chelsea 9192.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APRONS.—500 dozen bungalow aprons to close out; assorted styles. Superior Mfg. Co., 1,200 Intervale Av., Bronx.

BAFFIN-HUDSON BEAVER, mole and kerani plush; short coats and coatees with muffs to match, that are made and look like real fur. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

BATHROBES.—10 doz. men's, Indians and plaids, cheap. Gramercy 2871.

BEAVER TRIMMINGS. — Blumenthal's Ursinia, Everfur, Yuwin, Hudson seal. Farragut 4250.

BED SHEETS, seconds, 75 cases Mohawk quality, various sizes, under price, spot delivery. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

BLANKETS.—Military, camp and civilian, various sizes, colors, and weights, some rejects and pieced off; price. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, all shades, velours; American 0360, 032, 697, 4281, all shades; Stevens Botany 5816, Spring shades; G. S. Kelley 300, Burgundy and green poplin 0809½; Cleveland worsted 9542, all shades; C. P. Tooney Woolzie, all shades; Chas. David silver plush, all shades, serges 0609; Gerad 10280, Wilson Lawrence chevlot 668, Dobson's 968, Andrew's gabardines 5958. Madison Square 4440.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia navy 5, black 2, plum 2, taupe 2, brown 1, at $3 net, cash. B 172 Times.

BROADCLOTHS.—Wurombo, quality 782, brown, green, and burgundy, $3 net. Phone Gramercy 5174.

BROADCLOTH, kerseys, velours and all kinds of serges. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 651.

BROADCLOTHS.—Silvertones; 110 Juillards, all shades; right price. Chelsea 2006.

BROADCLOTHS.—Juilliard's 110, 2002; all shades; right price. Stuyvesant 8072.

BROADCLOTH.—Radium, all colors; reasonable; on terms. Spring 8076.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany; also velours, $3. Farragut 5759.

CHARMEUSE.—Crepe, meteor, high shades, plaids; close out. Lindau, 118 West 29th.

CHEVIOTS—¾ and 6-4 McKenney's, Flagler's, Golden's, Newhouse, Kennedy's; big quantities. Greeley 4376.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ meltons, thibets, prints; good assortment. Kaplan, 20 West 22d St. Gramercy 1515.

CLOTH.—Forstman & Hoffmann Yalama, Botany broadcloth, high shades, Merz silvertone, all shades. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St., Farr. 602.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out; $4.50 and higher. Rineberg, 41 W. 25th.

COATS.—100 assorted sizes, colors, all lined, $8.75. Greenberg, 146 West 25th.

COATS.—Velours, fur collars; close at reasonable. Rubin Horwitz, 36 W. 20th.

COATS.—Ladies' and juniors' to close out, cheap. Reiker & Haughton, 15 West 20th.

COATS—325 to close at the price. Wolf, Steinberg, 32 W. 20th.

COATS.—Sizes 6 to 17, $4.75 up. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Jobs to close out. I. Zellkow & Son, 19 West 24th.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plushes, kerami, Behring seal, and all fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATINGS—¾ McKinneys, H 3550, $1.35; 910, $1.20; 014C, $1.25; 4708, $1.20. Spring 6421.

COATS.—200 samples better plushes, baffin seal, pom pom, finest velours, trimmed with muskrat, skunk, opossum, Hudson seal; slaughtering prices; big jobs in medium-priced coats. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—High grade, for immediate delivery; Silvertip, Belvia Silvertone, velours, pile fabrics, &c; Spring line ready for jobbers. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS, made of crystal cord, silvertone, velour au nord, broadcloth, and velour, to close out, $27.50 to $75. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st St.

COATS.—Job of 200 ladies' coats, fur trimmed, velour yoke lined, to close at cheap prices. Freed Bros., 11 East 17th St.

COATS.—500 peerless silk dress coats on hand; good skin-trimmed bottom, collars, and cuffs. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th St.

COATS, Silvertones, Broadcloths, Velours.—Better grade, to close out, reasonable, Wimple Glaser Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—5,000 coats, 2 to 6 and 8 to 14; all materials; prices from $3 up. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th St.

COATS.—Wonderful values, smart styles, broadcloth, velour, and silvertone, very cheap. I. Novick & Co., 45 W. 27th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, silvertone, velour, pom pom, broadcloth; sacrifice. Jacob Goldberg, 1,193 Broadway.

COATS.—Ladies, juniors', children's; very cheap; big values. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 7332-3.

COATS.—Children's, juniors', ladies', to close out; reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS, silvertones, broadcloth, velours, better kind, closing out at bargain prices. 11 West 32d, 3d floor.

COATS.—500 junior and misses fur and beaver trimmed, $10.75 up. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Jobs to clean out; if interested take advantage of offer. Supreme Mfg. Co., 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Ladies' wool velour; good styles; assorted shades and sizes; at low price. Chelsea 8846.

COATS.—Cloth and pile fabrics, ladies', juniors', and children's; closing out. I. Frank, 48 West 22d St.

COATS.—Closing out 500 at job prices; good assortment styles, colors, and sizes. Ulius Bros., 37 West 32d.

COATS.—All wool pom pom, self and fur trimmed; all colors; immediate delivery. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th.

COATS, SUITS, waists, dresses, skirts, infants', children's; sacrifice. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—1,500 coats, latest styles and materials, for sacrifice. L. Magidoff, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Juniors, stouts; immediate delivery; jobs plushes. Schoen-Weissman, 43 W. 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Better grade; closing prices. Cooper & Grapes, 302 5th Av.

COATS.—Children's, to close out. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 136 W. 21st St.

COATS and Suits to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Odd and stylish stouts on rack; immediate delivery. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS and Suits to close out. Myer Cohen, 11 West 25th St.

COATS to sell out at a sacrifice. Horowitz, 54 West 22d.

COATS.—Girls', children's, all kinds, to close out. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

CORDUROYS.—Wide wale, brown, green, and white, very cheap for cash. Max Lesser, 56 East 13th St.

CORDUROY.—White, 27 and 36 inches wide, and narrow wale, to sell cheap. Greeley 6172.

CORDUROY.—Boyd's white 77½, navy, wine green, 75c net. Sabor, 1593 Stuyvesant.

CORDUROYS.—Boyd's green 3100. Phone Chelsea 1799.

COTTON GOODS.—Black, sateens, white voiles, nainsooks, lawns; immediate and future deliveries; prices right. 9275 Madison Square.

COTTON PLUSHES, 50 and 54 inches; all shades and qualities for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5573.

COTTON.—French linen, 36 inches, copen only, below market price. Stuy. 2697.

CREPE DE CHINE.—3 and 4 threads white and flesh georgette, all colors; reasonable. Address S. G., 330 Times Downtown.

CRYSTAL CORD AND SILVERTONE.—Holden & Leonard's, all colors, cheap. Madison Square 5825.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk, serge and velveteen dresses to close out, at a price. Pan-American Waist & Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st St., N. Y. C.

DRESSES.—2,000 serge, satin and jersey dresses to close out at low price; all colors, in desirable styles. Ivy Dress, 38 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Have for immediate delivery, snappy serge, velvet and silk dresses; popular prices. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Job velveteen, serge, satin, large quantity to close out at price. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1326.

DRESSES.—Big values, satins, serges, jerseys, $6.50 to $10.75, immediate delivery; jobs to close out. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—High grade, to close out; tricolettes, Georgettes, Jerseys, satins, and serges. American Costumes, 118 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractor will sacrifice 100 serge dresses; wonderful values; different styles. R. E. R. Dress Co., 16-20 E. 12th St.

DRESSES—Twill back, Worrall dye, velveteen dresses, $11.75 net; immediate delivery. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—500 serge and satin of the better kind to close out at sacrifice price. I. Backmatt, 510 Sixth Av., bet. 30th-31st Sts.

DRESSES.—Mr. close out 100 smart models serge, satin and velvet; no reasonable offer refused. Cohen, 127 West 125th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors to close out job of velours, serges, and tricolette. High grade dress. 122 West 26th. Chelsea 8627.

DRESSES.—Contractors closing out velveteen, serge, and satin dresses. 9 West 29th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Velveteens, satins, &c.; closing out at sacrifice. Superba Costume, 178 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Tricolette Jersey, serge, and velour dresses to close out. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—500 serge and satin dresses of the better kind to close out. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge, satin and georgette; to close out at a sacrifice. Ideal Garment Co., 18 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—Jobs; 3,000 serge, jersey, and silk, close out, for a price. Gross & Lebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge, jersey, and oxford to close out at a price. Irene Dress, 26 East 22d. Gramercy 1917.

DRESSES.—1,000 satin, serges and broadcloths to close out cheap. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serges, velvet, jersey, satin; close out; sacrifice. H. Wohl, 12 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Serge, showing styles, all sizes, at low prices. Spiegelman Bros., Styv. 7271.

DRESSES.—100 satins, all colors, 8 sizes, close out, $5.50. Hoffman Bros., 65 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Job serge, satin, velveteen. Capital Dress Co., 44 East 8th, cor. Greene.

DRESSES.—Jobs jersey, serge, satins, velveteens; sacrifice. Feller, 30 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—50 white and black beaded georgette at a price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Fifty serge dresses to close out. Meidan Dress Co., 151 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—70 satin and velveteens to close out at a price. Peter Dress, 142 West 24th.

FLANNELETES.—300-36 wide at reasonable price. Gramercy 6330.

FLANNELS.—White and unbleached; suitable for interlining; reasonable price. Gramercy 1660.

FURS.—1,000 sabrine shape kit coney collars, very low prices. Farragut 3246.

GABARDINES — Loraine 3617, five black, seven brown; will sell cheap. Spring 6421.

GEORGETTE.—Flesh and white; immediate delivery; $1.25 quality at $1.12½ cash. Embe Silk, 303 Fifth Av. Mad. Square 6942.

GEORGETTE, all silk, pure dye, manufactured by Knickerbocker Ribbon Co., 456 4th Av., 31st St. Phone Mad. Sq. 1034.

GINGHAMS.—32-inch plaids, various brands; also universal check and Amoskeag chambray, for immediate delivery. Friedman-Wallack Co., 71 West 23d.

HOSIERY.—Large quantities of silk and cotton, to close out at very low prices. Consolidated Hosiery Mills, 533 Broadway, City.

JAP SILKS.—Natural, 3¼, mummi. Chelsea 1220.

KERSEY, fine quality; reasonable price; navy, brown, and oxford. New England Woolen Co., 215 4th Av.

KERSEY.—81, 15020, velour 544, 11050, 13046, 0360, 032, and Chase's glazette. Call 6 West 18th, 10th floor.

KERSEYS.—American 426, navy, brown, black and green. Orchard 5433.

KHAKI FLANNEL.—Three cases heavyweight for underlining or shirts. Gramercy 6330.

LEGGINS.—Leggin manufacturers supplied with jersey cloth, black, navy, khaki, dark brown, &c., spot and future deliveries, various qualities. Phone Gramercy 1240 or write Becker, Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

KITTY CLOTH.—Blue, pink, tan, 100 pieces. Sabor, 1593 Stuyvesant.

LININGS.—Yorks, 36-inch fancy twill; sell below market price. Chelsea 9688.

LINEN.—Noncrushable natural Irish; green, rose, cadet, oyster, and brown. Phone Chelsea 1799.

LINNETTES.—25 bales, to close out at very low price. Greeley 6172.

MACKINAWS and prints cheap; Bedford woolen. Madison Square 2195.

PANAMAS.—Pacifics 54-inch all wool, in black, navy, tan, copen, and grey; also Pacifics 54-inch and 50-inch cotton warp, in black and navy. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Black, navy, plum, taupe, gray, and leading colors; 50 pieces; immediate delivery; $1.02½ cash. Embe Silk Works, 305 Fifth Av. Madison Square 6942.

PERCALES.—64-60, Borden, Scout & Algonquin Columbia; below mills' price for immediate delivery. Friedman-Wallack Co., 71 W. 23d.

POIRET TWILL AND VELOURS for cash. Phone Smith, Greeley 1183.

PLUSHES. — Pearson's Egyptian, Collins's Alkonan, Perlcss salts, three-quarter goods, Venetians, silvertones, satins, Alberts; quantities, below market. Greeley 1122.

PLUSH.—Mercerized, colors and black, 50-inch, 35 pcs. Call on Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

PLUSHES.—Seal; reasonable price. New England Woolen Co., 215 4th Av.

POM POM.—12075, reindeer, burgundy, and taupe, also American velours. Madison Square 2650.

POM POM.—12075 at $2.50; brown and navy. Igstaedter, Stuyvesant 3284.

POM POM. — American 0816, plum, pekin, brown. Farragut 2616.

POM POM.—12075 reindeer; will sell cheap. Chelsea 5090.

POPLIN.—American 06077, navy and black; Whitman's 774, navy; on terms. Spring 8076.

POPLINS.—06077 Dobson's 503, Gabardines Lorraine 3650. Call 6 W. 18th, 10th floor.

SATEENS.—36 inches, black; exceptional value; close out low price. Stuyvesant 2969.

SATIN, cotton back, 1,000 yds., assorted colors. Tel. Spring 1115.

SERGES. Poplins, and Gabardines.—All shades; 54289, 7008, 1464, 09070, Whitman's 767, Pacifics, M. F. L., 7120, 528, 9056, 10453, 10707, Broadhead 500, 8000, 7800, American 09010, 06077, P. P. L., B. P. N. L., Amoskeag 8158, C. F. S., 9204. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—7512, $2.25; 11433, $2.32½; 104, $2.35; 7120, $2.10; 9056, $2.25; 1464, $2.35; 6706⅝, $1.90; velours, all colors, $2.85; also broadcloth. Madison Square 9037.

SERGES.—Jamestown serges and poplins; all colors, $2.25; Amoskeag wide wale serge, 7211, blacks, $2. Levy & Nathan, Inc., 104 5th Av.

SERGES.—Pacific VSL, MFL, WFX, WSG, CSG, PPL, BPNL, good assortment, right prices. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES.—0936, 3850, 2309, 809, 4417, 61, 838, 7614/783, 738, 4102, 837, 7614, 835, 214-11, 809, 658, 565. Tel. Stuyvesant 100.

SERGES.—Geras, Julliard's, Whitman's, Botanies, Amoskeag, all numbers; on terms. Spring 8676.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L., $1.05; also 104 Whitman's, $2.35. Mr. Shapiro, Madison Square 1503.

SERGES — American 09070, navy, $2.65. Igstadter, Stuyvesant 3284.

SERGES.—235, 838, 9288, very cheap. Jos. Cohen, Mad. Sq. 2639.

SERGES.—Botany 2317; also Pacific voile. V. W., Madison Square 4429.

SERGE.—12 pieces navy serge, 54289, $2.10 net. Phone Greeley 2754.

SERGE.—12 pieces 6120, cheap, cash or terms. Madison 4122.

SERGES.—American 0606; navy; reasonable price. Farragut 532.

SERGE.—P. G. L.; also 7301 Bedford woolen. Madison Square 2195.

SERGES.—American 9-9479, 9-624, 9-364. Franklin 2028.

SERGE.—200 pieces 7120 at $2.10. Madison Square 6797.

SERGES.—1464, Andrews, at low price. Orchard 745.

SERGES.—1464-519-528-9288-0609. Gramercy 4404.

SHEETING, 54-inch bleached Dwight's anchor, 12,000 yds., 42c. net; Pepperell brown jeans, 29-inch, 8,000 yds., 20c. net. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

SILKS. — Immediate delivery, Georgettes, crepe de chines, meteors, wash satins, radiums, silk poplins, filets, charmeuse, satins, taffetas, tussahs, domestic, all grades and colors. Prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILVERTONES—Cheap; Copenhagen, navy, pekin, reindeer brown, oxford, etc. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES.—Heavyweight, Buckley & Cohen; all shades. Farragut 9805.

SKIRTINGS.—54-inch all-wool Broadhead, stripes and plaids; also 38-inch cotton warp Broadhead, stripes and plaids, in big variety. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin and silks, $2.50 up, immediate delivery. N. Y. Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway. Farr. 9260.

SKIRTS.—Job 350 satins, taffetas, and silk poplin. Ladies' Garment Mfg. Co., 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—High-grade suits; duvet de laine, velours, velveteen, serges, and oxfords; exceptional values. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d St. Chelsea 7233.

SUITS.—100 high-grade silvertone velour, broadcloth, serges; mostly fur trimmed; close out. Etkin Bros., 106 W. 32d.

SUITS of the better grade, smartly trimmed, in all prevailing shades to close out. Gittelson & Steinhauss, 19 West 34th.

SUITS.—100, in velour and broadcloth, in all leading shades, to close out. I. C. Cloak & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Our suit stock is worth while seeing; fur trimmed suits, $9.90 up. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS and coats of the better grade, to close out cheap. Julius Pollack, 40 West 25th; Farragut 5003.

SUITS.—Fur trimmed; some real bargains. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Closing out, 200 in velour, serge, tricotine. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SUITS.—American poplins, $10; good serge dresses cheap. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SUITS, Coats.—Our best styles, close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS AND COATS, better grade, fur-trimmed, to close out. Farragut 588.

SUITS.—Closing out; velour broadcloth, oxford. B. Lasker, 122 W. 26th.

TAFFETAS.—Tussah silks, stripe taffeta, for immediate delivery, below market price. Sidney Webster, 320 5th Av.

VELOURS.—American, A. W. Co. 0360, 032. J. P. Stevens 4281, Buckley & Cohen 715, burgundy, taupe, plum, brown, green, black; prices reasonable; 60 days. Gramercy 1660.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS.—All-wool and cotton wards, three-quarter goods, Venetians, plushes; quantity, below value. Greeley 1121.

VELOURS.—0360, 0359, 5069, 142-A, 4281; all colors; yalama 771, 798, oxfords; price reasonable. Greeley 6942.

VELOURS.—F. & H. botany, Yalama and Read's silvertone, all shades; reasonable. Madison Square 8480.

VELOURS.—724 American, blue, brown, and green; also Rush 60-60 plush; reasonable. Orchard 808.

VELOURS.—Saxonia 954; American 13009, 544, $3.45. Madison Square 914.

VELOUR.—0360 taupe and burgundy for sale. Farragut 3264.

VELOUR.—American heavyweight, at $3 per yard. Greeley 6172.

VELVETEEN.—36-inch twill back, to close out; Burgundy, taupe, green, and Copenhagen; 1,000 yards of each. Madison Square 7527.

VELVETEENS.—27-inch twill back; brown, green, and black; $1.25 yard net. Phone Gramercy 5175.

VELVETEEN.—W. P. 27, in all colors, $1.40. Max Lesser, 56 East 13th St.

VELVETEENS, 24-inch twill back, at a price. Mad. Sq. 5464.

VENETIANS.—32 and 36 inch; big quantity; far below market price. Gramercy 5450.

VENETIANS.—32 and 36 inch blacks; several small lots to close out. Gramercy 3004.

VENETIANS, 36 inches, black; must be sold at a price. Spring 4730.

VENETIANS, black, 32 inches, below market price. Gramercy 3262.

WOOLEN CLOTH.—Mackinaw, 200 pieces McKenney's, on terms. Spring 8676.

WOOL JERSEY.—Quantity fine wool jersey, dress weight, $4.10; good assortment colors. K 359 Times.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing orders with contractors on new Spring models in taffeta, georgette, crepe de chine, meteor; submit samples. 2d floor, 30 East 33d St.

CONTRACTOR wanted, taffeta and voile dresses. Call 12 to 4, 3d floor 146 W. 28th.

Allied Industries.

NEEDLES. — Wanted, hand sewing; any quantity, quality; brand size; cash. Hanover 972.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER for Brooklyn shirt manufacturing office; must be competent and good at figures; answer in own handwriting, stating past experience and salary required. Z 204 Times Annex.

SALESMEN. — Representative fancy linen house, with established trade, requires city salesmen; only those with experience and following apply, giving full particulars; commission. R. F., 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted on children's coats; salary. Kirschner & Michael, 144 West 27th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—6 per cent. for the best names. Saturday—6 per cent. for the best names. The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Mesh Bags Selling Well.

Reports received from manufacturers of gold and silver mesh bags and purses indicate that business is very good. In the city the small green gold bags are much in demand. Although the shortage of labor and the influenza epidemic have caused considerable trouble in the trade, the outlook for the future seems very good, especially around the holiday season.

***

To Discuss Color Standards.

At 12:30 this afternoon the Textile Color Card Association will hold a luncheon in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria. Leading manufacturers of fabrics, garments, and dyestuffs, as well as retailers, milliners, and representatives of the War Industries Board, are expected to be present. At this meeting the color standardization throughout the textile industries, nationally and internationally, will be taken up.

***

Bids Opened for Blankets.

Sealed bids were opened yesterday afternoon at the office of the Quartermaster General, Woolen Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, at 109 East Sixteenth Street, for four-pound olive drab blankets. About forty-five bids were put in, the average price being approximately $7.75 each. The lowest bid was $6.92½ and the highest $10.85.

***

Conditions in Curtain Trade.

Opinions seem to differ as to the conditions in the lace curtain trade. Some manufacturers report that things are rather quiet, while other claim that business is good except on orders received from the Pacific Coast, which continue about normal. Owing to the lack of skilled labor and the influenza, the factories have been unable to turn out goods to any great extent during the last few weeks. In spite of these conditions, however, a limited number of new patterns is being shown.

***

Fancy Handbags Called For.

Anticipating a fine holiday business, buyers of fancy handbags are making more than ordinary efforts to keep their lines replenished. The result is that an excellent demand is reported by manufacturers of these goods, including both beaded and novelty fabric bags. The latter are especially wanted in chiffon velvet and combinations of this velvet with suede. Shell frames are very popular. Leather bags are very scarce, it was said yesterday, and the paucity of materials is retarding deliveries of all kinds of bags to a considerable extent. To insure their getting goods, buyers are spreading their purchases more than they ever have before.

***

Have Not Increased in Price.

Importers of East India wares, including prints and embroideries, are having considerable trouble in obtaining this class of merchandise, owing to restrictions placed upon them by the British Government. Small parcels are being received, but not in any great quantity. An important point in connection with this line is that the prices remain about the same, though the goods are much in demand.

***

Gray Goods Sales Light.

The rapidity with which international events are happening is not adding anything to the activity now in the gray goods market. Sellers are said to be showing more and more of a disposition to "loosen up," but buyers apparently have reverted to a watchful waiting condition. They are willing to take goods for delivery during the remainder of 1918, putting the need of the cloths against the possibilities of getting lower prices next month, but there is little anxiety to buy into the new year. Trading showed no special feature yesterday. Reports of sales of some of the less-wanted printcloth constructions, at prices below Government maximums, were not confirmed.

***

Mourning Hats in Demand.

Many of the local millinery wholesalers are now giving a good deal of their attention to mourning hats, for which considerable demand has developed. Georgette silk and a little crepe are the favored materials, many of these hats having facings of white Georgette. Flat effects and dull beads are used for trimmings. Most of the hats seen here are for so-called light mourning, and millinery of a "heavy" mourning order is said not to be very much in use. While not strictly mourning goods, there is also a call for beaver and velour hats in black. The only trimmings are simple appliqued flowers of gros-grain ribbon.

***

What Britons Pay for Clothes.

Permits are now being issued in Great Britain for the making of standard custom tailored suits for men. Six types of suits may be made, two each in black, blue, and brown. Six extra patterns in gray have been promised for the middle of next month. According to Commercial Attaché P. B. Kennedy, London, about 3,000,000 yards of cloth have been allotted for this purpose, this quantity being sufficient to make 860,000 suits. The prices of the suits are the same for big and little men, and business must be done on a strictly cash basis. The price at which custom-made suits may be sold is about $23, compared with set prices of approximately $13.75 and $19.50 on standard ready-made clothing.

***

Retail Business Picking Up.

Reports from executives in retail stores here yesterday were quite optimistic concerning the improvement that has been seen in business in the last several days. Crowds of shoppers in the leading store districts appeared to be larger yesterday than on any other Monday since the influenza became epidemic, and this, it was said, was reflected in the sales that were being made. It was asserted that many persons, especially women, are losing the fear of the disease that kept them at home in the last three or four weeks, and that business is gaining accordingly. A salesman, who recently returned from a trip embracing most of the large cities as far west as Omaha, reported that retail business conditions in the places he visited are being painted much blacker than necessary.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silverman Brothers; A. Silverman, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; Continental.
ATLANTA, Ga. — Ginsburg, Kirshon, Ginsburg; S. Ginsburg, jobs suits, coats; 3 West 29th, Room 1003.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. B. Horgan, corsets, muslin, underwear; 53 W. 14th.
BALTIMORE—M. Lurie & Co.; S. Levy; jobs coats, suits; 37 W. 26th.
BALTIMORE—I. Benesch & Sons; S. Comperchi, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Real Quality House; W. Wehlblatt, men's, women's garments; Imperial.
BOSTON—Houghton-Dutton Co.; Miss J. Anderson, coats, suits; Sherman Square.
BOSTON — Leominster Shirt Co.; S. S. Stevens, shirtings; Imperial.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; V. P. Ring, machine-made dresses; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, coats, suits, skirts, waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, jobs coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss A. Golding, ladies' waists, sweaters; Collingwood.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; basement: Mr. Cohen, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Mrs. Palmer, waists; Mrs. Keltner, muslin underwear, house dresses, corsets, brassieres, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON — Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. McKitterick, cottons, bedding; A. G. Sanborn, silks; C. J. Brady, floor coverings; P. Keefe, misses' coats, skirts; E. J. Pendergast, general mdse.; P. J. Fleming, linens; basement: B. J. Cutliffe, linens; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; C. C. Ferris, children's shoes; S. E. Emery, cotton underwear, petticoats; Mr. Watters, general mdse.; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Hunting, women's coats; Miss Gilman, children's, juniors', girls' coats, dresses, misses' skirts; Miss Peck, misses' undermuslins; Miss McKeon, misses' coats; Miss Murphy, misses' suits; Mrs. Phillips, costumes, dresses. Basement buyers: Mr. Goodhue, women's, children's gloves; Mr. Hahn, leather goods; Miss Dartt, infants' wear, bathrobes; Miss Callahan, silk, muslin underwear; Mr. Schroeder, corsets, brassieres; Miss Lynch, petticoats; Mr. Rafeld, girls', juniors' dresses; Mr. Dutch, children's goods, juniors' coats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. O'Brien, women's, misses' coats, suits; Mr. Silberman, sweaters, skirts; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—I. Stein, woolens; Grand.
CHICAGO—D. L. Mauh, furs, coats, capes; Room 500, 1,170 Broadway.
CHICAGO—M. Siegel, furs, muskrat coats; Room 500, 1,170 Broadway.
CHICAGO—12th Street Store; H. J. Mitchell, coats; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; M. C. Goldman, Spring coats, suits; 368 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Mr. Ryan, representing; 115 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Irwin Cloak Co.; Miss Isaacs, dresses; 404 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Irwin Cloak Co.; Miss M. Isaacs, dresses; 404 4th Av.

"King" Coal

"King" Coal is the one autocrat whose throne is in no danger. It is essential to mine as much as possible of America's supply to feed the factories and forges that are furnishing the sinews of war.

Operating through property leases assuring a liberal income over its interest charges, the Hartland Colliery Company owns approximately 13,000 acres of valuable coal lands in a famous coal section.

We invite requests for our free Circular T, describing the 7% TWO YEAR SINKING FUND MORTGAGE NOTES of this Company.

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

An Eight Per Cent. Income

Ask for Circular No. 144. It gives full details.

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Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

7½% UNTIL 1921 Then, If You Wish Nearly 6% Until 1966.

THIS investment is in well secured notes at prices to yield 7½%, which are convertible at option of holder into bonds at a price fixed now to yield nearly 6%.

By this investment you receive the high yield of the short term note, and, if you care to take advantage of your option, the assurance of a satisfactory yield for the future under peace conditions.

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43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Special Circular "32" on request.

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
7 Wall St., New York
Telephone Rector 6070
Chicago
Detroit
Cleveland
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Permanent 4s, due June, 1925, to yield about 7%.

New York

Suggestions for Investors may be had on request
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo Cleveland Baltimore Minneapolis

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading in Stocks Expands Again—Prices React After Advances.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday expanded practically to the volume which prevailed for several days prior to the announcement of the decision of the Money Committee to call on the banks to require at least 30 per cent. margin on Stock Exchange loans. In the interval between last Wednesday and yesterday the dealings had contracted sharply, but their re-expansion yesterday seemed to indicate that such restriction as has been put upon speculation has been insufficient, at least in advance of the actual application of the new rule which has not yet gone into formal effect, to keep business on the Stock Exchange from growing beyond ordinary volume.

The course which prices took indicated, however, that efforts were being made in financial circles to prevent speculation assuming proportions which would require the service of a larger share of loanable funds. In the day's irregular price movements, sharp reactions following closely on the heels of further advances in the early trading, there is seen evidence of the two major forces which are influencing the stock market at the moment. On one hand peace discussion is prompting expansion in speculation in a number of directions, and on the other hand are the earnest efforts which are being made to prevent speculation absorbing funds for which there is now, and for which there will be for considerable time to come, much more important uses.

If the individual speculator himself does not stop to think that in buying stocks on margin he may be employing credit which is needed in some form for the war, at least bankers and all others who have to do with the handling of credit cannot fail to appreciate that there is still a great deal of work ahead in the way of providing for the financial requirements of the nation. No doubt a large number of brokerage concerns have already placed their business on the basis of the enlarged margin requirements, but the full application of the new rule, which does not go into effect until Nov. 4, will be needed to show whether or not the 30 per cent. requirement is sufficient to prevent unnecessary use of credit on the Stock Exchange.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 6 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS. ALL INDUSTRIALS.			
High	6	High	6½
Low	6	Low	6½
Renewals	6	Renewals	6½
Last	6	Last	6½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances			4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS. ALL INDUSTRIALS.			
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days.....4½@4½%
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4½%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5½@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days			6
4 to 6 months			6
Other Names.			
4 to 6 months			6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Dem'd..	$4.75421/2	$4.75421/2	$4.75421/2	—.000125
Cables..	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655	....
France—				
Dem'd..	5.47½	5.47⅝	5.47½	+.00⅜
Cables..	5.46½	5.46⅝	5.46½	+.00⅜

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables
.8665 London	$4.75421/2	$4.7655
5.1826 Paris	5.47½	5.46½
China—		
Hongkong	$1.50	$1.75
Peking	134.00	134.25
Shanghai	127.00	127.25
19.50 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	42.00	42.375
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.48	*35.73
Calcutta	35.48	*35.73
5.1826 Italy	6.36	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	54.50	54.75
Yokohama	54.50	54.75
19.30 Spain	20.70	20.80
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.30 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	29.00	29.40
Copenhagen	27.10	27.40
Christiania	27.50	27.85
South America—		
12.64 Buenos Aires	45.25	45.50
34.42 Rio	24.85	25.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.04	5.02
100 rubles	18.20	18.35
500 rubles	18.10	18.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.71⅝	$4.72⅜	$4.70⅝

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $465,584,-046; balances, $81,823,578; United States Treasury debit balance, $1,637,-130; Federal Reserve credit balance, $76,092,002.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20.4578 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London 49⅛d, official; in New York, $1.01¼, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$8,887,451	$51,620,168
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	20,306,421	584,906,630
Miscellaneous	63,872,389	342,562,516
Miscellaneous rev..	14,165,400	72,542,343
Total receipts...	$107,231,662	$1,051,631,661
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	901,117,682	4,015,907,905
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	178,280,488	456,868,484
Expenditures	1,008,349,845	5,067,539,567

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	Oct. 28, 1918.	Increase. Decrease.
Circulation	$5,754,000	$33,000
Loans, disc., and invest.	540,858,000	26,797,000
Individual dep. inc. U. S.	362,405,000	37,777,000
Due to banks	134,204,000	1,221,000
Time deposits	14,249,000	*47,000
Exchange clearances	17,420,000	*554,000
Due from banks	88,903,000	*2,089,000
Cash in banks and in R. Bank	75,233,000	4,647,000
Cash excess and with F. R. Bank	21,773,000	404,000

*Decrease.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	12	13	Iron Bloss..	35	45
B. St. Gas	7	9	Iron Cap...	18¾	19
Begole	30	60	La Rose....	38	43
Bohemia	85	1.00	Majestic	19	22
Boston Ely	96	98	Mex. Metals	32	35
Black Hawk	80	90	Moj. Tung..	7	9
Boston M...	45	40	New Baltic.	75	95
Butte & L..	12	15	N. Z. & L..	12	14
Calaveras		1⅛	N. Cornelia.	18	18¼
Cortez	20	30	Nixon Nev..	37	40
Cham., old.	5¼	6	Oneco	20	30
Chief Con..	3½	5⅝	Onondaga	10	20
Denbigh	63	66	S.W. Miami, full paid.	85	1¼
Earl-Eagle..	2	4	U. V. Ext..	37½	38
Fortuna	3	5	Victoria M..		66
Houghton	40	65	Yukon Gold.	80	1.00
Homa Oil..	41	42			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1918.

Day's sales	1918. 952,769	1917. 840,710	1916. 1,059,210
Year to date	114,390,119	155,072,389	167,713,935

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
60	62	200	Adams Express	59¾	61	59¾	61	+3½
18¾	19¾	100	Advance Rumely	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+1
50	50½	400	Advance Rumely pf	50¼	51	50	50	+1
4	4½	3,000	Alaska Gold Mines	4	4⅛	4	4	...
2¼	2⅜	1,100	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	...
28	28¼	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28½	28½	28	28	...
80	82	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81¾	81¾	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅞
103¼	103⅞	100	Amer. Agri. Chem	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅝
44⅝	45	7,300	Amer. Can	45½	46⅛	44½	45	+ ½
94	94⅝	100	Amer. Can pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
86	87	1,800	Amer. Car & Fdy	87¼	87¾	87¼	87½	+ ⅜
15½	16	200	Amer. Cotton Oil	43	43	42	42	— ⅛
70½	81	700	Amer. Hide & Leath	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
47½	48	500	Amer. Hide & L. pf	81	81	80	80	—1⅛
57	57½	4,300	Amer. Ice	46½	49	46½	47½	+1½
57½	58	1,600	Amer. Ice pf	58	59	57	57	+ ⅞
40½	41	1,600	Amer. Internat	57½	58⅝	57¼	57½	+ ⅞
65½	66½	700	Amer. Linseed	40⅜	41¾	40⅜	41⅜	+ ⅝
90	90½	300	Amer. Locomotive	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅝
107½	108	43,600	Amer. S. & Refg	102	102½	101⅝	102	+ ⅜
92	92½	100	Amer. S. & Ref. pf	107¾	107⅞	107½	107½	+ ½
111⅜	112	4,600	Amer. Steel Fdries	92¼	94	92	92½	+ ½
110⅛	110⅝	400	Amer. Sugar Refin	112⅜	112⅜	112	112	...
105⅛	105¼	4,800	Amer. Sumatra Tob	113⅛	114⅛	110¼	110¼	—2⅜
189	190	2,200	Amer. Tel. & Tel	105⅝	105⅝	104⅞	105¼	— ½
94	97½	100	Amer. Tobacco	189	189	189	189	+5
60	61	100	Amer. Tob. pf new	97	97	97	97	— ⅞
32¼	33	1,200	Amer. Woolen	50½	50⅞	50	50	—1
15	15⅜	200	Amer. Writ. Pa. pf	32	32¼	32	32¼	—1⅛
70⅜	71	16,500	Amer. Zinc L. & S	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
...	69	100	Anaconda Copper	71½	72⅛	70½	70⅝	— ¾
93½	94⅛	3,200	Associated Oil	68	68	68	68	+1
84	85	100	At., Top. & S. Fe	95	95	93½	93¾	...
103	105	200	At., T. & S. F. pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	...
108¾	109½	4,000	Atlantic Coast Line	104	104	104	104	+ ¼
65	67	200	At. Gulf & W. Ind	111¾	112½	108½	109	— ⅛
83¼	83½	39,000	At. G. & W. I. pf	66	66	66	66	...
56½	56⅝	1,000	Baldwin Loco	86⅞	87¼	82½	83¼	—2⅝
103	104½	200	Baltimore & Ohio	57⅝	57⅝	56½	56½	...
1⅜	1½	700	Barrett & Co	104	104	104	104	...
70½	71	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	...
70½	70¾	28,600	Bethlehem Steel	71½	71½	71¼	71¾	—1⅜
103	105	500	Beth. Stl. Class B	72½	73	70¾	70¾	—2⅝
23½	24	300	Beth. Steel 8% pf	103½	103½	103	103	— ⅝
41½	41¾	1,000	Booth Fisheries	24	24	23⅞	24	...
159	160	800	Bklyn Rap. Tran	41⅜	42	41½	41½	...
97	101¼	200	Burns Brothers	159	160	157¾	159½	...
25	25¾	1,800	Butte Copper & Z	10	10	10	10	— ½
21½	21⅝	1,200	Butte & Superior	26⅝	27¼	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
168¼	169½	2,400	California Petrol	22	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
65	65⅝	1,000	Canadian Pacific	160½	170	163¼	168⅛	+ ⅝
106	107½	100	Central Leather Co	66¾	66¾	65	65	—1¼
37	37½	600	Cen. Leather Co. pf	107	107	107	107	...
93	95	600	Cerro de Pasco Cop	38	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
59	59⅜	1,000	Chandler Motor	95	97	95	95	+2½
7¾	8¼	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅝	59⅝	59	59	— ⅛
49	49¼	1,900	Chi. Gt. Western	8	8	8	8	...
80½	81	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	50½	50⅝	49¼	49¼	— ¼
102½	104	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	82½	82⅝	80½	80½	—1¼
125	134	100	Chicago & N. W	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	—1¾
27⅝	28	2,800	Chi. & N. W. pf	130	130	130	130	+1¾
80⅞	81⅜	700	Chi., R. I. & Pac	28	28¼	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
69¼	69½	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	81½	81½	81	81	...
22½	22⅝	10,100	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	70	70	69½	69½	...
41	42	2,500	Chile Copper	21¾	22⅞	21½	22⅝	+1½
33	37	100	Chino Copper	42½	43	41¾	41¾	—1½
42	43½	500	C., C. & St. L	38	38	38	38	— ⅞
39¼	40	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	41⅛	41⅛	41	41¼	—1⅛
100½	101½	2,300	Columbia G. & Elec	39⅝	39⅝	37⅛	39⅝	—1⅝
71	73	100	Consolidated Gas	103	103	100¼	100¼	—1
104	108	100	Continental Can	74	74	74	74	—3⅜
43⅜	44	4,200	Continental Can pf	106	106	106	106	+2
55¼	55⅞	100	Corn Prod. Refin	44⅛	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ½
87⅞	90	100	Crucible Steel	57	57⅛	55¾	55¾	—1¼
31½	32	2,300	Crucible Steel pf	88¼	88¼	88½	88½	—1¼
30¾	31	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	32¾	32¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅝
30¾	31	500	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	81⅝	81½	81	81	...
182	184	100	Del., Lack & West	182	182	182	182	—1
100	104	200	Denver & Rio G. pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
15,100	15,200	4,500	Distillers Securities	50¾	50¾	48¾	48¾	—1⅛
17	17¼	8,300	Dome Mines	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
32¾	33	2,100	Erie	17½	18	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
11	13	100	Erie 1st pf	33½	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
29	30	3,500	Fed. Min. & Smelt	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
103	105	100	G. Williams & Wig	30¼	30¼	29	29	—2¼
152	155	200	General Cigar pf	105	105	105	105	+5
...	129⅜	6,500	General Electric	155	155	155	155	+ ½
79	79½	200	General Motors	134⅝	137	129½	129½	—3½
56¾	57	300	General Motors pf	79	79	79	79	+ ½
94	94½	4,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	57	57¾	56⅝	57¼	+ ½
32¼	32¾	5,900	Great North. pf	94¼	94¾	94	94⅝	+ ½
...	75	900	G. N. C. for O. Pro	33½	33½	32½	32½	+ ½
...	72	200	Greene-Can. Copper	54¼	55	54¼	54¼	...
45½	46	700	Gulf States Steel	71¾	71¾	71⅜	71⅜	— ⅛
46	47	300	Haskell & Barker	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
107¼	108	9,500	Hinois Central	100¾	100¾	100	100½	—1
92¼	93	300	Inspiration Copper	55½	56	54½	55	+ ⅛
160	161	100	Interboro Consol	88⅜	88⅜	88	88	+ ⅛
30	31	300	Interboro Cons. pf	35	35	35	35	...
107⅜	107⅝	2,000	Inter. Harv., new	107⅜	107⅞	107½	107¾	— ⅛
30⅞	30⅞	48,700	Inter. Mer. Marine	30⅞	30⅞	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
122½	123	2,200	Inter. Mer. Ma. pf	122½	123	118⅜	118⅜	—3
33	33½	1,500	Inter. Nickel	33	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
36½	37	100	Inter. Paper	36½	37	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
63	63	300	Kansas City South	63	63	63	63	—1
38,100	39	100	Kennecott Copper	20	20	19⅝	19⅜	—1⅛
37⅝	37⅝	100	Lackawanna Steel	37⅝	40⅜	37⅝	38⅝	+2¼
73	74	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	73	74	74⅜	74⅜	—1½
20½	20½	2,000	Lehigh Valley	20½	20½	20½	20½	—1½
62⅜	62⅝	100	Ligg. & Myers pf	61	61¾	61¼	61¼	—1½
107⅛	107⅜	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
107⅝	107⅞	100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
64	64	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	64	...
34½	35	200	Maxwell Motors	34½	35	34¾	34¾	+1¼
62¾	63	500	Maxwell M. 1st pf	62¾	63	62⅜	62⅜	— ½
27	27½	200	Maxwell M. 2d pf	27	27½	26	26	— ½
59½	59⅝	74,700	May Dept. Stores	59½	59⅝	50½	50½	—2⅝
182	187	1,000	Mexican Petroleum	182	187	167	170½	+1½
28	28¼	5,000	Miami Copper	28¾	29	28¼	28½	...
47⅝	48	100	Midvale Steel	47⅝	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
46½	46½	100	Minn.,St.P.& S.S.M.	93½	93½	46½	46½	— ⅛
110	111	3,600	Missouri, Kan. & T.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+1½
112	112	100	Missouri Pacific	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	...
90½	91½	400	Utah Securities	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
14	14	1,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	...
58¼	58¾	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	76½	76½	76	76	+ ½
71½	71½	2,400	Wabash pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
9½	9½	600	Wabash pf. B	45⅞	46	45⅞	45⅞	...
39¾	40	100	Wabash pf. B new	61	61	61	61	+ ½
24	24	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	23	23	23	23	—1½
79	79	100	Western Maryland	79	79	79	79	+1
15½	15¾	100	Western Union Tel	15	15	15	15	— ⅝
90⅝	90⅝	100	Westingh. E. & M	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
45	45	100	Wheeling & L. Erie	44	44	44	44	—1
9⅝	9⅝	200	Wheeling & L. E. pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
23	23	100	White Motors	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
47½	47¾	2,400	Wilson & Co	47½	47¾	46¾	47¼	+ ⅛
62	62½	10,800	Willys-Overland	60	62	60	60	—1
24¼	24⅝	100	Willys-Overland pf	23½	24⅝	23½	23½	...
83⅞	83⅞	200	Woolworth (F.W.)	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅛
125	125	400	Worthington Pump	125	125	125	125	— ⅛
54⅝	54⅞	100	Worth'gton P. pf. B	66	66	66	66	—1½

TO COMBAT BOND SCALPERS

Liberty Loan Committee Would Stop Traffic in War Issues.

The Liberty Loan Committee would be glad to get the names and addresses of all persons who offer to buy Liberty bonds at a lower price than the market quotations or who offer to accept these bonds as collateral for loans at prices less than they are accepted by national and state banks. The banks are taking Liberty Bonds of any issue, as collateral, at 90.

The Liberty Loan Committee was led to make this statement because there were indications yesterday that Liberty Bond scalpers are getting ready to do business again. A. M. Chambers, Assistant Director of the committee, said that the subcommittee which will pay particular attention to the activities of the scalpers will be ready for action in a few days. District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he would proceed against the scalpers to the limit of the law.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	86.55	85.58	85.79	+ .05
25 industrials	90.28	87.58	88.24	+ .30
50 stocks	78.46	76.58	77.01	+ .18

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Oct. 26	77.39	76.25	77.19	+1.08
Oct. 25	76.55	75.64	76.11	— .50
Oct. 24	76.65	75.64	76.61	— .27
Oct. 23	78.28	76.21	76.88	— .05
Oct. 22	78.74	77.08	77.83	+ .21
Oct. 21	78.76	77.04	77.62	— .04

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Oct.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
1918	78.00 Oct. 19	71.45 Oct. 9	77.01
1917	74.00 Oct. 1	65.46 Oct. 31	66.28
1916	99.11 Oct. 27	91.45 Oct. 9	97.99
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	82.93 Oct. 6	90.92

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918	79.00 Oct. 19	64.12 Jan. 15	77.01
†1917	90.45 Sep. 5	66.02 Oct. 16	68.07

Full Years.

1917	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

40 issues	78.71	—Net Change.— Day. Month. Year. — .05 +2.97 — .29

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Oct. 26	78.76 —.03	Oct. 21	78.63 +.22
Oct. 25	78.79 —.05	Oct. 19	78.41 +.08
Oct. 24	78.84 —.21	Oct. 18	78.33 +.22
Oct. 23	79.05 +.18	Oct. 17	78.11 +.48
Oct. 22	78.87 +.24	Oct. 16	77.63 +.14

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918	79.05 Oct. 23	75.65 Sep. 27	78.71
†1917	89.48 Jan. 20	79.00 Oct. 20	79.00

Full Years.

1917	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.30
1916	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62 May 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Wide Fluctuations.

The setback in prices yesterday following the early gains in stocks carried many of the active issues well below the closing prices of last Saturday. The price changes in the following stocks, in which the movements were more than usually wide, are indicative of the day's rise and fall and of the net result of the operations:

	Extreme Rise.	Reaction.	Day's Net Change.
Amer. Smelt. & Ref	2½	3½	+ ¾
Baldwin Locomotive	1⅝	5½	— 2⅝
Gen. Motors	1⅝	3½	— 3½
Int. Mer. Mar. pf	1¼	4⅞	— 3
Mexican Pet	12	20	+ 1½
Reading	1	2¾	— 1½
Studebaker	2½	3	— ½
U. S. Steel	⅝	3¼	— 1⅞

It was in Steel that the heaviest trading occurred. Transactions in that one stock represented a total of 157,200 shares, out of the day's grand total of 952,769. Mexican Petroleum, whose fluctuations were wider than in any other stock, held second place in point of activity. The trading in this issue amounted to 74,500 shares.

***

Swiss Exchange.

Swiss exchange showed further reflection of the news which has been coming out of Germany and Austria. The price of 4.94½ for cables on Switzerland which prevailed on Saturday, fell to 5.02 yesterday, receding to within 4 centimes of the lowest price of last week. At the highest rate for Swiss exchange during this year the dollar was worth only 3.89 francs, while at yesterday's rate a dollar was worth 5.02 francs.

***

Steel Dividend Meeting.

The Directors of the United States Steel Corporation will meet this afternoon to pass on the dividends for the third quarter and to announce the earnings. Since the corporations first began paying the present rate of 1¼ per cent. and 3 per cent. extra on the common stock, first declared June 30, 1917, there has always been speculation in the Street prior to each meeting of the Directors as to whether the same rate would be continued. The opinions expressed yesterday were as divergent as they had been in the past, some traders predicting that there would be a cut, while others held to the belief that the present rate would be maintained.

***

Liberty 3½s at Par Again.

United States Liberty 3½s touched par again yesterday. The last time they sold at 100 was on Oct. 17. The dealings yesterday at the issue price reached a total of over $400,000.

***

Out of the West.

One can hear in Wall Street these days that it is out of the West that most of the buying orders in the stock market have been coming. If this is so it is not the first time that buying orders from that quarter have accounted for the major part of active dealings on the Stock Exchange.

***

Bonds' Gain in a Month.

It was just a month ago that the bond average reached its low point of 75.65 for forty leading Stock Exchange issues. Within that month the average has made a net advance of 3.06 points.

WARNS OF CREDIT ABUSE.

Harding Declares Too Free Use Will Increase Cost of War.

W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, in an article in the November number of System on "The Abuse and Use of Credit," says that too free use of credit will affect us in at least four ways:

"It will make credit for war purposes more difficult to obtain, and consequently higher in price.

"It will tend to force prices to greater heights, because civilian business will then be able to compete with the Government, and they will bid against each other. This will increase the cost of living, and also the cost of the war.

"It will impair the strength of our gold reserve, which must be maintained, as we are to remain upon a gold basis.

"Our gold will be one of our strongest assets after the war, and any course which now affects that reserve will hamper us in getting back to a normal peace basis."

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

DELAWARE & HUDSON—

Sept. gross	1917. $3,768,930	1918. $2,733,263	Increase. $1,035,667
Bal. aft. taxes	1,191,682	669,469	522,213
Net op. inc.	1,210,447	644,102	566,345
9 mths.' gross	26,082,585	22,398,163	3,684,422
Bal. aft. taxes	3,089,676	4,055,277	*1,865,602
Net. op. inc.	3,028,997	4,878,032	*1,849,035

Public Utility.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.—

Sept. gross	1918. $826,758	1917. $840,506	Changes. *$22,748
Net earnings	253,398	202,750	*$50,352
Surp. aft. chgs. & taxes	80,765	125,130	*44,365
9 mths.' gross	7,299,515	7,732,106	*432,591
Net earnings	2,074,946	2,637,245	*552,299
Surp. aft. chgs. & taxes	652,656

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

DRIGGS-SEABURY ORDNANCE COMPANY
(Now Savage Arms Corporation)
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS:

Pursuant to provisions of Article Fourth of the First Mortgage, dated August 18, 1915, between Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company (now Savage Arms Corporation) and Franklin Trust Company, as Trustee, under which the said Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company issued its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, all such bonds now outstanding, other than those maturing December 31st, 1918, have been duly called for redemption on December 31, 1918, at 101% of the principal thereof together with interest.

Upon surrender for cancellation to said Trust Company at its office, No. 46 Wall Street, New York City, on or after December 31, 1918, of any of said bonds, with the coupons payable December 31, 1918, thereto attached, the holders thereof will be entitled to receive from said Trust Company 101% of the principal amount of the bonds so surrendered and interest on such principal from June 30, 1918, to December 31, 1918.

Pursuant to the terms of the aforesaid trust agreement, notice is hereby given that bonds called for redemption shall bear interest from and after December 31, 1918.

Any of said bonds registered as to principal should be transferred to bearer at the time of surrender.

Proper ownership certificates covering interest to be paid as above are required by the Internal Revenue Department to be furnished at the time of such payment.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By WM. J. MONTGOMERY,
October 21, 1918. Vice President.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, located at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JOHN SCHLAGLE, Cashier.
Dated Aug. 31, 1918.

WANT LAW TO BAR ALL GERMAN GOODS

Toymakers Commend Butler Brothers and Suggest That Others Follow Example.

SOME ACCEPT GERMAN TOYS

Two Consignees of Playthings That Came with Butler Shipment Offer Them for Sale.

The refusal of Butler Brothers to accept a consignment of German made toys brought to this country on the Holland-American steamship Nieuw Amsterdam was commended yesterday by the United States Association of Toy Manufacturers at a meeting in the Hotel McAlpin. In addition, the association adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to enact a law against the importation of German made goods until the enemy countries have submitted to the peace terms of the Allies.

Both actions by the organization were taken unanimously and there appeared to be an overwhelming sentiment in favor of a suggestion offered by Richard M. Hurd, of the American Defense Society, that the cargo of toys, said to be worth about $275,000, be bought by poular subscription and dumped into the ocean or burned. The resolution follows:

"Shocked at the admittance of German toys into this country at this time, and mindful of the unspeakable outrages upon children perpetrated by the same bloody hands that fashioned these toys, be it

"Resolved, by the United States Association of Toy Manufacturers, in conference assembled under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce, that a request be made to the Congress of the United States immediately to pass a law which will completely prohibit the further entry into our ports of German-made toys or other German-made goods, until the Central Empires have submitted to an Allied peace; and be it further

"Resolved, that Butler Brothers in their absolute refusal to accept such toys be publicly commended, with the hope that all loyal Americans will emulate their splendid patriotic example and steadfastly refuse to accept, distribute or use toys made by this nation of fiends.

"LEO SCHLESINGER.
"J. L. AMBERG.
"A. BENNETT,
"Committee."

The meeting was opened at 10 o'clock, with nearly 200 manufacturers from all parts of the country present.

The first speaker was Richard M. Hurd, who declared that in a conversation with a banker yesterday morning, the banker had informed him that he would not pay $100 for $100,000 worth of German goods because he would be unable to sell them. Speaking of the cargo of toys, which has brought to the surface the strong anti-German commercial feeling of business men, Mr. Hurd said: "They came from Germany and they are going straight through to hell, where they belong. Years past we had the Boston tea party, and I suggest that a patriotic subscription be gotten up to buy these goods and have a New York toy party in the lower bay. We could hire a couple of scows and a couple of bands and dump those toys into the same ocean that holds those who died on the Lusitania and in other murderous sea attacks."

Mr. Hurd then disclosed that a telegram had been sent by the American Defense Society to the firms which he said had interest in the Nieuw Amsterdam's freight. The telegram read:

"To demonstrate your 100 per cent. Americanism and to show Germany that goods made by her bloody-handed baby killers will not be tolerated in America, we request you to refuse shipment of German toys consigned to you on Nieuw Amsterdam as has already been done by Butler Brothers."

The firms to which the telegram was sent were Louis Wolf & Co., 221 Fourth Avenue, and the Strobel-Wilken Company, 61 West Twenty-third Street, New York; Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago; Carl Silverman, William Schoenen, and F. Tannenhauser, Philadelphia. Inquiry disclosed that a reply to the telegram on behalf of the Wolf concern would have to come from its main offices in Boston. Walter Strobel, President of the Strobel-Wilken Company, said yesterday:

"I received a telegram and a personal visit from Mr. Hurd today. He asked me to refuse to accept the goods consigned to our firm. I told him that I would be unable to stand the $50,000 loss this would involve. I am willing, however, to sell the goods at cost for any one to dispose of as they think best."

Although the main office of Carl Silverman was said to be in Philadelphia, he also has an establishment at 43 East Thirteenth Street and lives at 600 West 113th Street. Mr. Silverman said last night that he owned $100,000 worth of the German made toys on the Nieuw Amsterdam and that his share represented approximately a quarter of the total valuation of the shipment. He further said that he had already sold one-half of his consignment or one-eighth of the total cargo, and that retailers were eager to buy the toys.

According to Mr. Silverman, he had not found it necessary to send out salesmen to sell the playthings.

"Can you furnish a list of the retailers who have purchased the German toys?" Mr. Silverman was asked.

"I don't see what that has to do with it," he replied, "but I can't give a list. I am in my home here now and I don't keep a list of 100 customers here; besides I wouldn't want to give out the names of the retailers because other firms with an axe to grind would try to influence them."

"Yes, I was born in Germany," said Mr. Silverman in answer to further questions, "but I came here when a little boy and I am as good an American as anybody. If these toys had been left in Holland they might have been sold there and the money eventually have found its way back into Germany through Holland banks. By bringing them over here and selling them here I prevent this. There is a demand for the German sleeping dolls, with their closing eyes and fine hair, in this country. Another thing, too, in selling these toys—I am able to buy more Liberty bonds; $100,000 is a lot of money, and I intend to put every cent I take in by selling these German toys into more Liberty bonds."

In the event that the cargo of toys is unclaimed in part, Custom officials said yesterday that the toys would be held by the Government for one year and then would be sold at public auction, thus finding their way into the country anyway.

CHILDS ACCEPTS FOOD RULE

Restaurants Now Serve Bread and Butter Sandwiches Free. .

Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City, has received a letter from William Childs in which he says that conditions in regard to the service of bread which existed previous to Oct. 21 have been restored, and that bread and butter sandwiches will be served without extra charge. Mr. Williams issued a statement yesterday afternoon in which he said Mr. Childs had been faithful to his promises made to the Federal Food Board.

The orders suspending the licenses of Emil Fleishl & Son, 514 Westchester Avenue, and Carl Ahler, 1 Worth Street, butter dealers, for exceeding the margins of profit allowed under the regulations of the Food Administration, were confirmed yesterday when the two dealers appeared before the board for a rehearing.

Suspension of Fleishl's license for two weeks was ordered to begin on Nov. 4. Ahler was ordered to close for a week, beginning Nov. 1.

Influenza prevented the trials yesterday of a number of butchers charged with profiteering. The hearings were postponed until after the meat dealers had recovered. S. Haas, proprietor of the Terminal Market, 413 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, who charged an excessive price for lamb, was permitted to contribute $10 to the Red Cross.

COTTON PRICES BREAK ON WEATHER REPORT

Important Months Rise from 37 to 44 Points and Then Decline to Low for the Day.

With opening cotton prices unchanged to 22 points higher than Saturday's closing quotations, the market for the more important monthly contracts rose with a briskness that showed gains for the day of 37 points in December, 44 points for January, 38 points for March, and 39 points for May. Around midday a selling movement set in which caused a recession in prices back to the low for the day. The news was of a mixed character, though the weather report was more potent in causing the decline in prices than the latest German peace note. The Weather Bureau reported frost as far south through the Taylor and Dallas districts to Roswell and El Paso, and Shreveport on the Texas-Louisiana border also had frost.

Liverpool closed steady between 13 to 18 points advance over last Friday. Yesterday's quotations follow:

COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
November	....	....	....	29.80 bid	30.48
December	30.38	30.70	29.62	29.70@29.75	30.88
January	30.00	30.30	29.15	29.34@29.88	29.86
February	....	....	....	28.87 bid	29.50
March	29.57	29.82	28.64	28.82@28.83	29.44
April	....	....	....	28.68 bid	29.28
May	29.40	29.53	28.48	28.58@28.60	29.18
July	29.20	29.36	28.45	28.43@28.47	29.03
August	28.75	28.76	28.76	28.10 bid	28.75
September	28.30	28.45	28.05	27.70 bid	28.30

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 31.70c for middling upland, up 70 points. Sales, 200 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, $1.75c; New Orleans, $0.26c; Savannah, 30c; Augusta, 29.75c; Memphis, $0.50c; Houston, $1.75c; Little Rock, $0.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	19,957	26,628	41,962
Exports	.....	15,186	22,690
Exports, season	925,004	812,126	1,269,561
New York stocks	105,910	86,989	1,167,864
Port stocks	1,167,864	1,131,602	927,636
N. Y. arrivals	12,758	6,223	.....

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton quiet, at 21.77d for middling and 21.33d for good middling. Sales, 2,000 bales, of which 1,000 were American. Imports, 14,000 bales; American, 13,000. Futures opened steady, 24 to 31 points advance, and closed steady, 13 to 18 points advance. October, 22.55d; November, 21.64d; December, 21.12d; January, 20.74d, and February, 20.33d. Manchester.—Yarns firmer, cloths irregular.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Forecast:
N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Tues.; cloudy Wed.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Ohio and Ind.—Fair and warmer Tues.; cloudy Wed.
Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Copper Price Unchanged.

The Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board agreed yesterday by telegraph, instead of by conference, with the copper producers on the price of copper for the months of November and December. The price agreed upon was 26 cents per pound, the price which had prevailed since last December.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Thirty new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $3,774,000 were chartered today. They include:

Lexington Thirty-fourth Street Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000, J. A. Wyeth, C. R. Hancock; H. Staton, 80 Broadway.

The Upper Tool Co., Buffalo, $150,000, F. E. and E. E. and G. Parr, Buffalo.

Reals Brass Foundry, Manlius, $10,000, C. J. Parker, Jr.; C. Keck; J. P. Kantak, Manlius.

Royal Marine Engine Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, $10,000, R. M. Frink, B. W. Levy; K. Jensen, 49 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

S. L. Van Wezel, Inc., Manhattan, jewelry, $2,850,000, M. S. and S. and J. S. Van Wezel, 151 Central Park West.

244 East 75th St. Corp., Manhattan, machinery, upholstery and bedding, $10,000, F. S. Brown, R. E. Deeks; W. A. Van Ness, 220 Broadway.

Downey Operating Co., Manhattan, hotels and restaurants, $25,000; P. Coleman, E. L. Smallwood; J. F. Downey, 801 West 27th St.

The L. Buchman Co., Brooklyn, bedding, $75,000, M. Waisel; A. & L. Buchman, 152 Rooney St., Brooklyn.

Franklin Costume Corp., Manhattan, $10,000, M. Shapiro, J. L. Cohen; S. Blumenfeld, 1 Madison Av.

United States Die Castings Corp., Brooklyn, $150,000; H. Willrich, F. Schippers, F. C. Kraver, 71 Adams St., Brooklyn.

Mann Trading Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants, $100,000; E. M. Amador, M. Jacobs, S. Mann, 1,121 Forest Av., Bronx.

The Malvern Bond and Mortgage Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. B. Elmer, A. H. Wagg, W. M. Hansen, 125 West 75th St.

Levin, Ostrove & Samis, novelties, $9,000; P. Levin, P. Ostrove, F. Samis, 1,677 President St., Brooklyn.

Seneca Broom Co., Geneva, $10,000; L. Compton, P. H. Sheeran, W. P. O'Malley, Geneva.

Clinton Hay and Grain Co., Rouses Point, $20,000; S. Zeitlin, I. A. Benedict, M. Malakoff, 95 Broad St.

Westwood Equipment Corp., Manhattan, general merchandise, $200,000; H. W. Cotton, W. S. Morrell, W. A. Courtland, 233 Broadway.

Alva Chemical Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. M. and R. J. Jordan, C. C. Reeve, Woodhaven.

The Marne Holding Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. R. Straus, B. Schwartzman, S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway.

R. J. Welch Corp., Brooklyn, automobiles and equipment, $9,000; M. R. Gadrich, R. J. and C. Welch, 635 West 160th St.

Truck Cont. Corp., Manhattan, $80,000; J. H. Horan, F. H. Stlasky, J. H. Morrison, 1,133 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Sheffield Condensed Milk Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $750,000.

M. and R. Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $1,000 to $10,000.

International Compositions Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $50,000.

Alice Maynard, Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

Leipzig Bros., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000.

Interstate Button Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $250,000.

Freundlich & Malter Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

The Castle Baths, Long Beach, $180,000 to $240,000.

Low & Hughes Golf Shop, Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000.

Hamilton Country Club, Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

L. G. Schoepflin Co., Buffalo, $10,000 to $25,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Folsom Corp., Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $2,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Syracuse Retail Corp., Syracuse, to Syracuse Tobacco Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Jerome & Schwartz Publishing Co., Manhattan.

The Mellowphone Corp., Manhattan.

The Marvel Player Roll Co., Manhattan.

Hecht Bros. Clothing Co., Manhattan.

Buse Patten Motor Car Co., Buffalo.

Rosemary Realty Co., Manhattan.

A. E. G. Co., Brooklyn.

George C. Wood Ice Co., Utica.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Charters filed: M. N. Smith & Son, Elizabeth, window sash, wood carpet, &c., $100,000; Homer Smith, Frank R. Wallace, and Nathan R. Lovitt, all of Elizabeth.

Henry Hebermann Lighterage Co., Jersey City, $50,000; Henry Hebermann of New York, and H. J. Fay and E. R. Isaacs of Westfield.

Liberty Cloak and Suit, Boundbrook, $50,000; Louis De Danick of Boundbrook, Steve Scabo of New Brunswick, and Michael Imrovies of Allentown, Penn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 28.—Charters filed: Inspiration Miami Extension Copper Co., $2,000,000; George M. Ottis, Berger Lie, Christian Schott, all of New York.

The Chicago Sanitarium, $750,000; C. S. Ostrom, Winelka; Present McGrain, Walter Skine, all of Chicago.

Minnesota Oil and Refining Co., $250,000; M. M. Lucey, Ferris Giles, John J. Kennedy of Wilmington.

Worldwide Forwarding Co., $100,000; W. D. Walsh, Edwin P. Shattuck, S. D. Ward, all of New York.

Central Auto Service Co., $15,000; F. R. Hand, E. M. McFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL STOCK.

Kirman Petroleum Co., Kansas City, Mo., from $150,000 to $300,000.

Coatesa Kendal Corp., New York, from $25,000 to $500,000.

Beata Oil and Gas Co., Kansas City, Mo., from $50,000 to $300,000.

SEES SERVICE BOARD A WHITMAN ADJUNCT

Smith Declares Members Were Named to Help the Governor Politically.

QUOTES COL. ROOSEVELT

Allows Denunciation of Whitman in 1914 to Answer Indorsement in Present Campaign.

In three Brooklyn addresses last night, Alfred E. Smith assailed the Public Service Commission and declared that Governor Whitman had appointed its present members not for the good they could do the people but for the good they could do him politically.

The three meetings were held in Arcadia Hall, Halstead Street and Broadway; Parish Hall, Leonard Street and Greenpoint Avenue, and Congress Hall, Atlantic and Vermont Avenues.

"No end of discomfort, suffering and inconvenience have been caused the public by the breakdown of the Public Service Commission," said Mr. Smith. "This is a matter over which the Governor should exercise some control. He appointed the Public Service Commissioners and he is responsible. In its eleven years of existence, the Commission has failed to justify its great cost to the taxpayers."

Mr. Smith made passing reference to the removal of the Public Service Commission offices from the Tribune building. "These quarters," said Mr. Smith, "were entirely satisfactory during the early days of the construction of subways, when they were operating in full force, but when the Tribune opposed the Governor's re-election, the Public Service Commission was moved to the Equitable Building, the most expensive office building in the world, and the taxpayers of New York were asked to pay for the Governor's grudge."

Mr. Smith challenged Governor Whitman to declare himself on municipal ownership. "At the Conference of Mayors in the State of New York resolutions were unanimously adopted asking the Legislature to confer upon the cities the power to acquire, control and operate all of their own public utilities. It is strange that what every city wants we seem to have difficulty in securing. While the bill was pending in Albany the Governor turned a deaf year on the Mayors of the cities speaking for their people on this important subject."

In opening, Mr. Smith called attention to the friendlier relations between Whitman and William Barnes. "The Boss of Albany County, coming out in support of the Republican candidate for Governor, clearly states the issue when he says: 'The Democratic Party today presents to the people of the United States the greatest possible economic menace that it could have when the war is over.' What Barnes means by that is that he is against the development of our national resources for the benefit of the people themselves and he is opposed to the municipal ownership of public utilities. Barnes, like all reactionaries, is opposed to progressive Democratic measures and for that reason he supports Whitman and throws his strength into the fight against me."

Mr. Smith was asked if he had any comment to make on the indorsement of his Republican opponent by Colonel Roosevelt in his Carnegie Hall speech.

"I shall answer Colonel Roosevelt in his own words," said Mr. Smith. "In the 1914 campaign, when Governor Whitman first was a candidate for his present office, Colonel Roosevelt said of him: 'The truth is not in him. It is an astounding thing that any sincere and upright man can support Mr. Whitman when all he has to do is to acquaint himself with the facts in order to get a vivid picture of his double dealing.'"

Mr. Smith said he recalled another utterance by the Colonel in 1898 when he was a candidate for Governor. "It is timely to recall that Colonel Roosevelt said then: 'Remember that whether you will or not, your votes this year will be viewed by the nations of Europe from one standpoint only. They will draw no fine distinctions. A refusal to sustain the President this year, will, in their eyes, be read as a refusal to sustain the war and to sustain the efforts of our Peace Commission to secure the fruits of war. Such a refusal may not inconceivably bring about a rupture of the peace negotiations. It will give heart to our defeated antagonists. It will make possible the interference of those doubtful neutral nations who, in this struggle, have wished us ill.'"

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Houghton Co. El. L.	2½	SA	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Do pf.	3	SA	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Lowell Elec. Lgt.	2½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Ohio Cities Gas.	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Premier Motor Corporation of New York
5-Year 6% Convertible Secured Gold Notes Due November 1, 1921.

You are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of Article VIII. of Trust Indenture dated November 1, 1916, between Premier Motor Corporation of New York and The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee, Sixty-three thousand Dollars principal amount of Notes issued under said agreement and bearing the following serial numbers have been designated for redemption on November 1, 1918, viz.:

2	114	229	310	421	534	593
8	120	242	315	430	536	620
8	130	244	318	434	542	683
12	137	252	325	440	543	
33	143	262	361	465	547	
37	173	272	362	477	552	
55	184	281	390	491	565	
66	192	291	396	497	570	
69	201	298	397	499	585	
110	225	302	418	533	592	

You are hereby notified that upon presentation and surrender of said notes, with all unmatured coupons pertaining thereto, at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on or after November 1, 1918, notes bearing said serial numbers will be redeemed at par and accrued interest to that date. Interest on said notes will cease to accrue on November 1, 1918.

PREMIER MOTOR CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.
By J. C. FLOWERS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED TRACTION & ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., October 25, 1918.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid November 1, 1918, to the registered holders of October 28, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

October 16th, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable November 15th, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on November 8th, 1918.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN WATER WORKS & ELECTRIC CO., INC.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the 7% Cumulative Preferred stock of this Company for the quarter ending October 27, 1918, has been declared, payable November 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 10, 1918.

HARRY E. TOWLE, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

A dividend of 75c. per share (1½%) on the Common Stock has been declared, payable November 15th, 1918, to holders of record at the close of business November 1st, 1918.

The stock transfer books will not be closed.

GEO. H. DANFORTH, Secretary.

New York, October 25th, 1918.

Municipal Investments.

The Open Market of The Annalist is a list of bid and offered prices of good municipal and other investments not listed elsewhere. Names of brokers given. The Annalist, every Monday. On news stands, 10 cents; $4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	1.31¼	1.28¾	1.29¼	1.32	..
November	1.26⅞	1.21¾	1.23¾	1.26⅝	..
December	1.21¼	1.18⅝	1.19⅝	1.20⅞	1.18⅛

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	70¼	69¼	69¾	70¾	..
November	70⅛	69¼	69⅝	69⅝	..
December	69¼	68¾	69⅛	68⅞	58⅛

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 78¼@79c; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 3 white, 78½@79c; No. 4 white, 77c; ordinary clipped, 78@79c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
December	26.12	25.90	25.90	....	....
January	26.00	25.60	25.60	25.85	22.40
Ribs—					
January	23.50	22.85	22.85	23.05	22.17

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	8.65	8.65
December	8.80	8.80
January	8.95	8.95
May	9.10	9.10
July	9.85	9.85
September	10.15	10.15

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
November	1.64	1.63¼	1.63½
December	1.65	1.64¼	1.64¼

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,851 packages. Market half cent higher on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, with demand fairly good and current receipts cleaning up closely. Secondary grades are also moving a little better. Renovated firm. Ladies steady. Packing stock held with a little more confidence. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 58½@59c; extras, 92 score, 58c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 56@57½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 53½@55½c; lower grades, 49@53c; unsalted, higher than extras, 59½@60c; extras, 58½@59c; firsts, 56¼@58c; seconds, 54@56c; State dairy tubs, finest, 57@57½c; good to prime, 53@56c; common to fair, 47@52c; renovated, extras, 50¼@51c; firsts, 48½@49c; lower grades, 45@48c; imitation creamery, firsts, 45@46c; ladies, current make, firsts, 41½@42c; seconds, 40c; lower grades, 38@39½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 40@40½c; No. 2, 39½c; lower grades, 37@39c.

EGGS.—7,930 packages. Arrivals are decreasing, and the supply of newlaid qualities is drawing smaller as the season advances. There is more call for high grade eggs than can be readily supplied, and prices for all stock showing a fair to good proportion of such rule firm and tend in sellers' favor. The accumulations of seriously mixed qualities are moving slowly at unimproved prices. Storage eggs firm; it is difficult for dealers to supply their needs at the present prices of values. Nearby white eggs continue in small supply, and fancy new laid qualities command extreme prices. Several cars of California whites are due, but none has reached the market up to this writing. Fresh stored extras, a dozen, 60@61c; extra firsts, 57@59c; firsts, 54@56c; seconds and poorer, 50@53c; dirties, No. 1, 45@46c; No. 2 and poorer, 40@44c; chicks, good to choice, dry, 41@42c; undergrades, 35@40c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 46@47c; firsts, charges paid, 44@46c; seconds, charges paid, 42@44c; undergrades, 40@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Eastern hennery whites, fine to fancy, 88@92c; ordinary to prime, 75@88c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 72@88c; pullet whites, 72@78c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 65@85c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 70@76c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 52@61c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

B. G. Smith has been elected Treasurer of the Paris office of the Guaranty Trust Company. He succeeds R. J. F. Allen, who is returning to this country on account of ill health.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	♂ Jacket	.04
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.03	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.01	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.04
Caledonia	.01	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.08
Con. Virginia	.05	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.77¾

TONOPAH.		GOLDFIELD.	
Belmont	2.35	Atlanta	.03
Cash Boy	.04	Booth	.03
Halifax	.10	Florence	.10
Jim Butler	.88	Goldfield Cons.	.19
McNamara	.21	Goldfield Merger	.01
Midway	.03	Great Bend	.02
Mizpah	.03	Jumbo Extension	.06
Monarch Pitts.	.04	Kewanas	.02
Montana	.09	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.08	Silver Pick	.02
Rescue	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS	
Tonopah Divide	1.47½	Nevada Hills	.02
Tonopah Exten.	1.47½	Packard	.22
West End	.35	Rochester	.01
West Tonopah	.13	Round Mountain	.16
		United Eastern	4.12½
		White Caps	.12

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
Cresson	4¼	5	Isabella	5½	7
Dr. J'pot	3½	3¾	McKinney	7¾	8¼
Elkton	5	6	Portland	100	135
El Paso	19	20	U. Gold M.	12¾	15
Golden C.	163¼	170	Vindicator	85	88
Granite	17	..	Rose Nicol.	10¼	11

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

BOND REDEMPTION NOTICE.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
of West Virginia,
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Dated November 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given to the holders and owners of above-mentioned bonds that pursuant to the terms of said bonds, and an Indenture of Mortgage, or Deed of Trust of even date therewith, to the FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST & SAVINGS BANK as Trustee, bonds numbered respectively

30,	74,	123,	137,	202,	205,	206, 208,
210,	212,	215,	219,	222,	226,	282, 285,
294,	297,	699,	700,	705,	747,	754, 759,
768,	769,	822,	826,	831,	841,	936, 1119,
1131,	1211,	1217,	1221,	1226,	1227,	1228, 1231,
1232,	1236,	1241,	1242,	1247,	1252,	1254, 1259,
1260,	1261,	1279,	1286,	1297,	1301,	1302, 1328,
1332,	1335,	1388,	1462,	1464,	1531,	1594, 1605,
1607,	1608,	1613,	1616,	1622,	1623,	2000, 2192,
2282,	2307,	2308,	2313,	2317,	2322,	2323, 2325,
2369,	2378,	2380,	2383,	2387,	2412,	2497, 2502,
2567,	2575,	2606,	2608,	2609,	2610,	2612, 2613,
2614,	2615,	2616,	2668,	2669,	2670,	2671, 2735,
3131,	3132,	3396,	3398,	3403,	3408,	3409, 3419,
3420,	3421,	3430,	3432,	3451,	3454,	3458, 3459,
3464,	3466,	3468,	3469,	3474,	3479,	3490, 3492,
3503,	3505,	3571,	3573,	3574,	3581,	3589, 3590,
3593,	3603,	3607,	3608,	3609,	3613,	3614, 3619,
3620,	3628,	3638,	3816,	3817,	3964,	3965, 3970,
3985,	3986,	3993,	4009,	4011,	4071,	4084, 4105,
4121,	4123,	4218,	4221,	4335,	4354,	4432, 4445,
4471,	4471,	4510,	4571,	4582,	4583,	4568, 4574,
4587,	4590,	4596,	4644,	4654,	4655,	4657, 4668,
4668,	4670,	4683,	4686,	4688,	4713,	4714, 4725,
4727,	4733,	4734,	4752,	4753,	4761,	4762, 4764,
4770,	4772,	4787,	4804,	4809,	4837,	4845, 4859,
4863,	4875,	4896,	4900,	4903,	4907,	4914, 4927,
4930,	4932,	4935,	4942,	4973,	4976,	5023, 5051,
5053,	5111,	5120,	5142			

of the denomination of $1,000 each, have been drawn by lot and are hereby called for redemption on November 1st, 1918, at the office of the undersigned, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, under the Sinking Fund provisions of said Deed of Trust.

Funds have been furnished the undersigned for the full payment of the above numbered bonds on November 1st, 1918, at 105 and interest, and all interest on said called bonds will cease from and after said

D. S. C. AWARDED TO MAJOR WM. THAW

Rickenbacker and Other Aviators Honored with War Cross and Oak Leaf.

BROOKLYN YOUTH IS NAMED

Lieut. Meissner Decorated for Heroic Action in Toul Sector and Gallantry Displayed at Jaulnoy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Commander in Chief of the A. E. F., in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Private Liberty Pease, Co. E, 168th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the Forest de Fere, near Nesles northeast of Château-Thierry, from July 26 to Aug. 2. During the advance of his regiment in the Forest de Fere, by his voluntary, authorized and untiring efforts in carrying wounded, both by day and by night, under the most severe and dangerous circumstances, and especially when the town of Sergy was under bombardment on July 31. Home address: John E. Pease, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Private William J. Steede, Co. E, 168th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the Forest de Fere, near Nesles, northeast of Château-Thierry, from July 26 to Aug. 2 . During the advance of his regiment in the Forest de Fere, by his voluntary, authorized and untiring efforts in carrying in the wounded, both by day and by night, under the most severe and dangerous circumstances, and especially when the town of Sergy was under heavy bombardment from July 29 to 31. Home address: Mrs. William Steede, 1,025 Tomassack Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Major William Thaw, A. S., 103d Aero Squadron.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Rheims in March 26. He was the leader of a patrol of three planes and three battleplanes. He and planes and three battle planes. He and another member of the patrol brought down one enemy plane and the three drove down out of control two others and dispersed the remainder. The Bronze Oak Leaf is awarded Major Thaw for extraordinary heroism in action near Montagne, on April 20, in the region of Morhange he attacked and brought down, burning, an enemy balloon. While returning to his own lines the same day he attacked two enemy monoplanes, one of which he shot down in flames. Home address: Benjamin Thaw, Jr., care of American Embassy, Paris, France.

First Lieutenant Edward V. Rickenbacker, 94th Aero Squadron.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Montsec, April 29. He attacked an enemy Albatross monoplane and, after a vigorous fight, in which he followed his foe into German territory, he succeeded in shooting it down near Vigneulles les Hattonchatel. The Bronze Oak Leaf is awarded Lieutenant Rickenbacker for each of the following acts of extraordinary heroism in action: On May 17 he attacked three Albatross enemy planes, shooting one down in the vicinity of Richecourt and forcing the others to retreat over their own lines. On May 22 he attacked three monoplane Albatross planes 4,000 meters over St. Mihiel. He drove them back into German territory, separated one from the group and shot it down near Flirey. On May 28 he sighted a group of two battleplanes and four monoplanes German planes, which he at once attacked vigorously, shooting down one and dispersing the others. On May 30, 4,000 meters over Jaulnoy, he attacked a group of five enemy planes. After a violent battle he shot down one plane and drove the others away. Home address: Mrs. William Rickenbacker, 1,334 East Livingstone Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

First Lieutenant Douglas Campbell, 94th Aero Squadron.—For extraordinary heroism in action on May 19. He attacked an enemy biplane at an altitude of 4,500 meters, east of Flirey, France. He rushed to the attack, but after shooting a few rounds his gun jammed. Undeterred by this accident, he manoeuvred so as to protect himself, corrected the jam in midair, and returned to the assault. After a short, violent action the enemy plane took fire and crashed to the earth. One Bronze Oak Leaf is awarded to Lieutenant Campbell for each of the following acts of extraordinary heroism in action: On May 27 he encountered three enemy monoplanes at an altitude of 3,000 meters over Montsec. Despite the superior strength of the enemy, he promptly attacked and, fighting a brilliant battle, shot down one German machine, which fell in three pieces, and drove the other two well within the enemy lines. On May 28 he saw six German Albatross airplanes flying toward him at an altitude of 2,000 meters, near Bois Rate. Regardless of personal danger, he immediately attacked and, by skillful manoeuvring and accurate operation of his machine gun, he brought one plane down in flames and drove the other five back into their own lines. On May 31 he took the offensive against two German biplanes at an altitude of 2,500 meters, over Lironville, shot down one of them, and pursued the other far behind the German lines. On June 5, accompanied by another pilot, he attacked two enemy battleplanes at an altitude of 5,700 meters, over Eply. After a spirited combat Lieutenant Campbell was shot through the back by a machine gun bullet, but, in spite of his injury, he kept on fighting until he had forced one of the enemy planes to the ground, where it was destroyed by artillery fire, and had driven the other plane back into its own territory. Home address: W. W. Campbell, Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal.

Second Lieutenant Ralph A. O'Neill, 147th Aero Squadron.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Château-Thierry on July 2. Lieutenant O'Neill and four other pilots attacked twelve enemy battleplanes. In a violent battle within the enemy's lines they brought down three German planes, one of which was credited to Lieutenant O'Neill. A Bronze Oak Leaf is awarded to Lieutenant O'Neill for the following act of extraordinary heroism in action: On July 5 he led three other pilots in battle against eight German pursuit planes near Château-Thierry. He attacked the leader, opening fire at about 150 yards, and closing up to thirty yards' range. After a quick and decisive fight the enemy aircraft fell in flames. Lieutenant O'Neill then turned on three other machines that were attacking him from the rear and brought one of them down. The other five enemy planes were driven away. Home address: Mrs. R. L. O'Neill, 218 Sonoita Street, Nogales, Ariz.

First Lieutenant James A. Meissner, 94th Aero Squadron—For extraordinary heroism in action in the Toul Sector in May. He attacked three enemy planes at an altitude of 4,800 meters over the Foret de la Happe. After a short fight he brought down one of the machines in flames. During the combat, the entering wedge and the covering of the upper wings of Lieutenant Meissner's plane were torn away and after the battle he was subjected to heavy fire from anti-aircraft batteries, but by skillful operation and cool judgment, he succeeded in making a landing within the American lines. The Bronze Oak Leaf is awarded Lieutenant Meissner for the following act of extraordinary heroism in action: On May 30 he attacked two enemy planes at an altitude of 4,500 meters, above Jaulnoy, and, after a sharp engagement, shot one down in flames and forced the other back into its own territory. Home address: Carl A. Meissner, 45 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Captain David McK. Peterson, 94th Aero Squadron—For extraordinary heroism in action near Luneville on May 3. Leading a patrol of three, Captain Peterson encountered five enemy planes at an altitude of 3,500 meters and immediately gave battle. Notwithstanding the fact that he was attacked from all sides, this officer, by skillful manoeuvering, succeeded in shooting down one of the enemy planes and dispersing the remaining four. The Bronze Oak Leaf is awarded to Captain Peterson for extraordinary heroism in action near Thiaucourt on May 15. While on a patrol alone he encountered two enemy planes at an altitude of 5,200 meters. He promptly attacked, despite the odds, and shot down one of the enemy planes in flames. While thus engaged he was attacked from above by the second enemy plane, but by skillful manoeuvering, he succeeded in shooting it down also. Home address: P. B. Peterson, Honesdale, Penn.

First Lieutenant Frank A. Llewellyn, Pilot, 99th Aero Squadron. Home address: Mrs. W. A. Llewellyn, mother, 5,636 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and **Second Lieutenant Roland H. Neel,** Observer, 99th Aero Squadron. Home address: Joseph H. Neel, father, Macon, Ga.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Saint Die, on Aug. 17. Lieutenant Llewellyn, acting as pilot, and Lieutenant Neel, acting as observer, carried on successful liaison with the infantry during the attack on Frapelle. They flew over the enemy lines at an altitude of only 400 meters, firing on and disconcerting the enemy and thereby giving courage and confidence to the American forces. Despite heavy fire from fifteen anti-aircraft machine guns and several batteries of anti-aircraft artillery, they performed their work efficiently. Their airplane was struck by a number of machine-gun bullets, one of which cut the rudder and elevator control wires and caused the rudder to jam. The broken control wire was held and operated by Lieutenant Neel under direction of Lieutenant Llewellyn. Running the machine together in this manner, they continued their liaison work until the plane began to become unmanageable, when, in spite of its damaged condition they brought it back to their airdrome.

Lieutenant Thomas J. Abernathy, 147th Aero Squadron—For extraordinary heroism in action near Vourbin on July 15. While on patrol duty, he attacked an enemy plane at close range, firing a hundred rounds at a distance of from fifty to 200 yards. He followed the German ship down and saw it fall out of control, and as he turned he found five enemy planes diving at him. Without hesitation, he took the offensive and fired 200 rounds into enemy ships at not more than fifteen to twenty yards. He observed tracer bullets entering the bodies of the enemy aircraft, but owing to the violence of the combat he did not have time to observe whether any of his opponents were shot down. Fighting vigorously, he succeeded in dispersing the enemy ships and making a safe landing within his own lines, although his own engine and plane were shot almost to pieces. Home address: Mrs. J. S. Abernathy, West Pembroke, Maine.

Second Lieutenant Alan F. Winslow 94th Aero Squadron—For extraordinary heroism in action in the Toul Sector on June 6. While on a patrol consisting of himself and two other pilots, he encountered a biplane of the enemy at an altitude of 4,000 meters, near St. Mihiel. He promptly and vigorously attacked and after a running fight, extending far beyond the German lines, shot his foe down in flames near Thiaucourt. Home address: W. H. Winslow, 2628 Hampden Court, Chicago.

CLOTHING WORKERS STRIKE

15,000 Demand Wage Increase and Shorter Working Hours.

Fifteen thousand men and women went on strike yesterday in 250 boys' clothing factories in Manhattan and Brooklyn, demanding a 44-hour week, instead of a 48-hour one, and a 20 per cent. increase in wages.

The strike call was sent out by the Joint Board of the Children's Clothing Trade of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, after long preparations, and was generally obeyed by the workers. According to the employers, the strike is the first of a series intended to force all clothing manufacturers to reduce working hours and increase wages. Representatives of the manufacturers said yesterday that they were willing to reach a settlement on the wage question, but were strongly opposed to a reduction of hours at this time, on the ground that it would hurt the industry and would be a serious blow to the Government, because of the decrease in the output of uniforms which would be forced by a 44-hour basis. The employers charged also that the union leaders had for some time been systematically inducing employes to reduce their output voluntarily.

The American Men's and Boys' Clothing Manufacturers' Association, it was said, had offered to submit the matter to arbitration by the War Labor Board. This proposal was declined by the union officials, who asserted that the manufacturers had not offered to submit the 44-hour week proposal to arbitration. Leon Mann, Managing Director of the Association said yesterday that the employers were willing to submit all disputes to the War Labor Board.

"The manufacturers' offer of arbitration," he said, "is still open and there is no need of an hour's interruption of work if the union really desires a fair and honest settlement through proper methods. There is nothing for us to do except to await the union's pleasure, since our offer to negotiate or arbitrate has been ignored."

Manager Henry Cohen of the Joint Board of the Children's Clothing Trade said yesterday that the movement for a reduction in working hours was not unpatriotic, as it was based on the theory that peace was to come and that, as a reconstruction measure, the short-hour day was necessary in order to compel the employment of soldiers and sailors when they come back after the war.

Further efforts will be made today by the manufacturers' to get the strikers to consent to arbitration by the War Trade Board and to suspend the strike until a decision has been reached.

ARENTS LEFT $10,040,643.

Tobacco Co. Treasurer's Will Distributes Estate Among Relatives.

The estate of George Arents, for some years treasurer of the American Tobacco Company, who began his business career in a grocery store at Richmond, Va., was appraised yesterday at $10,040,643. Mr. Arents, who died at the age of 83 years at 820 Fifth Avenue, had $9,863,186 in stocks, bonds, and notes, mostly of corporations affiliated with the American Tobacco Company. He owned $1,322,000 of the first two issues of Liberty bonds.

Mr. Arents left to his wife, Mrs. Annie Arents, $200,000 in cash, one-sixth of the residuary estate, $1,360,615, and an equal amount in trust. His son, George, received $200,000 and a third of the residue. His granddaughter, Dorothy Humphreys, got $100,000 and a life interest in one-third of the estate, and three sisters received $50,000 each. Bequests of $100,000 each went to a nephew, niece, sister-in-law, and grandson. J. S. Gillespie, secretary, received $5,000.

TAKES CITY HOSPITAL.

Government to Establish Institution on North Brother Island.

The Federal Government is about to take over North Brother Island from the city and will maintain Riverside Hospital there as a military institution. Arrangements for Government control of the island were entered into with the Sinking Fund Commission several days ago.

The city was willing to turn over the hospital, but the Federal authorities pointed out that they could acquire property only by lease. The city cannot lease its property without public bidding and so today it will advertise that North Brothers Island, with its hospital of 1,000 beds and other equipment, can be leased.

The Government will be the only bidder and it is expected that within a short time it will establish there another great military hospital.

WAR BOARD ORDERS STRIKERS TO WORK

Pressmen, Feeders, and Machinists Will Probably Obey Today.

HEARING AT THE CITY HALL

Ex-President Taft Makes Clear the Jurisdiction of His Organization in Labor Differences.

The Federal War Labor Board, headed by Joint Chairmen William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, came to New York yesterday and held a hearing in the City Hall on the differences between employers and workers which have resulted in strikes or walkouts by press feeders, pressmen and machinists in magazine and trade journal establishments in this city. The feeders' strike, which is for an advance in wages, has spread to the pressmen in printing plants, the latter refusing to work with nonunion helpers, while the machinists employed in the mechanical departments of the daily newspapers, also are demanding higher compensation.

The board had requested the feeders to return to work pending a settlement, but they refused to do so on the ground that the board had no jurisdiction. The first thing that the board did yesterday was to affirm its jurisdiction in all controversies between capital and labor, while all of the men now on strike or walkout in the printing trades in this city were told by the board to resume work at once. At a meeting of the pressmen last night it was voted to go back to work today. The feeders and machinists will probably go back today or tomorrow.

Mr. Taft, who presided at yesterday's hearing, announced that examiners connected with the War Labor Board would begin hearings tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The claims of the feeders will be taken under consideration by the board first, while the case of the striking machinists will be the last.

The proceedings had not progressed far when James J. Bagley, President of the International Pressmen and Assistants' Local, Franklin 23, raised the question of the War Labor Board's jurisdiction. Chairman Taft said that ordinarily such a question would not be answered, but a short statement at this time might be of service. He said that it was believed strikes and lockouts should be abolished during the war, and so the board came into being by Presidential proclamation. It was a voluntary body and purely a war measure. "It has no compulsory process, and it has behind it only patriotism and enlightened public opinion," the ex-President added.

William Green, Chairman of the Strike Committee of the Employing Printers' Association of New York, described the contracts existing between the employers and the feeders and pressmen, and charged that the strikers had disregarded three separate requests made by the board that the men return to work pending a settlement of their case. Mr. Green asserted that the feeders were not influenced so much by the increased cost of living in demanding an increase of $6 per week in their present pay as by taking advantage of the scarcity of men under existing conditions.

Following the opening session members of the board conferred for three hours with the labor representatives. Shortly before 4 o'clock the board resumed its hearing, and Mr. Bagley announced that the feeders' union would waive provisions of the contracts with the employing printers and return to work pending a decision by the board. Mr. Green in behalf of the employers also agreed to arbitration by the board.

While the feeders' union's case was being heard, Examiner Wells of the War Labor Board served a complaint filed with the board by Hugh A. O'Donnell, representing the New York City Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association, on the officers of the International Association of Machinists' District Lodge, No. 15. Machinists, members of the local union, who are employed on repairs and maintenance in newspaper and publishing establishments are on strike. Their demand is for $8 per day, or $48 per week, an increase of $18 per week, or 60 per cent. since Jan. 1, 1918.

The board requested the machinists' union to send its members back to work, while the board is considering their claim, and a meeting of the members will be held this morning at Clinton Hall, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, to take action. President Johnson of the International Machinists' Union, with which the local organization is affiliated, has appealed to the men to resume work. It was said last night the machinists would probably decide today to take up their old jobs again.

Representatives of the pressmen's union said its members would obey the request of the War Labor Board and go back to work. The examiners for the War Labor Board, before ending their hearings here, will take up complaints of Typographical Union 6 and Paper Cutters' Union 119.

TEST SPEEDWAY ORDINANCE

Straus Wants Police Enjoined from Barring Automobiles.

Legal action to determine whether the Speedway is to be barred against automobiles in the future as in the past was taken into the Supreme Court yesterday by Walter D. Straus in a suit against Police Commissioner Enright and Park Commissioner Grell to restrain them from enforcing longer the ordinance passed in 1900 by the Park Board restricting the Speedway to "horse-drawn vehicles and pleasure carriages." The complaint alleges that the restriction is unconstitutional, because it deprives the general public of its vested rights in the Speedway, constructed at an expense of $7,000,000.

The plaintiff alleges that the use of pleasure carriages was practically abandoned years ago, and that the Speedway is used now almost solely by "persons engaged in training trotters, pacers, and racing horses, who are permitted to arrange for racing contests and to indulge in betting in violation of the law." The plaintiff drove his automobile on the Speedway on Oct. 21, and was fined $1, and was notified that if he did so again he would be arrested and fined. He alleges that only two streets south of Dyckman Street are available for autoists, Broadway and Riverside Drive, and that it is now indispensable that the Speedway be opened to autos, because of the congestion of traffic on the other streets, and because the Speedway is now used but little for the purpose for which it was originally restricted.

Rare First Edition Brings $143.50.

The sale of Shakespearean and other books of ancient and modern English literature was begun yesterday at the Anderson galleries. The highest price was $143.50, paid by George D. Smith for Catalogue No. 116, "Nosce Teipsum" by Sir John Davies, London, 1599, the rare first edition in binding by Riviere. The total for the session was $2,930.85. The sale will be continued today.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE METROPOLITAN STORES, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 24322.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Receivers in Bankruptcy, offer for sale all of the property, assets and effects of the above named alleged bankrupt, of every kind and description, including the following:

(1) All merchandise on hand, consisting of complete grocery stock contained in the warehouse of the alleged bankrupt and in the twenty stores, their numbers and addresses of which are hereto appended.

(2) One Clyde five-ton truck and two Ford cars, one of which is a delivery wagon.

(3) All furniture contained in the warehouse, office and each of the twenty stores, including electric coffee grinders.

The methods of selling the above assets as outlined in the order of the court are as follows:

Lot A. All of the assets above enumerated together with the goodwill, trade-name, etc., as a going concern.

Lot B. A bid for either one or more or all of the stores by chain number and address.

Lot C. A bid for the contents of the warehouse, including fixtures and office fittings in the general office.

Lot D. A bid for the automobiles and truck.

The following are the locations of the various stores with the chain number preceding:

Warehouse and general offices are located at 4219 Park Avenue, New York City.

Store No. Addresses.
1—638 West 181st Street.
2—1405 St. Nicholas Avenue, cor. 135th St.
3—1924 Webster Ave., near 177th Street.
5—830 East Fordham Road, cor. Elm Place.
6—51 West Fordham Road, cor. Grand Avenue.
7—2402 Broadway, near 88th Street.
8—504 West 207th Street.
9—1919 Southern Boulevard, cor. Elsmere Place.
10—1964 Amsterdam Avenue, near 157th Street.
11—1638 St. Nicholas Avenue, cor. 121st Street.
12—2021 Seventh Ave., cor 121st Street.
18—1732 Amsterdam Avenue, cor. 146th Street.
14—784 Amsterdam Ave., near 96th Street.
15—2459 Creston Ave., cor. 188th Street.
16—2159 Eighth Ave., near 116th Street.
17—1839 Grand Concourse.
18—Nagle Ave. & Arden Street.
19—1201 Lexington Avenue, near 88th Street.
20—1408 Fifth Ave., near 120th Street.
21—2745 Webster Ave., cor. 197th Street.

The Receivers are authorized by the Court to conduct the sale under the following conditions:

(1) To receive competitive open bids for all of the assets and property of the alleged bankrupt.

(2) To receive open bids for the contents of one or more of the several stores of the alleged bankrupt.

(3) To receive sealed bids for all of the assets and property of the alleged bankrupt, to be opened after the receiving of the open bids.

(4) To receive sealed bids for the contents of one or more of the several stores of the alleged bankrupt, to be opened after the receiving of the open bids.

(5) To accept, subject to the confirmation of the Court, such bids as are for the best interests of the estate; and

(6) To reject such bids as are not for the best interests of the estate.

Open or sealed bids in accordance with the above will be received by the Receivers at the address stated below on Thursday, October 31st, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M. All bids must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount of the bid in cash or certified check.

Such property as will not be sold by the acceptance of open or sealed bids will be sold at Public Auction pursuant to the rules and regulations of the court by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, commencing Saturday, November 2, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., and made commencing at the warehouse at 4219 Park Avenue.

Arrangements to inspect the assets of the alleged bankrupt may be made by applying at the Warehouse, 4219 Park Avenue, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 28th, 29th, and 30th, between 9:00 and 12:00 A. M. Further information may be obtained upon application to the Receivers.

Dated, New York, October 28th, 1918.
JESSE WATSON and GEORGE W. CLEVELAND, Receivers in Bankruptcy, 60 Wall Street, New York City.
H. & J. J. LESSER, EHLERMANN, WRIGHT & ABBOTT, Attorneys for the Receivers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of INSTANT PRINTING & COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 25575.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells November 15, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large quantity of French dolls. Said property may be inspected on November 12th, 13th, and 14th, between 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
2 Rector St., N. Y.

WALTER S. HEILBORN, Trustee.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Trustee, 120 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR HERSH and JACOB GOLDMAN, copartners doing business as THE ORIGINAL TOY CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tues., Oct. 29, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 188 Worcester Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dolls, doll parts, Singer machines, Union-Special machines, cutting machines, safe, desk, typewriter, office furniture, fixtures, etc. EDWARD C. SMITH, Receiver.

ABRAHAM BRILL, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY BEIGEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, typewriter, safe, fixtures, etc.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 233 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 28305.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN KRESS, Bankrupt. JOHN KRESS was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 24th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 8th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26300.—In Bankruptcy.—FREDERIC C. GALE, Bankrupt.

FREDERIC C. GALE was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 22d, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 8th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	99¼	99¾
2s, coupon, 1930	99¾	99¾
2s, Panama, '38, reg	99	99½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	99	99½
3s, registered, 1940	89	..
3s, coupon, 1940	89	..
3s, conversion, 1947	89	..
4s, registered, 1925	106	106¾
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	88	92
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	92
5s, Fed Land Bank, '38	104½	105

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100	100¼	100
4½s Nov., 1967	100	100¼	100
4½s Mar., 1963	100	100¼	100
4½s Nov., 1957	100	100¼	100
4½s Mar., 1957	100	100¼	100
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94¼	94¾	94¼
4½s Mar., 1964	94¼	94¾	94¼
4½s Apr., 1966	94¼	94¾	94¼
4½s Mar., 1962	94¼	94¾	94¼
4½s Sep., 1960	94¼	94¾	94¼
4s May, 1959	90¼	90¾	89½
4s Nov., 1958	89½	90¼	89½
4s May, 1957	89½	90¼	89½
4s Nov., 1956	89	90	89
4s Nov., 1955	89	90	89
4s Nov., 1936	92	93	92
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s Nov., 1955	79½	..	..
3½s Nov., 1954	79½	81	80
3½s May, 1954	79½	81	80

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4s 1924-1931	4.60	4.40	4.60
4s 1921-1923	4.60	4.40	4.60
4s 1919-1920	4.60	4.40	4.60
4s 1919-1923	4.60	4.40	4.60
4s 1930-1933	4.70	4.50	4.60
3½s 1940-1953	4.70	4.50	4.70
3½s 1930-1939	4.70	4.50	4.70
3½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.50	4.70
3½s 1918-1921	4.70	4.50	4.70
3s	5.00	..	5.00
3s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
3s 1928-1930	4.70	4.55	4.70
3s 1918-1925	4.70	4.55	4.70

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Net losses from one to three points were registered at the close of an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final quotations, as a result of a rally before the close, showed fractional improvement over the low levels of mid-afternoon. With the exception of a pronounced display of strength at the outset, which caused substantial increases in the value, the market was under selling pressure throughout the session.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
60 Alaska Gold	3¼	3¼	3¼
20 Allis-Chal	28½	28½	28½
410 Am Can	46¾	44¾	44¾
20 Am C & Fy	86½	85¾	85¾
180 Am Ice	40½	40¾	40¾
190 Am Locomo	67¼	66¾	66¾
3,570 Am S & Ref	92½	89¾	90¼
10 Am Sm Mfg	93½	93½	93½
250 Am Sug	113½	110¾	110¾
20 Am T & T	105¼	105¼	105¼
1,410 Anac Cop	72	70¾	70¾
150 A, T & S F	93¾	93¾	93¾
50 A. G & W I	109¾	106¾	106¾
2,820 Bald Loco	87	82¾	82¾
60 Balt & Ohio	57¾	57¾	57¾
2,670 Beth St. B	72¾	70¾	71¼
20 Bklyn R T	42	41¾	41¾
20 Butte & Sup	26⅞	26¼	26⅞
40 Cal Petrol	22	21¾	21¾
20 Can Pacific	169¾	169	169
360 Cen Leather	66	65	65¼
60 Ches & Ohio	59½	59¼	59¼
150 C, M & St P	50½	49¾	49¾
180 Chile Copper	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜
370 Chino Cop	43⅞	42	43⅜
50 Corn Prod	44¼	44¼	44½
720 Cruc Steel	57	55¾	55¾
150 Cuba C Sug	32½	32	32¼
120 Dist Secur	50	48¼	48¾
630 Erie	17¾	17¼	17¼
100 Erie 1st pf	33¼	32⅜	32⅞
20 Gen Motors	134¼	131¾	131¾
40 Gt Nor pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
80 Gt Nor Ore	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛
170 Inap Copper	55¾	54¼	54¾
470 Int M Mar	29¾	29¼	29½
3,450 Do pf	122⅞	118¼	119¾
30 Int Nickel	33¼	33¼	33¼
40 Int Paper	35¼	35½	35¼
50 Kan City So	20	20	20
1,250 Kenn Copper	40½	38	40
10 Leh Valley	61¼	61¼	61¼
4,500 Mex Petrol	185	168¾	175
265 Midv Steel	47¼	46¼	46¾
710 Mo Pacific	26¾	25¾	26¼
40 Nevada Con	20¾	20¾	20¾
500 N Y Central	80¾	78¾	79¼
350 NY, NH & H	41¾	39¾	40¾
10 N Y. O & W	22¾	22¾	22¾
30 Nor Pacific	93¾	93	93¾
90 Ohio Cit G	45	44¾	44¾
160 PanAm P&T	72¾	69¾	69¾
110 Pennsylvania	49	48¼	48¼
210 Penn Gas	58¾	56¾	56¾
350 Pierce Oil	18¼	17½	17½
20 Pr St Car	68¾	68¾	68¾
10 Ry St Spg	69¼	69¼	69¼
60 Ray Copper	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,210 Reading	92¾	89¾	90¼
50 Rep I & S	85½	85¼	85½
150 Sinclair Oil	37	35¼	35¾
3,770 So Pacific	104¾	101¼	102
310 So Railway	31¾	30¾	30¾
950 Studebaker	68	65¾	66
20 Texas Co	193¾	193½	193¾
680 Tob Prod	73¾	73¼	73¼
40 Un Fruit	135	132¾	134
90 Un Cigar S	104	103	103
880 U S Ind Alc	106¼	103¼	103¾
830 U S Rubber	68¾	66¾	66¾
1,980 U S Steel	111	107¾	108¼
350 Utah Copper	91¼	89¾	90¾
150 V-Car Chem	58¾	57¾	57¾
80 Westing El	44¾	44¾	44¾
670 Willys-Overld	25¾	24¼	24½

*LIBERTY BONDS.

$1,500 Lib 3½s	101.20	101.14	101.18
1,950 1st 4s	98.64	98.50	98.50
3,200 2d 4s	98.80	98.72	98.78
1,750 1st 4½s	98.88	98.82	98.84
4,800 2d 4½s	98.98	98.78	98.98
3,500 3d 4½s	98.48	98.36	98.48

*Prices include interest.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
185 Cons Coal	85	84¾	84¾
1,805 Coaden	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
680 Do pf	4	4	4

Bonds.

$5,000 Atl Coast 4s	78½	78½	78½
1,000 Con Coal 6s	99½	99½	99½
1,000 Coaden 6s, A	89¾	89¾	84¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
85 Ahmeek	82	82	82
600 Algomah	4¼	4	4
81 Anaconda	71¾	71	71
170 Ariz Com'l	15¾	15¼	15½
150 Cal & Ariz	70	69¾	69¾
20 Cal & Hecla	457	455	455
85 Cop Range	49	49	49
40 Daly West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
530 Davis Daly	5½	5¼	5½
120 East Butte	10¾	10¾	10¾
50 Greene Can	55	55	55
100 Hancock	7¼	7¼	7¼
210 Indiana	65	60	60
100 Island Creek	53	53	53
5 Isl Creek pf	80¼	80¼	80¼
25 Isle Royale	26	25½	25½
100 MayflowerOC	3¼	3¼	3¼
25 Mohawk	57½	57	57

Railroads.

25 Bost & Alb	134½	134½	134½
806 Boston Elev	73	73	73
10 Boston & Me	36	36	36
10 Bost & Me pf	45	45	45

Miscellaneous.

800 Am Pn S pf	5	5	5
16 Am Sug pf	112	112	112
884 Am Tel	106	105	105
15 Am Woolen	55	55	55
25 Am Woolen pf	94½	94½	94½
100 Art Metal	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 A G W I	111½	111½	111½
460 Century	14	13¾	14
70 Cudahy	120½	120	120½
100 D Boat Land	5¼	5¼	5¼
10 Edison	168	163	163
200 Fairbanks	57¾	57¼	57¼
577 Gorton Pew	31	30¾	30½
50 Int P Cem pf	19	19	19
81 Mass Gas	85	85	85

Bonds.

| | | |

PRAISE SAFETY PLAN FOR THE RAILROADS

Conservation of Trained Man-Power Never So Important, Says H. V. Forster.

McADOO EXTENDS PROGRAM

Lives Given In Splendid Cause In War—Those Lost In Accident Here a Blot, He Asserts.

The saving of life and the prevention of accidents is still a large part of the program of Government management on the railroads of the country under the plans of Director General McAdoo, and the installation and extension of the use of the best proved methods and appliances for these purposes are being provided for.

The importance of saving life and limb and conserving trained man power was pointed out by H. V. Forster of the Independence Bureau of Philadelphia, who spoke at the recent convention of the National Safety Council in St. Louis. He asserted that had Germany won the war it would have been by a narrow margin of man power and industrial superiority, due to the conservation of life by the systematic accident prevention practiced in Germany in the last quarter of a century.

"The places of some 3,000,000 men, withdrawn from industries which never needed them as now," Mr. Forster said, "have had to be filled by inexperienced workers, and inexperienced workers are a serious accident liability. We have seen the entrance of women into new fields of industry, and we feared the accident and the health menaces of heavier and of new work. We have seen industries speeded up to a point where past records seemed almost insignificant, and we know what effect speed has on the accident totals. We have seen congestion on our lines of transportation as never before, and congestion and accident go hand in hand.

Has Stood Test of War.

"But, generally speaking, accident prevention has stood the test of the war in splendid style. The Government-controlled railroads are more vigorous than ever before in putting forward the cause of safety. The evidence is convincing that American industry is not too busy in winning the war to bother with safety. Of all the great conservation movements upon which our nation has embarked to win the war the conservation of life and limb is the greatest.

"The war will be won by our side, but it is not yet won. Every nerve must be strained by the members of our two great armies—the fighting army and the industrial army. Every man and woman must do his and her part. That part cannot be played by the citizen who is put out of the fight by accident. The winning of the war requires these two great armies. The parallel between accident prevention as conducted by our most advanced industries and as practiced in our armies is startling. Safety devices are as much a part of modern warfare as of modern industry.

"Since the first United States troops went overseas their number has swelled to upwards of a million and a half men—an inspiring total. This army has seen a considerable amount of active service, has successfully resisted a great drive on Paris, and has fought in the open with losses to date of about twenty thousand. While our army in the past fourteen months has lost twenty thousand men, America has lost through accidents, here in the presumably safe home country, approximately sixty thousand men, women, and children—three times as many. Furthermore, we have suffered here at home something like three thousand serious accidents, many of which have crippled men and women for life.

"The lives lost and the injuries suffered by our soldiers and sailors are their contribution to the most splendid cause ever espoused by a nation. The lives lost and the injuries suffered at home, almost without exception, are offered up, not on the altar of patriotic sacrifice, but to ignorance and carelessness and criminal disregard of the sacredness of our lives and those of others.

Accident Prevention in Germany.

"The sacrifices we are making on the seas and in Europe guarantee an era in which the sacredness of human life and liberty and justice will be recognized as never before; the accidents we are suffering at home add nothing to human advancement. The one is worthy of the finest traditions of the human race; the other is a blot on our Christianity and our intelligence.

"Before we entered the war, one of the allied Generals is reported to have said that the nation which could put the last half million men in the field would win the war. Now that a preponderance of man power and of supplies has been brought about by our joining the Allies, we are beginning to hear how great was the danger of Germany winning the war.

"Had Germany won, the victory would have been by a narrow margin of man power and of industrial superiority, and I venture to state that the systematic accident prevention which she has practised in the last quarter of a century would have won the war for him. There is little doubt that Germany, at the beginning of the war, had approximately a million more effective men and women for her armies and her industries than she could have had had she pursued the same reckless, unchecked accident-producing course of our own nation.

"The victory that was almost within the grasp of Germany—a victory which, to a considerable extent, would have been made possible because of her systematic accident prevention—shall never be here. We are going to furnish the last 500,000 men; we are going to furnish 3,000,000 or 5,000,000 men that will prove to the world, forever, we hope, that might does not make right, but right is might."

BARE GERMAN TRADE PLOTS

Public Inquiry Into After-War Plans to be Held Here.

An important investigation of plans said to have been made in behalf of German commercial interests that expect to get a new foothold in this country after peace will begin in this city in a few days. The hearings will be public and the entire scope of the German after-the-war campaign is expected to be revealed. The investigation will probably be in charge of Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker.

The authorities, who for more than two years have been investigating German trade conspiracies, have a great mass of data bearing on the case and all of it will be made public. The accounts of Boy-Ed, von Papen, Dr. Albert, Bernstorff, and other persons, some of them German subjects, others Americans of German origin, are now in possession of the authorities and the hearings will disclose what was done with millions of dollars supplied in the first two years of the war by the German Government. Two accounts of Boy-Ed's alone total $2,430,000, while an account turned over to an American citizen by Albert amounted to between $8,800,000 and $4,000,000. This American acted for Albert when the latter became fearful that another German was going to sue him for commissions which the second German claimed from the Government. Rather than face a lawsuit and possible exposure the case was settled out of court.

One of Boy-Ed's disbursements called for a transfer of more than $1,900,000 to the Hamburg-American Line, and another of more than $450,000 to the North German Lloyd Line. This money, it was said, was to have been used in fitting out raiders in South American waters.

CHINA TO ISSUE GOLD NOTES

Until Coin Is Ready, They Will Be Used Only for Home Circulation.

With a view to facilitating foreign trade, the Peking Government has recently promulgated by a Presidential mandate the gold note regulations and the convertible note regulations, to be put in force on the day of their issue. According to these regulations, China has authorized certain banks, to be named by the Government, to issue gold notes.

Until gold coin is ready, the note will be used only for domestic circulation and for drawing a bill of exchange, and the note will not be convertible until then. Gold equivalent to the amount of the note issued will be reserved and the standing amount will be announced every ten days.

The organization of the Currency Bureau consists of nine articles. It belongs to the direct control of the Premier, and supervises the currency system covering the whole country. It will have one Controller, one President, and one adviser. The office of Controller will be assumed by the Minister of Finance, while the adviser will be hired from abroad. The Currency Bureau will be organized on a ten-year basis, and the chiefs of the Chinese Government Mint, Printing Office, and the Supervisors of Banks will be placed in control.

JAPAN WANTS DUTCH TRADE

Merchants Form Company to Develop Expansion in South Seas.

Japan needs industrial expansion southward, declares Teijiro Yamamoto, President of the Formosa Sugar Company, one of Japan's largest enterprises, to a Tokio commercial weekly, following his return from an eighty-day tour of the Dutch East Indies. The Japanese merchants, he adds, have established the Nankoku Sangyo Kaisha for the purpose of developing industries in the South Seas.

"The Japanese have been barred everywhere else in the south—in Australia, India, and in the Malay Peninsula," says Mr. Yamamoto. "The Dutch Indies is the only place in the South Seas where Japanese can carry on their economic expansion without let or hindrance, and it is natural, therefore, that their attention should be drawn in that direction.

At present trade between Japan and the Dutch Indies is not very large, and what Japanese goods do find their way into those parts are of such wretched quality that they are not likely to promote trade. Japanese official representation and present shipping facilities in the Dutch Indies are not adequate to meet the needs of growing trade and industries, and he hopes that these things should claim the attention of the Japanese Government.

Cuts the Prices of Hides.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A reduction of one cent a pound in price of packers' hides and ¾ of a cent a pound on country hides for the month of November and December, and a reduction of two cents a pound on packers' hides and 1½ cents a pound on country hides for the month of January was agreed to today by the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board and the hide industry.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.

Abe'M Potane & Co.
Gavagan'H H RR.
Griffin'Nassau RR.
Gitter'O I & B RR.
Noyes'same.
Hielefeld'N Y & Con RR.
Walsh'same.
Westchester Land Ex'Glens Falls Tr Co.
Rosenblatt'Surprise Bldg Co.
Irving'Baldwin Harbor Rty Co.
Hannevig'Equit Tr Co
Fairchild'CNY.
Nevins'Brooklyn Citizen.
Hanley'Hanley.
Re Spring.
Re New Utrecht Av, (Santora.)
Herring'Crouse.
Oshinsky'Gumberg.
Brooklyn Sav Bank'Cheseboro.
Goldstein'Metropolitan Lumber Co.
Kirk'Skidmore.
Ing'Empire St Dairy.
Bassett'Cuminsky.

Smith'Von Blucher.
Hanley'Benjamin.
Baker'Taupler.
Lott'Westchester Lighting Co.
Goslin'same.
Empire Tractor Co'Touroff & Karp.
Lapp'Lapp.
Re Trecartin.
Smith, Jr'Koonns.
Peterson'Reid Ice Cream Co.
Noethiger'Jeffries.
Garrick & Thorp'Riegelmann.
Bank Of Asgrod Mfg.
Jacques'Sinken.
Cohen'Cohen.
Fields'Whelan.
Shenkman'Adlersheimer.
Albo'M Potane & Co.
Smith'Von Blucher.
Hanley'Benjamin.
Baker'Taupler.
Kastick'Kastick.
Title Guar & Tr Co'Zimmerman.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Van Norden'Hanscom
Brannion'Brannion.
Newkirk'B & R Corp.
Bresler'Solomon.
Fuller'Fuller.
Preferred causes:
Helm'Helm.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Lyttle'Krug.
Kleinrock'Gersten.
Sikorski'Sikorski.
Morris'Congress Trucking Co.
Boese'Raw

General calendar: Note—A cause on this calendar may be answered or stipulated "ready" or go to the November term or call.

Suspension Bed Spring Mfg Co'Gasau-T Co.
Goodman'Goodman.
Stabenau'Stabenau.
Tamister'Tamister.
Frawley'Deitz.
Crouch'Crouch.
Pierce-Arrow Renting Co'Freiser.
Meehan'Meehan.
Commonwealth Ins Co'Pub Storage Warehouse Co.
Bier'Bier.
Hotel Register Co'Gehring.
Kutassy'Kutassy.
Lawyers' Mort Co'Kennedy.
Warren'Warren.
Garver'Hirsh.
Savelson'Katz.
Price'Price.
McClenahan'Ferris.
Bourne'Bourne.
Mintzer'Mintzer.
Black and White and Town Taxis'Weiss.
Acorn Silk Co'Rosensweig.
Kalish'Harper.
Petrino'Petrino.
Hyman & Oppenheim'Bellas, Hess & Co.
Jack Co'1,067 5th Av.
Voorhees'Tuft.
Gillie'Mar Life Ins.
Utilities Oil & Ref Co'Wyoming Un Oil.
Miller'Miller.
Gibbons'Gibbons.
River Plate Com Co'Home Ins Co.
Siragusa'Siragusa.
Hudson Dock & Term Corp'CNY.
Harris'Harris.
Farmers L & T Co'Whiton.
Goldstein'Fram.
Liberman'Kovner.
Shedd'Naylor.
Stiefel'Stiefel.
Armstrong'Akins-worth.
Fischer'Bornhaupt.
Hamilton'Cooper Et Eng Co.
Schmuts'Schmuts.
American Bridge Co'Grosse M. Chamberlain.
Harris'Price.
Von Bernuth'Von Bernuth.
Gross'Gross.
De Mora'Tull.
Darcy & Wolford'Wonderful Play & P.
Lamont'Mowry.
Weinberg'Weinberg.
Brandwein'Brandwein.
Hebard'Hebard.
Lewenthal'Lewenthal.
Scott'O'Brien.
Earlynkton Co'Early.
Musical Mut Pro Un'Mitchell.
Farish Co'Webb.
Morlondo'Peroni.
Hall'Hall.
NY Title Ins Co'White.
CNY'Rath.
Federal SS Corp'Am Union Line.
Tarditti'Merlini.
Tompkins'Crane.
Prudential Iron Wks'Non-Column Garage.
Negrin'Negrin.
Rudin'Schlesinger.
Kresin'Kresin.
Keller'Keller.
Stiffelman'Stiffler.
Atlantic Print Co'Engelbrecht.
Farmers L & T Co'Lynch.
Tighe'Culgin.
Wedin'Wedin.
Spath'Spath.
Fish'Breese
Rosenthal'Rosenthal.
De Mille Co'Casey.
Sawyer&Diel.
Timmer'Timmer.
McEntyre'McEntyre.
Smith'Doyne.
Waxman'Cicechanow.
Finkelstein'Finkelstein.
Gardiner'Nicholson.
Thomashefsky'Edelstein, (2.)
Kobre Assets Corp'Baker.
Reis'Nelson.
Continental Cooling-Bee Films Corp.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 2 P. M.

Inq—Frank'Zwelben.
Hart'Narfa Co.
London Mills Corp'Sipkin.
Mitts Cloak & Suit Co'Edlson.
Griffon'Submarine Film Co.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Eskew'Gottlieb.
Inq—Mullane'Wolf.
Inq—Lederer'Frankel.
Von Maltzahn'Burden
Beemenfeld'Leonard.
Crowley'C RR of N J
Seaboard'NY Rys.
J Perler'NY Rys.
C Perler'same.
Kork'CNY.
Mundt'Belt Line Ry.
Kenny'White Hoist & Machine Co.
Kaplan'Un Dressed Beef Co.
Kemp'Cantiallane.
Lynch'Int R T.
Rogen'Fried.
Miller'Int R T.
Ehrich'Guar Trust Company.
C Nemetz'same.
Joan'NYC & Inter Ry.
Seguine'New Amsterdam Gas Co.
Kipnes'Union Ry.
Federbush'&d Av RR.
Stroock'NY Cons RR.
Severino'Levens.
Howard'NY Rys.
Graab'Empire City Subway Co Lim.
Russell'Rubenstein.
Iello'Man & Q Co
Trac Co & NY & Q Co RR.
J Myers'Hazleton.
J Myers Jr'same.
H Myers'same.
M Rubenstein'3d Av RR.
E Rubenstein'same.
Spiegel'Rubenstein.
Schroder'Sieslik.
Werner'NY Rys, (2.)
Bonath'Althause.
Cohen'Tepperman.
Durant'NY Hippodrome Corp.
Donohue'Sleight.
Yellman'Union Ry (3)
Kaplan'Brown.
Nudelman'Rankin (2)
Kenealy'NY Rys.
Morton'W Spencer & Son.
Reinach'Buhler.
Leonard & Co'Warner-Godfrey Co.
Dolan'NY Cent RR.
Maltz'Maas.
Goldsmith'Cox, (2.)
Shalan'Rodgers.
Kunder'Purchase H.
Blumencranz'Schultz.
Commiggio'Kalbach.
A Friedman'Cohen.
M Friedman'same.
Morgan'Brookbridge Corp.
Rothman'Lustig.
Lesinsky'Kern.
Campbell'Degnon Con Co.
Gang'Cohen.
Herschkowitz'NY City Interboro Ry.
Kronberg'Tuchler.
O'Shea'Sharfin.
Petrasch'NY Rys.
Sternlieb'Palmer-Herring Motor Co.
Shapiro'Rothberg.
Weinstein'Slattery.
Adams'NY Rys.
S Algieri'Cioffi.
A Algieri'same.
Chalmers'Marks Arnheim, Inc.
Coyle'Kohn.
Harsmett'Wechsler.
Lomonaco'Goldstein.
Murray'Shookhoff.
Ryan'Beard, (2.)
Bennici'Int R T.
Cenci'NY Rys.
De Vito'same.

PART IV.—Whittaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Weinberger'Gross.

PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART XII.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Brown, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Beekman'Goodney.
Barth'Reardon.
Schaeffer'Bloom. (2.)
Finsilver'Lazarnich, (2.)
Solajer'Int R T Co.
Goldberg'NY Rys (3.)
Amdur'C RR of N J.
Crawford'Peer.
Seymour'Leh Val RR.
Kaplan'126th St Ferry Co.
Edwards'Adams Senior Co.
Sandson'&d Av Ry.
Feiner'Schuchner.
Sieger'NY Rys.
Siegel'Wunsh.
Cohen'Ofstein.
Le Mon'NY Rys.
Grossman'Sloane.
Simonson'Well.
Ribando'Urso.
Osser'8d Av Ry.
Hoffman'same.
Schwartzman'Malsin.
Wolper'Wingman.
Pac Motor Car Exch'F I A T, Inc.
Shimlofsky'Kashewitz.
Di Bella'Int R T.
Macklowitz'Krenik.
Hamre'The Terry & Tench Co.
Lehman'The Free Synagogue.
Berkowitz'Fauer.
Zachner'Feist.
Cohen'Horn.
Schmuck'NY Rys.
Loebinger'Caro.
Aronson'Hunerfeld.

Storey & Clark P Co'Thorn.
Basted'Johnson.
Leszinsky'Lewisohn.
Germania, &c, Co'Cavalluzzo.
Ostrom'Edison.
Parker'Parker.
Shapiro'Clews.
Baker'Hirshhorn.
Rumsey'Gersten Kramer Amuse Co.
Kramer Amuse Co'Eddinger.
La Sage'Perpall.
Cantwell'Jones.
Merritt & Chapman, &c. Co'Terry & Tench.
Kessel'Schmelk.
Haag'Nones.
Irwin'Vulcan Steel Prod Co.
Erie RR'Equit Surety Co.
Stern'Bklyn Mchts Tailors' Assn.
Live Leather Belt Co'Eagle Ottawa L Co.
Rosenfeld'Michnoff.
Union Exch Nat Bank'Worthman.
Smith, Hauser & Isaac'N Y Steam Co. (2.)
Assets a Liab Co'N Y Lodge No. 1, B P O E.
Frazer'Wells & Co.
Travelers' Ins Co'Mack and Conat Co.
Epstein'Silverman.
A. Pardi Tile Co'Kelly.
Camper'Roden.
Andrews & Co'Madero Brothers.
Fields'Sterns Co,N Y.
Trainor'Goodrich.
Platow'Sloan.
Dannelhower & Co.
Valentine'Gold Theatre Corp.
Guarnier'Nelophone Talking Mach Co.
Park & Tilford'Waters.
Heyward'Voorhees.
Rosenblatt'Hochtkopf.

Irwin'Motion Pictures Patent Co.
Kelly'Walthall.
Irwin'Marvin.
Same'Biograph Co.
Same'Kennedy.
Aron & Co'American Alcohol Co.
Megnoko Realty Co'Prudential Cas Co.
Sherman Apartment Hotel Co'same.
Williams, Inc'Nutter.
Grinnell Lithogr Co'Selchow & Richter.
Dolson'Jacobs.
Wheeler'Albert.
Anderson'Fox.
Williams'Krobel.
Lugasch & Co'O. Friedlander Chemical Co.
Rosenbaum'U S Rty & Imp Co.
New Netherland Bank of N Y'W. Morris.
Same'E. Morris.
Golden Hill Bldg Co'General Accident, F, and Life Assur.
Pipinas'Krause.
Van Deirsen'Arndt.
Ruppel'Rose.
Clarke & Hutcheson, Inc'Tomlinson.
Westerby'Toole.
Penn Cement Co'Bradley Cont Co.
Talsky'Wolf.
Kuhle'Rothschild.
English'Colsom.
Viemeister'McCrossin.
Ellison'Sinclair.
Am Ammunition Co'Aetna Accident & Liability Co.
McCombs'Elkins.
Gordon'Bevins.
Carpilovsky'Thomashefsky Theatre Co, Inc.
Borg'Evers.
Flanagan'Allen.
Andrews'Smith Motor Truck Corp.
Penn Milk Prod Co'St'd Ice Cream Co.
Frank'Nat Flower & Feather Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Jonathan Marsh, Emanuel Cohn, Amelia G Cutter, Sarah Simon, Terezia Cardone, Henry P Osborn, Simon Epstein, Rachel A Kenyon, Eva Rohr, Augustus Linden, Josephine Sanford, Hannah Mobbs, Henry Clark, Catharina M E Peters, Jose N Rodriques, Michele Cernusco, William Schuyler, Kristine Anderson, &c, Rocco Trovigno, Ellen Meaney, George Strates, &c, Mary J McCarthy, Jane Ford, &c, Henrietta Reilly, Mary A Peck, Charlotte Y Ackerman, Johannes D E M De Ridder, &c, Henry Heiner, &c, Salvatore Paolmuto, Charles H Ostrander, George C Edgar, Louis Kean, Anbie E Rosenfeld, Katherine J Morrow, Alfred S Malcomson, Charles Chrisdle, Joseph Zazzali, &c, Ellen Casey, William J Hoe, Morris Well, John T Vanneck, Harry N Abrams.

George L Peabody, Maria R Cook, Anna C Buchanan, Margaret C Ralston, Adela M Attic, Augustin Daly, Edward A Penniman, Valentine Engelhart, Mary A Harrison, Jamie F Thomson, Walter G Wilhelm, &c George Linch, Clara Delamater, Cora Reese, Hannah Manheimer, William H Thompson, Charles P Reimers, David L Rubman, Frank Hinlado, &c, Frank D Cohn, James A Beattie, &c, Alison N Mason, Francis B Clery, &c, A Van Cortlandt, Andrew D McCreery, Emil J Constam, Annie E Barnaby, Charles Kohler, (2.) Thomas F O'Rourke. Will for probate: George R Burrows, Kate Kearns, Della Killilea, Caroline Black, Frank Michel, Walter L Knerr, George Friedlander, Philip O Mills, Mary S Mullen, Otto Rothgebes, Sam A Barrall, Helen F Monahan.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of Jacob Jung (2.) Louis Koch. Elizabeth Connell, Fred'k E Seward. August Hyatt,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Durell, Gregory & Co'Silverman.
Goetz'Acker.
Evans Bros'Columbia Woolen Co.
Rosenthal'Toplitz.
Papendrecht'Kaufman Department Stores, Inc.
Am Flag Co'Levie.
R J Carey, Inc'Winternitz.
Rosen'Well.
Ellis'Triple Action Spring Co.
McGowan'Miller.
Perry'Kamsler.
Romaine Brown Co'Russell.
Adams Ladies Hat Works'Sussman.
Barth & Son'Block.
A A Auto Service Co'Ramme.
Ginsberg'Silverman.
Ihm & Emde'Baer.

Royal Typewriter Co'Lash.
Millar, Mandel & Co'Kipnis.
Treger'Butler.
US Express Realty Co'Hawes.
Leinoff'NY Rys.
Tomasulo'same.
Surkes'same.
Bauer'Fischer.
Cohen'Skeratts.
Sire'Elliott.
Shelick'Hartog Ensis Co.
Carlton Garage, Inc'Havre Holding Co.
Gartz'Radzivo.
Stolte'Kelly.
Rick'J L Eccles Co.
Davis'NY C I Ry.
Clieman'83d Av RR.
Manos'same.
Silverman'Union Ry.
Simpson'42d St, &c, Ry.

Rosen'Blauner.
Sicklinger'Epstein.
Bunkin'Naimark.
Jung'Strauss.
Mills & Co'Ferientino.
Gold'Brit-Am Assurance Co.
Le Roy Silk Co'Lepow.
Morgan'Hartog.
Wetsler'Thonet Bros, Inc.
Price'Bloch.
Birch'R Carvel Con.
Nord'Welsser
Scientific Mach & Tool Co'Superior Mach & Tools Works, Inc.
Gilbert'US Junior Naval Res, Inc.
Parker'R Seril & Sons.
Vanta Bros, Inc'The Brody & Funt Co.
Zivitz'Maryland Cas.
Flanagan'Robinson. Case on.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Liebert'Stanton.
Toots'Segal.
Nenninger'Rosenthal.
Ralle'Peerless American Prod Co.
Unger'Trainor.
Durlon'P T Richter Rty Co.
Ford'Sprung.
Doctor'Murray.

Re Angell.
Schwiebert'Schwiebert.
Kelly'White, (2.)
De Rosa'Kirschner.
Axinger'Axinger.
Droge'Volk.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ottinger, J.
Lossack'Lossack.
Gostinger'Pojar.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. Highest number reached is 717.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M. Criminal. Case on. No day calendar. Highest number reached, 2450.

Operator Buys Harlem Dwelling.

Harry Sugarman has sold for the Bettle Rothfeld estate to James H. Cruikshank, operator, the three-story private residence at 29 West 126th Street on plot 18.9 by 100. Assessed by the city at $8,200.

$13,000 Sale at Montclair.

Frederick A. Mills sold to Sidney W. Deane his residence, at 37 Brunswick Road, Montclair, N. J. The property, which is located opposite the Montclair Athletic Club, has a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 170 feet. It was held at $18,000. The Frank Hughes Taylor Company negotiated the sale.

$100,000 for Queens Building.

For the first time in many months building operations in the Borough of Queens have shown a revival. During last week applications for buildings of an estimated cost of more than $100,000 were made at the Queens Building Bureau. A shipbuilding plant in the Rockaways and additions to factories are the principal projects.

W. H. Gahagan, Inc., of Brooklyn has completed the purchase of a tract of 20 acres near Rockaway Point, with frontage on the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay, and has applied for a permit for the first shop unit, one story, 181 by 53, to be located in the centre of the plot and to cost $27,000.

Rebuilding Plans Filed.

The Eagle Hut for sailors and soldiers in Bryant Park, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, is to be made larger by adding two wings for a lounge room and a cafeteria, at an estimated cost of $10,000. The City of New York is the owner.

Record. B. G. Burnett is the architect.

Plans have been filed for rebuilding the lower part of the grandstand at the Polo Grounds, Eighth Avenue and 157th to 159th Street, for storage purposes for the National Exhibition Company, as lessee, at an estimated cost of $25,000.

Plans have been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for rebuilding the five-story dwelling at 246 East Fifteenth Street for philanthropic use by the Cloak Pressers' Building Association, Inc., as owners at a cost of $10,000.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Benjamin Axelroad of Albany was admitted to practice.

615—County of Rock Island et al., plaints., v. E. M. Dunne, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Peoria.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

1022—October term, 1917—C. H. Pierce et al., plaints., v. U. S.—Motion to set aside order docketing and dismissing case, and for leave to file the transcript of record and docket case granted.

650—D. F. Mitchell, pet., v. H. Mason et al. Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis denied.—Motion for leave to complete transcript of record granted, without prejudice.

9—Original—The State of Mo., com., v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rd. Co.—Judgment entered as per stipulation of counsel.

449—Allan Wilde Transport Corp. v. Vacuum Oil Co.; and 450—Same v. A. W. Pidwall.—Motion to advance granted, and cases assigned for Dec. 9.

130—Postal Tel. Cable Co., plain., v. Tonopah & Tidewater R. R. Co.; 217—The W. U. Tel. Co., aplt., v. the B. & O. R. R. Co.; and 404—Postal Tel. Cable Co., aplt., v. Chicago Gt. Western R. R. Co.—Ordered that these cases be assigned for argument on Jan. 6 next.

528—B. G. Lee, pet., v. Central of Ga. Rd. Co. et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Ga. Court of Appeals granted.

529—E. Hull, administratrix, &c., pet., v. the Phila. & Reading Rd. Co.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Md. Court of Appeals granted.

542—The W. U. Tel. Co. pet., v. G. M. Brown, executor, &c., et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals granted.

567—Rederiaktiekologet Atlanten, pet., v. Aktieselskabet Korn-Og Foderstof Kompagniet.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Second Court of Appeals granted.

568 and 569—G. A. Cole et al., pets. v. J. Ralph.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals granted.

571—Seaboard Airline Rd. Co., pet., v. Mrs. L. Horton, admrx., &c.—Pet for writ of cert. to N. Car. Supreme Court granted.

591—U. S., pet., v. S. Reynolds.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Eighth Cir. Court of Appeals granted.

614—Meccano, Lt., pet., v. J. Wanamaker, New York, pet.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Second Cir. Court of Appeals granted.

618—The Board of Public Utility Commissioners, pet., v. Yuchausti & Co., et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Supreme Court of Philippine Islands granted.

619—M. U. Boehmer, pet., v. Pa. Rd. Co.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Second Cir. Court of Appeals granted.

637—N. Y. Central R.R. Co., pet., v. W. H. Mohney.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Court of Appeals of Lucas County, Ohio, granted.

639—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Rd. Co., pet., v. F. Ward.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Okla. Supreme Court granted.

653—Ana Maria Sugar Co., pet., v. T. Quinones.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Cir. Court of Appeals for 1st Cir. granted.

656—L. Weidhorn, pet., v. B. A. Levy, trustee, &c.—Pet. for writ of cert. to 1st Cir. Court of Appeals granted.

671—Postal Tel. Cable Co., pet., v. J. L. Dickerson.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Miss. Supreme Court granted.

675—Department of Georges Creek Coal Co., pet., v. Seaboard Fisheries Co., &c., et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to 1st Cir. Court of Appeals granted.

700—C. J. Ward, et al., pets., v. the Board of County Commissioners of Love Co., Okla. —Pet. for writ of cert. to Okla. Supreme Court granted.

498—Houston Oil Co. of Texas, et al., pets., v. State of Texas, et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to 5th Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

501—The Pa. Rd. Co., pet., v. M. E. Long, administratrix, &c.—Pet. for writ of cert. to N. Y. Supreme Court denied.

630—North Michigan Water Co., pet., v. City of Sault Sainte Marie, et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Mich. Supreme Court denied.

533—Gee Woe, pet., v. U. S.—Pet. for writ of cert. to 6th Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

535—L. A. Meyran, pet., v. H. H. Watt, trustee in bankruptcy of H. M. Lasker & Co.—Pet for writ of cert. to 3d Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

550—The Union Savings Bank and Trust Co. of Cincinnati, trustee, pet., v. G. Feltek, et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to 6th Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

552—River Sand and Gravel Co., pet., v. Board of Commissioners of Port of New Orleans, &c., et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Fifth Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

555—J. G. Darrow, pet., v. Postal Tel. Cable Co.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Third Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

557—C. Wright, pet., v. A. & H. G. Mutschler et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Second Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

562—N. Midkiff, pet., v. S. W. Colton, Jr., et al., trustees, &c.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

570—Harley-Davidson Motor Co. et al., pets., v. F. Z. Ellet et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Third Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

573—L. Malvin et al., pets., v. U. S.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Second Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

574 and 575—D. H. E. Jones and H. E. Jones Co., partners, &c., et al., pets., v. U. S., pltf.—On the relation of Pressprich & Son Co.—Pet. for writs of cert. to Second Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

579—M. E. Whitaker, individually and as executrix, &c., pet., v. the Whitaker Iron Co. et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Fourth Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

582—C. P. Browning, pet., v. Fidelity Trust Co.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Third Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

583—The State of Ohio, on the relation of the Hartford Life Ins. Co., pet., v. R. H. Langdale et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Supreme Court of Ohio denied.

586—N. Hogan, as admintratrix, &c., et al., pets., v. A. L. Meyer et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Second Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

587—E. G. Walker, pet., v. G. K. Gish.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Court of Appeals of District of Columbia denied.

588—Reichert Towing Line, pet., v. Home Ins. Co. et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Second Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

589—Sanz v. J. Rice.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Second Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

590—W. Snyder, pet., v. A. Snyder, use of W. L. Hunt.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Penn. Supreme Court denied.

593—The Penn. R. R. Co. et al., pets., v. Naam Loose Vennoot Schap et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Fourth Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

594—Same v. E. Diason, Master, &c.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Fourth Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

598—C. A. P. Turner, pet., v. Deere & Webber Bldg. Co. et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Eighth Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

600—F. W. Darling, Plf., v. City of Newport News.—Pet. for writ for writ of cert. herein denied.

601—Pan-American Steamship Co., pet., v. Panama Rd. Co.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Second Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

602—A. C. Robinson, trustee, &c., pet., v. Seaboard Natl. Bank of N. Y.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Third Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

603—A. C. Robinson, trustee, &c., pet., v. J. H. Purdy.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Third Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

604—Same v. E. W. Hutchins and H. Wheeler, trustees, &c.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Third Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

605—Grand Trunk Rd. Co. of Can., pet., v. Mt. Clemens Sugar Co.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Mich. Supreme Court denied.

610—P. Wierse and J. Klattenhoff, pets., v. U. S.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Fourth Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

612—R. McC. Dick, pet., v. A. Hohmann, Acting Chief of Police of Manila.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Supreme Court of Philippine Islands denied.

613—The Montezuma Valley Irrigation Dist. et al., pets., v. W. M. Norris, et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Eighth Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

621 and 622—J. A. S. Brown, et al., pets., v. A. B. Fletcher, as Testamentary Trustee, &c., et al.—Pet. for writs of cert. to Second Cir. Court of Appeals denied.

623—The Toledo and Ohio Central Ry. Co., pet., v. The S. J. Kibler & Bros. Co.—Pet. for writ of cert. to Ohio Supreme Court denied.

626—Baltimore & Ohio Rd. Co., pet., v. J. E. Futhey and The Penn. Co.—Petition for writ of cert. to the Court of Appeals, Eighth Judicial District, State of Ohio, denied.

627—C. O. DePrevard, pet., v. R. A. Young. —Pet. for writ of cert. to Court of Appeals of District of Columbia denied.

629—B. F. Wertz, pet., v. D. Ross.—Pet. for a writ of cert. to Okla. Sup. Court denied.

630—J. W. Ferguson and J. C. Blanchard, aplts., v. Babcock

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34th, 130 W., 2 rooms, kitchenette.... 50
34th, 132 W., 2 rooms..... 40
5th Ave., 311, 3 rooms..... 75
56th, 27 W., 2 rooms..... 75
9th, 19 E., 2 rooms..... 75

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A New Apartment of 7 Rooms, 3 Baths,

In the beautiful Kew Gardens Apartments, 15 minutes to Penn. Station by L. I. R. R.

Phone Greeley 5250 or Richmond Hill 1713 for particulars.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Bargain.—Do you want valuable piece of property; just assumed mortgage; small cash payment and property is yours; near 125th St. subway. P 651 Times Harlem.

87TH ST., 153 WEST.—Lower half private dwelling, adapted for physician, dentist, or two couples. Owner.

Brooklyn.

The last word in a detached brick house, including large porch and garage, opposite Prospect Park; up to the minute in every particular; 189 Ocean Av., between Lincoln Road and Parkside Ave.; take Brighton Beach Line to Prospect Park station. L. G. Reynolds, on premises, or 999 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Long Island.

"THE GABLES"

A new dwelling of unusual charm, English Stucco design, brown tone, with mottled roof. Artistic and pleasing to a remarkable degree; 8 rooms, 2 baths, large plot 120x140; 2-car plastered garage with all improvements and sleeping quarters on second floor. In Hempstead, L. I., convenient to Garden City golf links, &c. Will take $12,750 on reasonable terms. O. L. Schwencke, Jr., 277 Broadway. Phone Worth 4657.

BAYSIDE.—Immediate possession; house and garage, practically new; half way between station and bay; plot 40x100 feet; seven room, tiled bath, open fireplace, electricity, gas, steam heat, built-in Hoosier; price $5,950; small cash payment and $45 per month, or terms to suit. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

English cottage, stucco, just completed, with large plot; a model in detail and planning; spacious veranda; sleeping porch, &c.; in finest section of Hempstead, Long Island, 42 minutes out; a bargain at $6,500; on reasonable terms. G. F. Norton, 277 Broadway, N. Y. Worth 4657.

A professional man going to the coast must sell his beautifully furnished dwelling, with garage and plot 100x100, near trolley and deep water; easy commuting distance; small cash payment. Full particulars from George Hayes, 182 State St., Brooklyn.

Offering my beautiful Long Island corner residence, ten rooms, three baths, garage, half hour out, $16,000; very easy terms; ample coal. Modern. G 328 Times.

Furnished, attractive, modern home, garage; have coal. Phone Springfield 1876.

Queens.

AFTER WE WIN THE WAR

This fine 2-family brick will sell for $2,000 more. Buy now, $1,000 cash, balance as rent; only 20 minutes to Macy's. All subways and two elevated lines. Price only $7,000; rents now for $796. Write or call. Store, 212 East 58th St., New York.

Kew Gardens.—Sublet, sacrifice, large house, large grounds; coal supply. Boecklin. Phone.

Westchester.

For Sale.—Very handsome dwelling; good repair; finest residence section New Rochelle; large improved corner lot, garage; nine rooms, many closets, reception hall, alcove study, large bath; maids' wash bowl and toilet; hard floors; commodious porch; extra large furnace, easily heated, double windows; easy terms; bargain whether for investment or for home; assessed New York $10,130. Apply C. S. Leeds, 32 Broadway.

SELL Bronxville house easy terms or rent furnished $75. Telephone Bronxville 177.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

NEW HOUSES.

Six and seven rooms; steam heat; tiled baths, open fireplaces, large living rooms, large kitchens, with pantry; plot 40x150; prices, $4,200 and $6,000; terms to suit; also desirable home sites for sale. Frank Miller, 13 Park Row, N. Y. Tel. Barclay 8688.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

Beautiful Plainfield, N. J., home; 12 rooms, 3 baths; 3-car garage, steam-heated; large corner plot; new bank mortgage, $10,000 at 5 per cent.; cost $30,000 to build. J. E. Mautner, 141 West 28th St.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat; hollow tile stucco dwelling; half hour, Erie; $5,750; easy terms. W. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 5808 Beekman.

Houses Wanted.

Furnished house wanted below 85th St., east of 5th Av., with four master's bedrooms, for Winter months; pay $5,500 to $4,000; reliable. G 274 Times.

Unfurnished cottage, about 6 or 8 rooms, $25 up, with room for garage; steady tenant; west section of Bronx, in or near Woodlawn. John Morrison, 845 Walton Av., Bronx.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

15-room furnished room house for sale; profit $150 per month. 259 West 75th St. Telephone Col. 9937.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

NEW detached one-family stucco houses; ready to occupy; $7,000-$9,500. Call, phone, or write, Otto Singer, Kings Highway Station, Sea Beach subway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

$75 A MONTH RENTAL, or will sell on extremely attractive terms, 14-room house, on high ground, facing residential park, in Bayonne, N. J.; immediate possession; 20 minutes from New York, on main line of Jersey Central Railroad; 8 short blocks from express station; corner plot; 2 baths; electricity, gas, and steam heat. Address Owner, Room 503, 405 Lexington Av., N. Y.

Vineland, N. J.—5 acres; 350 peach, apple trees, berries, asparagus; comfortable house; large barn; large chicken house, along Pennsylvania R. R.; mile from station; telephone. A. C. Morrison, Box 223, R.F.D. 1.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

A FINE home and five acres; garage, fruit; near express station; 45 minutes out; was foreclosed; can buy it for $8,000; good terms. Telephone 2706 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED.—Five or six-room house with improvements and one-half acre; must be on main State road in Westchester County. Rice, 808 Amsterdam Av.

Have clients who purchase deeds for Manhattan or Bronx improved property; threatened with foreclosure. Adler, 1506 1st Av.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry E. Hayes, 29 B'way.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LET, AT PASSAIC, N. J., 15,000 sq. ft. in Rittenhouse Mill, on Passaic St., with power; 1st and 2d floors have 10,000 sq. ft each; railroad siding; low insurance in Mill Mutuals.

Apply, J. J. WYNNE, on premises, or
RICHARD ROSSITER,
158 Ellison St., Passaic, N. J.

MODERN FACTORY SPACE.

9,500 square feet floor space in modern concrete loft building at 100 South 5th St., Brooklyn, facing Williamsburg Bridge; steam heat and elevator service; space now available. Louis Gretsch, 177 Remsen St. Phone 3162 Main.

You can have an office on Broadway, use of desk, pencil, envelopes, use of telephone switchboard carrying 10 numbers, your mail cared for and forwarded if desired, consultation room, all for $5 per month. Duane Co., 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

509 5th Av., at 42d St.—Store, with mezzanine and basement; shipping facilities excellent, through alley to 43d St.; possession arranged. W. J. Guilfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475.

Building to let—Good for any business; 25x125; two stories high; splendid locality on Bridge Plaza, Long Island City; reasonable rent. Inquire Queen's Plaza Lunch, Long Island City.

Loft.—To sublet, at considerable sacrifice; fireproof; light on three sides; elevators; area about 4,500 feet; immediate possession. Novelty Slides, Inc., 115 East 23d St.

106 EAST 19TH ST.
2,500 SQ. FT.
MODERN 12-STORY BUILDING.
ALL LIGHT.

152-6 EAST 129TH STREET.
Four-story, 50 ft. Building.
Good Light—Reasonable Rent.
AMES & COMPANY, 26 West 31st St.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE, UPTOWN AND DOWNTOWN.
G. M. PEARSON & CO., INC.,
527 FIFTH AV.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th St.—Loft, 22x90; elevator building; heat, good light. Apply on premises or Rieser, phone 5350 Madison Square.

Club house, 52 Lexington Av., to rent for business purposes; reasonable terms. Apply by letter to above address.

Light office; excellent accommodations; ideally located; $40; corner of Broadway, Vaux K. Boucher, 200 West 72d St.

Loft.—Light corner loft, 25x100; suitable for manufacturing; rent reasonable. Samuel Blosvern, 142 5th Av.

Desk room, telephone and stenographer privileges. 128 Broadway, Room 1209, after 4:30 only.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th subway, large store, $100 monthly; 3 years.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1,203.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Factory wanted, Brooklyn preferred, space 60,000-100,000 ft.; light manufacturing; railroad situation not essential; will lease or consider purchasing; give details. Lopez, Box 16, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—To rent small hotel or roadhouse in country town. B 152 Times.

ELEGANT office to sublet; suitable for professional men. 309 Broadway, Room 506.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH, 49 EAST.—Top-floor studio apartment, four rooms, bath, furnished, unfurnished; dining.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath with meals, $10 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

30S, (Murray Hill.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; piano; $200 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill, before 6.

49TH ST., 36 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, gas, electric light free; also parlor floor and basement; business or residence. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St.

50'S.—3-room apartment in first-class building; $100 monthly; year lease. Phone Columbus 1278.

59TH, 51 EAST.—Large, bright parlor chamber, bath. 5022 Murray Hill.

77TH, 60 EAST. — Entire floor in private dwelling; two sunny, large, attractively furnished rooms with bath; breakfast optional.

76TH, 55 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Handsomely furnished seven rooms and bath; southern exposure; $150; immediate possession; long or short lease. M. Coyle, Lenox 1690.

83D, EAST.—Elevator; six beautiful, sunlit rooms, piano, $110. Frank, Lenox 4087.

89TH, 21 EAST.—Comfortably furnished apt., 2 rooms; desirable neighborhood; bachelor. Allerap.

ALL DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS, PARK AV. SECTION. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

APARTMENT HOMES—$150 TO $1,000.
Personally inspected.
EAST-WEST SIDE APARTMENT RENTING CO.
176 W. 72D ST. COL. 1277.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realthy, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

APARTMENTS and houses, furnished and unfurnished. Mrs. Gerritt Smith, 31 East 48th St. Murray Hill 8485.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

IRVING PLACE, 80.—Two rooms, bath; practical kitchenette; bay window; fireplace; $75.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 645-647 (near 60th St.).—2, 3 rooms and bath, $50-$75; elevator, telephone and maid service. See Supt. on premises, or Marston & Co., 549 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 540.

PARK AV. APARTMENT, EIGHT ROOMS, EXQUISITELY FURNISHED IN ROSE AND GRAY BROCADES; FRENCH ATMOSPHERE THROUGHOUT, EXCEPT DINING ROOM, WHICH IS ITALIAN WITH VENETIAN VELVET; LARGE MUSIC ROOM AND LIBRARY; CAFE VOISIN IN BUILDING. PLAZA 2468.

PARK AV, 940, (East 81st.)—Elegantly furnished seven-room apartment, corner. Tel. 3463 Lenox.

PARK AV.—Seven-room apt., clean, comfortable, attractive; piano; $140. Lenox 360.

PLAZA SECTION.—Seven rooms, three baths; charmingly furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

SAN JACINTO, 18 East 60th St.
Two or more rooms and bath.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to lease handsomely furnished studio apartment; four rooms, bath, kitchenette, sunny; open fireplaces; alterations just completed; service if required; year or season. Housekeeper, 125 East 34th St.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 60 WEST.—4 nicely furnished rooms and bath; $100 monthly; rental by year's lease.

32D, 9 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, service; period furniture; large rooms; fireplace.

39TH, 54 WEST.—2 rooms, kitchen; completely furnished; immediate possession. Superintendent.

40TH, 4 WEST.—Owner's studio apartment; attractively furnished four rooms and bath; 6 to 18 months' lease, $250 a month. Call 4 to 6; phone 2242 Vanderbilt.

42D, 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $25 per week; fine hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55 to $100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2, 3 rooms, bath; $85 to $106, including service; also unfurnished, $65 to $75; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

47TH, 132 WEST. (Felix-Portland Hotel.)—Desirable suites, two rooms, bath, $21 per week up; European plan; high-class American plan, $24.50 week up per person; special monthly rates.

48TH, 13 WEST.—Non-housekeeping 1-8 room suites, private baths; furnished, unfurnished; elevator.

50S, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, three large rooms, bath; piano; $150 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

54TH, 201 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 4 rooms and bath. Apt. 6D.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished 2-room suite.

59TH, 116 WEST.—Sublet beautifully furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, overlooking park.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Newly furnished two, three room apartment, kitchenette, bath; refined surroundings; absolute cleanliness; would rent unfurnished.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the new west end.)—2-room apartment; $60-$70. Col. 4408.

70'S, WEST END.—Seven rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished; newly decorated. Columbus 3974.

70S, West End.—Three-room apt., kitchen, $165. Columbus 8109 from 2 to 6 P. M.

72D ST., 42 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in the acme of refinement and taste; wonderful sunshine; Japanese restaurant; leases only. Royalton Hotel, 7941 Columbus.

72D, 116 WEST.—Sublet, apartment, 2 rooms, bath; southern exposure; maid service, restaurant; long or short lease. M-E.

73TH, 103 WEST.—Studio suites, beautifully furnished; all conveniences; terms moderate.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 sunny rooms, 2 baths, home comforts, grand piano, southern exposure; $2,750; also monthly. Myer.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Two beautiful suites; three rooms, with bathroom; just redecorated.

78TH, 209 WEST.—Entire third floor, bath; $100.

80'S.—Very well furnished apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's bedrooms; must be seen to be appreciated; rent $300 monthly. Phone Columbus 1278.

80S, (Near Drive.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, two rooms, two baths, $165 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80'S, WEST END.—Nine rooms, four baths; artistic furnishings. Gray, Columbus 3974.

81ST ST., 219 WEST.

Five outside rooms, two baths, twelfth floor; artistically, completely furnished; $250. Appointment only. Telephone Schuyler 4700, Apartment 12E.

91ST AND BROADWAY, 2,469.—6 rooms, 7th floor, southern exposure, sunny, handsomely furnished, front; $120. Chirong.

93D, 306 WEST. — Two connecting outside rooms; running water; double closet; high-class apartment; two baths; every convenience; no other roomers. Gray.

93D, 270 WEST.—Light studio; private bath; kitchenette; furnished, $70; unfurnished, $60; other large studio, part time. Opper.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST.—Hotel Schuyler Arms; subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month, with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

97TH, 9 WEST.—Sublet, apartment, 3 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; southern exposure; all improvements; can be seen every morning. Apartment 2D-B.

98TH, Corner.—Attractively furnished seven rooms, three baths; Hudson view; modern every detail; high-class building. Schuyler 7605.

103D, 205 WEST.—Desirable two-room suite in high-class elevator apartment; express subway. Riverside 3060. Apt. 32.

104TH, 135 WEST.—Completely furnished six outside sunny rooms; elevator service and every improvement; convenient to all car lines; one block from subway. Phone Academy 2935. Apt. 2.

110TH ST., 214 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—4 rooms, front apartment, completely furnished. Apt. 92. Apply to superintendent.

111TH, 518 WEST.—High-class, seven-room apartment, well furnished; every convenience; lease six months or more; owner going abroad; references. Cathedral 5806, Apt. 54.

113TH (near Broadway).—High-class bachelor apartment of two rooms and bath; steam heat, electric lights; dining room in building. R. A. McEntee Co., 544 W. 113th. Telephone Morningside 1891.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Very high-class apartment house, furnishings unequaled, home atmosphere, 2, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. Telephone Morningside 8240.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive six-room front apartment, overlooking Columbia. Apt. 25.

113TH, 502 WEST.—High-class elevator six-room apartment; third, front. Moody.

122D, 524 WEST.—A nicely furnished apartment, private family; southern exposure. Apt. 4D.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
Choice apartments, 4 to 12 rooms; East, West; $150 up. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 280 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

BEAUTIFUL six-room apartment, Central Park West, below 96th; $160. 5565 Col.

Choice furnished apartments. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d St. Phone Col. 2750.

FURNISHED Apartments a Specialty; Town, Country—Renting. 200 W. 72d. Col. 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (between 84th and 85th.)—Nine rooms and three baths; handsomely furnished; piano, victrola; immediate possession; long, short lease. Mrs. Coyle, 5900 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—6 rooms, 2 baths; new building; $225 monthly. Phone Columbus 1278.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 830. — Eight sunny rooms, beautifully, completely furnished, well heated, convenient cars; references. Phone, mornings, Audubon 5853.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,630.—Newly furnished 3-room apartment for rent. Inquire superintendent.

Three complete front rooms, southern exposure, to let. Walter, 551 West 175th St. Apt. 43. Tel. 8511 St. Nicholas.

WE HAVE NUMEROUS CALLS FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
LIST YOURS WITH US.
F. P. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
B'WAY, COR. 80TH. TEL. SCHUYLER 3800.

WEST END AV., 755, (near 96th St.)—Entire floor, two large rooms, private bath, kitchenette; attractively furnished; $90 monthly, year; can arrange for shorter period.

WEST END AV., 789—Five rooms and bath; newly furnished; best of everything; Knabe baby grand piano. Craven.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST END, 90'S.—Five rooms, two bedrooms; exquisitely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 924.—Two-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Phone Academy 2845 for particulars.

WEST END AV., 515.—Unusually attractive, artistic studio apartment, two rooms, kitchenette; second floor.

WEST END AV., 780.—Attractively furnished five-room apartment. Brabin.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Unusually wonderful studio, three rooms and bath; (studio-room 25x65 feet, two open fireplaces;) most artistically furnished.

11½ WEST 37th ST.
Most beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, (living room 20x20 feet, open fireplace;) Steinway grand piano.

38 WEST 59TH ST.
Two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 469 (between 31st and 32d Sts.).—2 rooms and bath, $50; new, modern; electricity, fireplace, shower bath, maid service. Apply on premises, or Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

59TH, 51 EAST.—Large bright parlor, chamber, bath. 5022 Murray Hill.

78TH ST., 42 East (new elevator apartments).—Two large, light rooms, with bath; all hotel conveniences, including excellent French restaurant. Agent on premises.

MADISON AV., 602—Four large rooms, bath, kitchenette, sleeping porch, for rent.

MADISON AV., 543.—Two large rooms and private bath.

1,186 MADISON AV.,
seven-room apartment, $1,200; white wood, electric lights; large rooms; very attractive; near subway express. Apply on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH ST., 49 WEST.—Third floor, rear; skylight, studio, bedroom and bath, $65. Superintendent.

52D, 47 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Five beautiful, large, exceptionally light rooms; electric lights, parquet floor; private home.

52D ST., 45 WEST.
Large room and bathroom, steam heat.

57TH, 140 WEST.—Single studio with shower bath, suitable living, high-class building; maid service; 9th floor. Apply A. B.

57TH ST., 301 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; $60. Apply superintendent.

76TH ST, 247 WEST.
1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH.
All modern conveniences; excellent locality. RENTS, $540 TO $840 PER ANNUM.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
EDWARD C. H. VOGLER,
Amsterdam Ave., corner of 82nd Street.

92D, 214 WEST.—Very attractive light apartment; 7 rooms; $1,500. Anderson.

74TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished (or unfurnished) 2-room suite; southern exposure; fireplaces; exclusive; maid service.

74TH, 138 WEST.—Unusually large, handsome 3 and 4 room apartment; roof garden, library; modern; private house.

101ST, (838 West End Av., Apt. 9.)—All outside rooms, foyer, 3 baths, sublet; modern building.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. OF 160TH ST.—PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST; 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFITABLE PRACTICE.

2,128 BROADWAY:
Two and three rooms, with bath; maid and service if required.
Sublet below cost, 3-room hotel apt.; centrally located, near Columbus Circle. Address Desirable, 150 Times.

WAVERLY PLACE, 27.—2-room apartment, front, completely decorated; $420 per annum. Apply on premises or Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d St. Telephone 5116 Columbus.

WEST END AV., 735, (near 96th St.)—Entire floor, two large rooms, private bath, kitchenette optional, $80 per month for year; can arrange shorter period.

10TH ST., 32 WEST.
49TH ST., 224 WEST.
52TH ST., 112 WEST.
61ST ST., 26 EAST.
1, 2, and 3-room apartments, modern decorations, parquet floors, kitchens; extra large rooms; moderate rentals.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

HAWTHORNE AV., 476, (Yonkers.)—New apartment, 5 rooms, bath, open porch, overlooking Hudson; $58. Johnson, Telephone 4234 Yonkers.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted.—5 or 6-room apartment, completely and well furnished, by refined, middle-aged Southern couple; no children or dogs; until April-June; terms to suit owner; will not pay more than $175 per month; state everything in first and only letter. B 167 Times.

Furnished apartment of two or three rooms with bath and kitchen or kitchenette; preferably near a park; will supply own linen, china, and silver; about $55 a month; give full particulars as to location, rent, etc. T. L. Sanborn, Room 753, 215 West 23d St.

WE HAVE NUMEROUS CALLS FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
LIST YOURS WITH US.
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
B'WAY, COR. 80TH. TEL. SCUYLER 3800.

Wanted at once, high-class apartments, 6-8 rooms, 2 baths; rental $200-$275; responsible clients; send particulars to Real Estate Management Co., 2,616 Broadway, Riverside 1300.

Well furnished apartment wanted, 4 or 5 rooms; West 42d to West 59th St.; about $75 month; near subway. W. F., 263 West 125th St.

Two rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished, with maid service, in private house, west side; references exchanged. B 510 Times Downtown.

Army officer and wife wish to sublet 2 or 3-room housekeeping apartment in refined neighborhood. Telephone, 9 to 5:30, Murray Hill 9000, Extension 4.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

2 to 5 rooms, elevator apartment, west side, between 70th and 115th, for one year or longer; $75-$100 monthly. Samek, 13 E. 22d.

One or two rooms, kitchenette apartment; vicinity 110th. Maynard, 268 West 73d.

2-3 Rooms, furnished, bath, kitchenette; not over $60. Quirk, 203 West 78th St.

3 or 4 rooms on west side; no children; $80 limit. K 385 Times.

Unfurnished.

AM IN THE MARKET for apartment of about six rooms at annual rental of about $1,000 to $1,200, in general neighborhood from 72d St. to 100th St.; willing to consider sublease. Address Room 1,604, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 4740.

Wanted.—Apartment of living room, kitchen, and bath on west side, between 70th and 100th Sts.; about $30 monthly. Write McReynolds, 109 West 88th St.

4-5 Rooms, kitchen; between 85th and 65th Sts., in apartment or private house; rent $15. L. B. 273 Times.

FOUR ROOMS, kitchenette, and bath; modern; downtown preferred; $50-$55. K 381 Times.

4 OR 5 ROOM unfurnished elevator apartment. Hoffman, 260 Lenox Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

157TH, 105 EAST, Apt. 94, (opposite Union Square Hotel.)—Unique accommodations, bachelor, business couple, in high-class elevator apartment; delightfully sunny parlor, bedroom, bath; handsome, fireproof building; $60; subway. Telephone 120 Stuyvesant.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, suite, telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $14 weekly; front rooms with running water, $16 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

93D, 65 EAST.—Neatly furnished room, telephone, heat, running water; ground floor east.

95TH, 122 EAST.—A large front room with running water and adjoining bathroom, in private house at Park Av., near subway; gentleman only; $10 weekly. Phone Lenox 8156.

17TH, 133 EAST.—Front parlor and bedroom; cooking conveniences; running water, steam heat. Call before 3 P. M., after 7 P. M., Godfrey.

19TH, 111 EAST, (Gramercy.)—Large handsome room, bath; electricity, telephone; private family.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st St.)—Very large newly decorated furnished rooms, with or without private bath; electricity, steam heat; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 791, (Between 61st-62d Sts.)—Large room, with private bath, in private house.

MADISON AV., 268, (30th.)—Large back parlor, private bath; electricity, gas, $12.

West Side.

5TH AV., 210.—Two attractively furnished rooms, bath and kitchenette; elevator and maid service; suitable for two people in business. Call after 6 P. M. Apt. 702.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—For artistic people; single, double rooms; floor, with bath; old mahogany, chintz; restaurant.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room, top floor

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMAN, five years' business experience, knowledge typewriting, desires position; $15 start. M. Goyner, 817 E. 179th St.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 55th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks, investigated references, seeking places; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 6165. Domestic Service Agency, 229 W. 50th.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2415 Broadway, 80th. Riverside 9463.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, business executive, desires permanent position; long, successful record, office and factory administration; familiar with organized and cost construction; A1 references. F., 888 4th Av., New York City.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert; books opened, closed, adudited, systems installed, tax reports, financial statements; special arrangements with small concerns. Accountant 1,067 Times Bldg. Phone Bryant 3469.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, audited, systematized; special arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper; personal attention. Phone Accountant, Gramercy 1409.

ACCOUNTANT.—Systems installed; periodic audits and reports; financial statements; part time bookkeeping. H. Winkler, 140 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 3573.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $10 monthly. Goldwater, No. 252 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, wide experience, reliable, open for engagement with good future; married; age 37; good city references. B 500 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, audits, prepares statements for credit, tax reports; special attention to firms without bookkeepers. Stephan, Beekman 826.

ACCOUNTANT, systems installed; part time bookkeeping; moderate rates. Phone Spector, 5190 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTING EXECUTIVE, capable doing any work calling for broad intelligence. G 748 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, has spare time evenings, Saturday afternoons; reasonable. A 798 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wishes position for about six weeks; thoroughly experienced. K 373 Times.

AM LOOKING for a position, office or outside, where brains and conscientiousness ocunt. Have you the opening? College graduate, deferred classification; now employed. Joseph Caine, 467 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT.—Special training; nervous and mental cases. K 345 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Efficient office manager, expert accountant, practical business knowledge, desires responsible position; draft exempt; excellent references. Commercial, 462 Grand St.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, (26,) experienced, thoroughly competent, college education, initiative, executive ability, draft exempt; salary $30. L 339 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19; draft exempt; college education; can handle correspondence; desires position, except Saturday; $20. P 656 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 17; experienced; double entry, trial balance, statement; high school education; references; salary, $18. G 736 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, controlling accounts, financial statements, can take charge, desires responsible position; 4th draft class. Kissin, 1,032 Westchester Av.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—High school graduate; experienced; double entry; trial balance; salary $18. R. Steinberg, 1102 Washington Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, 3 years' experience; accurate and reliable; exempt; $20. L 353 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant; complete charge office; exempt; references. P 655 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; thoroughly experienced; trial balances, controlling accounts; draft exempt. O 205 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT has spare time evenings, Saturday afternoons. K 354 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, 17½; experienced; $15 start. Bettinger, 1,050 Laivell St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced modern methods, costs; salary $30. P 648 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT, experienced double entry and controlling accounts; references. L 244 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, 27; desires position with future. G 604 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, or as assistant, 38, experience double entry, trial balance; best references. Wm. Doll, 1,328 Teller Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 33, competent and able; $30 to begin. O 207 Times.

BUTLER, (French,) 31, wishes position; willing to be useful; strictly temperate; will go anywhere; state particulars. K 382 Times.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT, 17; hardware supplies or clerical work; $14 week. B 505 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. — Japanese; an experienced mechanic and careful driver; single, steady, eight years' experience with one year shop; wishes position with private family; refined, intelligent; best references. Numata, 330 E. 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman leaving town wishes to place his chauffeur; mechanic; 7 years' experience; efficient, respectful, industrious. Phone Bryant 4100 between 11 and 12 A. M.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.

Expert American, with 15 years' experience, will go anywhere; expert; best references. 235 West 50th St. Giffon, Circle 4027.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, first-class Packard man, highly recommended, draft Class 4A, wishes a good private position. Mastert, 712 West End Av. Riverside 801.

CHAUFFEURIMECHANIC, married, no children, desires position in country; any car; own repairer; thoroughly experienced and competent. Phone Academy 1710, ext. 28.

CHAUFFEUR.—Would like to connect with commercial house who can use a chauffeur with one-ton truck. 10 West 21st.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced Japanese mechanic, careful driver, desires position. O 203 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position with private family; careful driver; references. Rhinelander 2850. Davis, 1,330 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced on Cadillac, wishes position with private family. L 324 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; careful driver; good references. William Fram, 61 East 123d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good reliable man; has driven Cadillac and Pierce-Arrow; willing to be useful; five years' personal experience; country preferred. Long, 1,041 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 15 years' experience, expert Pierce driver. Scheidlin, 528 East 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, now driving, wishes change; experienced, careful. Brown, 416 East 165th.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, single; experienced mechanic; private. Box 21, 1,508 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver, wants position in private family. Heino, 21 W. 96th St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, married; Cadillac or Hudson; $35. Leeb, 416 East 70th.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, married, in Class V of draft, experienced in the manufacture of several basic dyestuffs, wants position with dyestuff concern, who is willing to give interest after the dyestuffs are introduced. B 528 Times Downtown.

CHIEF CLERK.—Married, capable executive, correspondent, office man of 5 years' experience; can fill responsible position. B 530 Times Downtown.

CLAIM ADJUSTER, 32, class 4A; correspondent, executive ability; 15 years office experience; permanent; $40. G 757 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Position wanted in N. Y. hotel by efficient hotel man; 6 years' experience front office; references, yes; draft exempt. Phone Marlborough Hotel, Room 253.

CLERK.—Young man, 19, prospective law student, desires position as bank or law clerk. Box 48, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT, 32; class 4A, stenographer, private secretary; executive ability; 15 years' experience; $40 week. G 758 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, 15 years' experience extensive city and country layouts; will consider drafting in mechanical line if services can be so utilized; American, married. K 348 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced marine, mechanical and hull; have had some all around experience; draft exempt. G 756 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN. — Young Japanese seeks position; 2 years experience. K., 330 E. 57th St.

ESTATE MANAGER.—Supt.; married, reliable, wishes position, country preferred. K 90 Times, Bronx.

ESTIMATOR.—Technical graduate, age 33, good at designing and details of timber, steel, and masonry structures, seeks steady position with general contractors. L 326 Times.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT, 33, American, exempt, seeks responsible position inside or outside; thoroughly experienced office man; capable of managing; conscientious worker. L 335 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE,

American, good education; draft exempt, seeks permanent connection with good future in or near New York City, as office and traffic manager; possesses thorough knowledge of business management and operation in every detail; domestic import and export traffic; distribution of labor on efficient basis; first class references. B 521 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE position wanted; eight years' banking and auditing experience, two years as publicity director; demonstrated administrative ability; Class 4; age 30; minimum salary $4,000; have responsible position, but desire change with view to permanency. G 287 Times.

EXECUTIVE; American, Christian, (29,) married, 4A classification; years' experience modern accounting, legal, banking, selling, transportation, office management, and financial statements that bring out vital facts; salary moderate. B 503 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, capable, retired, formerly headed large business, whose son has gone to war, wishes to do his bit on the home front; is used to responsibility and prefers a position in an essential industry. L 323 Times.

FOREMAN.—Executive, 29, now employed as factory manager, seeks position; capable of systematizing work of large staff of boys and girls. G 723 Times Downtown.

GARDENER. — Understand flowers, vegetables, furnaces, chickens, and cows; age 41; good references. G. Mac, 2,284 12th Ave.

HOTEL or restaurant that could employ intelligent executive, 34, class 4, any capacity, part time, 2:30 to 5:30 and 8:30 to 11:30 P. M., please communicate. K 377 Times.

HOTEL cashier or bookkeeper wishes position for about six weeks. K 372 Times.

INTEGRITY, LOYALTY, ABILITY, ENTHUSIASM.

Can you use the above in an outside man? I am on my toes for results; make excellent first appearance; have handled difficult selling propositions; good record; draft exempt; moderate salary and commission preferred. L 325 Times.

LADY closing house would like to place excellent couple, man Japanese chef, wife chambermaid, waitress; take entire charge; can be seen, present employer's by appointment. Telephone 3687 Wantenblit.

MAN, 43, desires position, outside work, investigator; good penman; reference. O 213 Times.

MAN, 39, executive ability; excellent credentials; minimum salary $25. G 207 Times.

MANAGER.—Hotel, restaurant, club or large commissary, by man of 15 years' practical experience; up-to-date hustler, economical result producer; references first-class. L 334 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER is available, not where production is now satisfactory, but to a concern dissatisfied with its present factory output. Z 249 Times Annex.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—Married, capable, correspondent, and office man of 5 years' experience; can fill responsible position. B 529 Times Downtown.

ROAD SALESMAN, experienced, seeks connection with high-grade firm. G 761 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—What firm is seeking a conscientious man to look after city trade? Have always filled inside position; assets, capable talker, appearance, personality, credentials; salary secondary to opportunity. G 726 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 32, several years of sound, practical experience, seeks position; a conscientious worker, who will exchange energy and adaptability for opportunity. G 714 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with experience and ability, acquainted with wholesale and retail grocery trade of the metropolitan district, open for engagement only by a progressive house. B 511 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or MANAGER with some big wholesale house; must stay in city; am from the West, 42 years old, good appearing, Gentile; have good references. L 337 Times.

SALESMAN, young man, well acquainted with hardware and house furnishing trade, desires connection with reliable concern, on commission basis; draft exempt. L 226 Times.

SALESMAN, energetic, with largest cotton converters, desires change; good house only; not necessarily cotton line. L 305 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—Are you in need of hard, conscientious worker, salesman or inside man; age 25; deferred classification. L 350 Times.

SALESMAN, Japanese, 32, experienced with wholesale and retail, wishes position. G 314 Times.

SALESMAN; aggressive, well educated; secretarial and salesmanship experience. F 224 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with successful record, wants connection selling cotton piece goods to cutting-up trade. L. B., 250 Downtown.

SALESMAN, energetic, age 29, draft exempt, desires staple line, city or road; can produce. L 238 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, experienced cutting-up trade, desires good connection; exempt. L 342 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, draft exempt; city; will consider staple line only. K 358 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, exempt, thorough shipping, packing and office experience, executive ability, highly recommended, desires responsible position. L 347 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—30, married, 4th class draft, capable managing dept., classification, routing, rate, &c. M. W. 295 Times Sq.

SHIPPING CLERK. — Executive ability; 9 years' experience; A1 references; exempt. L 319 Times.

STENOGRAPHIC Assistant to busy executive; varied business experience; legal knowledge; 37; draft exempt; tactful, enterprising; excellent references. A 402 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, draft exempt, high school graduate, thoroughly experienced, seeks position offering opportunity; present salary, $25. B 504 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, experienced, competent, thoroughly reliable, painstaking in duties; references; $18 desired. George Schwartz, 911 Whitlock Avenue.

STENOTYPEWRITER, long experience, office worker; understands bookkeeping; draft exempt; first-class references; salary $25. B 508 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, thoroughly capable, desires position where good work brings advancement. Raymond Kevlin, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER; expert, well educated; secretarial and salesmanship experience. F 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 34, 18 years' experience, desires responsible position; $30. Steno., 243 West 107th.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, rapid, accurate operator desires position; $25-$30. O 210 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, expert, 4½ years' secretarial experience; excellent references, $25. L 687 Times Downtown.

STOCK BROKERS ATTENTION.

I can fill any position that you have open for $30 week if given a chance. G 730 Times Downtown.

STEWARD OR MANAGER.—Man, 34, draft exempt, wants position as steward or manager; institutions preferred; best references; long experience. L 333 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, 20 years' old, married, thorough knowledge export, import, domestic business, desires executive position; experienced steel and textile buyer; interview desired. B 540 Times Downtown.

WANTED, permanent position by all-around business man, age 40; investment possible if necessary. Z 248 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 28, AMBITIOUS, AMERICAN, DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION, NOW BUYER FOR WHOLESALE GROCERY FIRM DOING ONE MILLION ANNUALLY, DESIRES POSITION; EXPORT HOUSE PREFERRED; EXECUTIVE ABILITY. COMPETENT, Z 235 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN, 35 years of age, reliable and a hustler, thoroughly competent, is open for position with some wide-awake concern where ability counts and advancement assured; can furnish 1st-class references. Address Hustler, 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in attending to Spanish correspondence and selling to South American trade, solicits connection with export firm offering good opportunity; high school graduate; excellent references. O 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, Christian, sole support, desires to connect with a reliable concern; 2 years' business experience; 3 years' high school education. B 518 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, practical business training, desires position mercantile manufacturing concern offering advancement; interview solicited; references. L 348 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) willing worker, 4 years' clerical and typewriting experience, can adapt self to any work, references, wishes position with future. L 331 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with wholesale firm; high school education; business college graduate. A 828 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position with manufacturing or wholesale concern; reliable and willing worker. Benjamin Franklin, 113 East 106th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires part time position as assistant bookkeeper or clerk; no Saturdays; references; experience. G 613 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, versatile, experienced, desires position reliable firm where efficiency means success. G 731 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with successful past record, formerly silk buyer, seeks responsible position; modest salary, but position must have possibilities. K 341 Times.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, experienced taking charge orders, also shipping, selling ability, desires making connection with future. K 370 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 23, exempt, intelligent, tactful, wishes responsible position with good prospects; selling ability. Walter Goldberg, 518 East 81st.

YOUNG SPANISH-AMERICAN, 24, good typist, Spanish correspondent; translate English into Spanish; willing to travel; salesman. L 357 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, accounting student, with bookkeeping experience, wishes to connect with reliable firm. F 652 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) desires position with essential industry; married; liberal education; experienced business man; executive ability. F 653 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, educated, experience at silks and cotton goods, wishes connection with reliable concern. G 763 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires position clerical work; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $15. E. Lambek, 301 W. 90th.

YOUNG MAN, 18, inside salesman, 2½ years business for myself; want reliable house offering good future. L 345 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, EXEMPT, CORRESPONDENT, OFFICE EXPERIENCE, DESIRES RESPONSIBLE POSITION. K 353 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) draft exempt, high school graduate, general office experience, wishes position. B 509 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28), draft exempt, desires position; executive clerical capacity, salesmanship experience. K 347 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Exempt, well educated, 5 years' secretarial experience, expert stenographer, typist; $25. Write H. H., 14 Av. A.

YOUNG MAN, 17, wishes position as runner or quotation board (chalk). S. Young, 966 Southern Boulevard.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in silks, wants connection with reliable concern. L 322 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, not in draft, desires to connect with reliable concern. G 729 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, experienced, desires position with advancement; salary $16. B 523 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position; 4 years' shipping, receiving, packing experience. N. Schulman, 15 Suffolk St.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes clerical position; knowledge of Spanish, bookkeeping. B 513 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, wishes to connect with a reliable firm, stock and shipping; A1 reference. B 497 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, draft exempt, wishes position, clerical experience. B 498 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires position as stock clerk, with chance for advancement. M. Minkowitz, 4,078 3d Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, desires clerical position; exempt. B 506 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) four years' practical business experience; draft exempt. G 283 Times.

YOUNG MAN (17) wishes position; high school department; best references. B 496 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, commercial experience, desires position. G 734 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) 2 years high school, position general clerk. G 735 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes to learn silk or textile business. G 716 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position 6 to 12. Wm. Brown, 19 Attorney St.

YOUNG MAN, 23, draft exempt, 6 years' clerical experience. K 350 Times.

$10,000 EXECUTIVE, EXPERIENCED IN FACTORY MANAGEMENT AND WITH SPECIAL SELLING ABILITY, DESIRES POSITION WHERE RESULTS COUNT; HIGHEST REFERENCES; CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEW SOLICITED. Z 262 TIMES ANNEX.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ALPHABETIZER AND FILERS.—Girls 16 to 25; practical experience not absolutely necessary; good opportunity; steady, permanent position; advancement as merited. Call 346 Broadway, second floor, Employment Department.

Apply for
PATRIOTIC SERVICE—GOVERNMENT WORK.

Absolutely permanent positions, with many opportunities for advancement.

Young women, 16 to 25 years of age, wanted for

telephone operating.

"SOLDIERS OF THE SWITCHBOARD."
$8 to $9 per week first four weeks while learning the business in Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn.

$9.50 to $12.50 per week within the next few weeks, according to tours of duty assigned. Frequent increases thereafter.

No experience necessary.
Good health, eyesight, and hearing.

Employes are especially well cared for. Meals served at cost, anniversary payments, sick benefits, vacations with pay, pensions, superior environment, and delightful quarters. 7 to 8 hour working day.

Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Manhattan.....58 West Houston St.
Miss K. M. Schmitt.

Brooklyn.....81 Willoughby St.
Miss M. T. Murray.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must be experienced and careful, neat work; steady position; salary, $15. Max Mayer & Sons, 890 Broadway.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR, Elliott-Fisher; experienced and accurate; a desirable position is open in prominent wholesale house for competent party; state age, nationality, experience, references, salary, and full details regarding all former positions. K 355 Times.

BILL CLERK.

Large perfume house; hours 9 to 5:30, half day Saturday. V. Vivaudou, Inc., 418 West 25th St.

BILLING CLERK.—Elliott-Fisher operator; plain work; experienced, rapid, and accurate; permanent position. Revillon Freres, 670 5th Av. Use 53d St. entrance.

BILLING CLERK.—Young lady who can operate an Underwood machine; state experience and salary expected. B 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, experienced in manufacture of women's wear; thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, controlling accounts, and trial balances; excellent opportunity for right party. H. R. Underwear Co., 40 East 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER.

Must be accurate and rapid on Burroughs posting bookkeeping machine; none others need apply; state salary; large wholesale house. Box 103, 437 Marbridge Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER. — Splendid opportunity for young lady with large insurance agency; must be accurate and rapid; future prospects good; start $65 per month. A 777 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for Brooklyn shirt manufacturing office; must be competent and good at figures; answer in own handwriting, stating past experience and salary required. Z 204 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typist, experienced; no beginners; steady position to one willing to commence with moderate salary. United States Frame and Picture Co., 24 Barclay St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; one experienced in manufacturing line preferred; answer in own handwriting, stating full particulars. B. A., 333 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER in retail business; one with experience, who can take full charge of books; state religious connection and salary expected. K 349 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young lady, take full charge set of books and office; one familiar with pay rolls and stenography desired; state age, experience, salary. L 314 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in double entry and controling accounts; exceptional opportunity for competent worker. M. A., 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, for contracting firm; knowledge of payrolls desired; state age, experience, and salary desired. B 171 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; must be exceptionally fine penman; good position. Address, stating age and salary. B 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for real estate office, Bronx. Write, giving particulars, Box 175, 3,013 Third Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent bookkeeper, with knowledge of typewriting. Address, with particulars. A 831 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; must possess executive ability. Brande & McDonnell, 170 Broadway, Room 710.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT
IN LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE.
BOX L. H., 71 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, knowledge of typewriting; state age, experience and salary. A 713 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry and trial balance; must be conscientious, neat, and accurate. Manhattan, 87 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER; single entry; quick, correct, accustomed market work. 813 Park Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced cloak and suit preferred. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th.

BOOKKEEPER in manufacturing concern; state experience and salary. P. O. Box 30.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; $14. Knickerbocker Cleaning Co., 402 East 31st St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; references required. Brecher, Stein & Helt, 32 W. 29th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CASHIERS.

MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

CHAMBERMAID.—Experienced; references; sleep out. Woman's Club, 133 E. 40th St.

CHINA PAINTERS — Several young ladies with brush experience; profitable employment; high-class surroundings. Apply Room 902, 501 5th Av.

CLERICAL WORKERS in subscription department of a publishing house; salary $8 per week. Apply Room 92, Bible House, 4th Av. and 9th St., New York City.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young lady for clerical work; accurate at figures; good salary and easy hours. B 159 Times.

CLERKS.

We are in position to employ a few clerical workers, those with some high school training preferred, to be trained to become correspondents.

The Mail Order business offers exceptional opportunity for female workers in this branch of their business. The pay while learning is good and advancement is rapid.

THOSE EMPLOYED NOW MAY PARTICIPATE IN OUR 10 PER CENT. BONUS PAYABLE AT CHRISTMAS.

CHARLES WILLIAMS STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERKS.

Experienced girls for filing and indexing address stencils; experience in any sort of alphabetical filing would be helpful.

THOSE EMPLOYED NOW CAN PARTICIPATE IN OUR BONUS, PAYABLE AT CHRISTMAS.

CALL AT ONCE.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERKS.

Grammar school graduates between the ages of 16 and 23 for work in accounting department; experience unnecessary; rapid advancement for those who qualify; hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Saturday half holiday throughout the year. Apply between 1 P. M. and 4 P. M., to
New York Telephone Company,
Room 502, 25 Church St., N. Y. C.

CLERKS.

College girls who have had business experience preferred; good salary, advancement.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

CLERKS.—For filing and general office work in publishing house; salary $9. E. L., Box 43, Station D, city.

COMPANION, by the day and evening, preferably of middle age; one who has had some experience as a nurse, shopping, &c.; residence near 80th St. and Madison Av.; liberal salary to right person. Address, with references and particulars regarding qualifications, Sanford, Box 34, Station O, N. Y.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted; thoroughly experienced in cost work; excellent position with manufacturing corporation located in Bronx; require a girl of exceptional ability. Answer, stating fully your training and experience, giving references, Y 376 Times Annex.

COOK.—Must be thoroughly competent; first-class references required. Call between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., 350 Park Av., Apt. 11D.

COOK, first class, wanted; $75 per month. B 531 Times Downtown.

COOK WANTED.—Apply today, 40 Riverside Drive.

CORRESPONDENT, investigator, familiar with book business; state salary, age and experience. Reply Wholesale, G 753 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER ON POPULAR PRICED SILK UNDERWEAR; ONE WHO CAN PRODUCE; OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS DESIGNER, 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR AND STENOGRAPHER IN LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 799 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; experienced; good opportunity and salary. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Women, 20 to 35, with mechanical ability, for interesting indoor work under splendid conditions; knowledge of elementary electricity and shop experience desirable but not essential; opportunity for advancement unusual to those who can make good; good pay while learning. G 627 Times Downtown.

ERRAND GIRLS.

The Western Electric Company is in need of girls (must be at least 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good pay to start and advancement is assured.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

EXAMINERS, EXPERIENCED AND BEGINNERS, ON WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL. SEARS, ROEBUCK, 881 BROADWAY, 5TH FLOOR.

EXAMINERS, EXPERIENCED AND BEGINNERS, ON LADIES' WAISTS. SEARS ROEBUCK, 881 BROADWAY, 5TH FLOOR.

EXPERIENCED English governess for little girl seven. Norland Nurse or Nursery Governess. Must have good references. B 520 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.

Wholesale house has good opening for intelligent girl (15 to 16) as file clerk; excellent opportunity for beginner.
L. D. BLOCH & CO.,
153 5TH AV.

FILING CLERK, young lady; experienced preferred; an agreeable position, with advancement according to merit; state salary. A. A., 299 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
REQUIRE
SALESWOMEN
FOR

GLOVES,	STATIONERY,
RIBBONS,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
NOTIONS,	TOILET ARTICLES,
JEWELRY,	HOSIERY,
VEILINGS,	UNDERWEAR,
BOOKS,	LEATHER GOODS,

ALSO

ALL SECTIONS OF HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ALSO

ALL SECTIONS OF CHINA AND GLASSWARE DEPARTMENTS.

ALSO

ALL SECTIONS OF OUR NEW AND ENLARGED TOY DEPARTMENT.

ALSO

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED WOMAN FOR OUR ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT.

ALSO

SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED UPHOLSTERY SALESWOMEN FOR ALL SECTIONS OF UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT; ATTRACTIVE POSITIONS WITH LIBERAL SALARY.

ALSO

WE WISH TO ENGAGE 100 EXTRA SALESWOMEN TO WORK TWO, THREE, OR FOUR DAYS EACH WEEK.

ALSO

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED, WELL APPEARING SALESWOMEN FOR FURS, COATS AND SUITS.

APPLY MANAGEMENT OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR.

THE STORE WILL BE OPEN TO RECEIVE APPLICANTS FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M. USE REAR ENTRANCE ON 33D ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FILING CLERK, young lady; experienced preferred; an agreeable position, with advancement according to merit; state salary. Y. L., 292 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK.—Young lady with one year or more experience in filing. Call Purchasing Dept., 105 Hudson St., Jersey City, N. J.

FILE CLERK, experienced, knowledge of stenography and typewriting; salary to begin, $65 a month. B 163 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Four adults; $40. Apartment 6D, 587 Riverside Drive, corner 136th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d Street and Broadway.
REQUIRE

WOMEN to wrap and check merchandise of a light character; pleasant surroundings and opportunities for advancement.
APPLY MANAGEMENT OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR.

GIRLS
and
WOMEN.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO PEOPLE LIVING IN BROOKLYN.

This company's buildings are located in Brooklyn, near the East River, between the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges; three minutes' walk from the Sands St. Station and Brooklyn Bridge.

UTILITY WORKERS.

Rapid advancement to better-paying positions in our shipping room to those who qualify. The work consists of assembling and wrapping general merchandise for parcel post and express shipping.

ORDER SELECTORS.

These positions, for active girls over 16 years of age, consist in filling mail orders in our piece goods, hosiery, underwear, and millinery divisions; pay $9 to $10 per week to start; no experience necessary.

PACKERS.

No experience necessary; positions offer an opportunity to those who may never have been employed or who have not worked for a number of years, but feel they should now be employed.

ALL EMPLOYED NOW MAY PARTICIPATE IN OUR 10 PER CENT. BONUS, PAYABLE AT CHRISTMAS.

Call at once.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRLS
AND
WOMEN.

A real opportunity for girls and women from 18 to 35 years of age with experience in magazine or mail order work; positions permanent.
STENOGRAPHERS, $14-$18 TO START.
STENCIL FILERS, $12-$13 TO START.
STENCIL CUTTERS, $12-$15 AND BONUS.
WRAPPER SORTERS, $10-$12 TO START.
GENERAL CLERKS, GOOD AT FIGURES.
SWITCHBOARD RELIEF, 1st AID, $11-$14.
EXPERIENCED DIVISION HEAD, $18.

BEGINNERS LEARN AND EARN.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATES, $9 START; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, $10 START; TYPISTS, $10.

Large, light offices and half day Saturdays.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
236 WEST 37TH STREET.

GIRLS.

LARGE PLANT DOING VERY IMPORTANT WAR WORK NEEDS GIRLS AT ONCE; AGES 18 TO 40; BEST LIVING CONDITIONS; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; GIRLS WHOSE CHARACTERS ARE BEYOND REPROACH.

APPLY READY TO LEAVE.
DU PONT CO.,
244 WEST 23D ST.
U. S. EM. S. PERMIT 44.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.

We want bright girls (not under 18 years) in one of our shop departments, to help make scientific apparatus for Government use; no experience necessary; beginners are well paid; demonstrated ability will bring rapid advancement.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS.

The Western Electric Company is in need of girls (must be at least 16 years old) to do light messenger work in offices; good pay to start and advancement is assured.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS AND WOMEN
in our packing and stock room; experience unnecessary; good salary to start; hours, 8:30-5:30.

HALF DAY SATURDAY.
BELLAS, HESS & CO.,
95 MORTON ST.
Near Christopher St. Station, 9th Av. L.

GIRL

TO ANSWER TELEPHONE AND HELP AROUND OFFICE. APPLY TO MR. BUCKMAN, 32 WEST 100TH ST.

GIRLS, 15-21,
for office and clerical work in large mail order house; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement; 8:30-5:30.
HALF DAY SATURDAY.
BELLAS, HESS & CO.
95 MORTON ST.
Near Christopher St. Station, 9th Av. L.

GIRLS—GIRLS,

bright and ambitious, in purchasing department of large downtown wholesale firm; knowledge of typewriting preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected, B. J., 303 Times.

GIRL of bright and neat appearance in office of large fire insurance company to do errands and learn the business; must be over 16. Apply in own handwriting, state salary expected. A 792 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.—Good opportunity for neat, careful girls, painting in large, light studio; hours 8 to 4:30; $10 start; advancement. Gold Light Co., 558 West 158th St.

GIRLS, several refined, to learn; good pay, clean and permanent work; good pay while learning; best opportunity for advancement. Apply 30 Irving Place, 7th floor.

GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK AND PLAIN COOKING; FAMILY OF TWO. APPLY MORNINGS GRAHAM, 54 WEST 94TH ST.

GIRL, bright assistant for general office duty; salary to begin $8. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1007, at 4:30.

GIRL for typing and stenography; also with slight knowledge of bookkeeping. Florin, 465 Broome St.

GOVERNMENT WORK.
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

We will train 40 young women for positions as AUTOMATIC-TELEGRAPH OPERATORS and 20 to handle TELEGRAMS BY TELEPHONE; good salary paid weekly as student; immediate increase on graduation; rapid advancement to $93.50. We also need several office girls; good salary with advancement. Two rest reliefs daily. Benefits, insurance, vacation, &c. Cafeteria serving three meals daily at cost price. Apply in person only between 9-4, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (near Canal St. and Broadway.)

GOVERNESS, resident; a refined, intelligent governess for girl 11 years old. 318 W. 76th. Phone 3977 Columbus, 10-3 or 7-9.

HAIRDRESSER. — Competent daily hairdresser. Suite 808, Belleclaire. Apply morning.

HOSIERY SAMPLE GIRL, EXPERIENCED, WANTED AT ONCE. ENCORE HOSIERY CO.,

HELP WANTED—Male.

A UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PLANT
NEEDS YOU!

Construction laborers required to rebuild large Government plant; no experience necessary: men between 21 and 50 acceptable.

Men employed in this work, if they prove satisfactory, will be advanced to steady factory positions when plant is completed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO.,
AGENT,
SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant;

OR TO

Representative at

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT
OFFICES,
142 Bowery, New York City;
211 Bowery, New York City;
240 West 23d St., New York City;
20 East 22d St., New York City;

OR TO

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT
OFFICES,
810 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.;

OR TO

UNITED STATES
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
9-11 Franklin St.,
Newark, N. J.

Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 50.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, wanted in office of C. P. A.; permanent position; state qualifications. Address K 374 Times.

ASST. OFFICE MGR.-ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 32, 11 years' experience general office work; excellent references; draft 4-A; salary $35. K 342 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for Jersey City plant; exempt or above draft age; experience necessary; state full particulars. G 762 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to cashier; man of good habits; draft exempt; good salary. Apply by letter, Room 501, 1 Madison Av.

BANK.—Young man, about 17, wanted in downtown bank, Manhattan, as messenger; $45 monthly to start; references required. B 522 Times Downtown.

BENCH MECHANICS
ON
DELCO, REMY, KLAXON;
PERMANENT POSITION;
GOOD SALARY;
FOR EXPERIENCED MEN.
SEE MR. SPENCE, UNITED MOTOR SERVICE, INC., 259 WEST 56TH ST.

BILL CLERK

for downtown wholesale concern; experience in grocery line; good future; state age and salary expected. Bill Clerk, 299 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Young man, good at figures; neat handwriting; must live nearby. Yorkville Delivery, 215 E. 86th St., City.

BILLING CLERK.—Man experienced running machine; state experience. B 492 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, draft exempt; must have experience; rapid and accurate poster and familiar with card ledger balances; excellent opportunity and satisfactory salary; state salary, experience, and religion. A 763 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Christian manufacturing company desires the services of a thoroughly accurate and rapid bookkeeper; must have excellent qualifications; steady advancement to right party; state age, experience, and salary desired. Z 231 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY; 30 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE; TAKE FULL CHARGE OF OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE, &c. TENTH FLOOR, 101-57TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; must give trial balance each month; take charge Newark, N. J., office. Apply Peter Leonardis & Sons, 132 Nassau St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Several hours' work each night offered to competent, accurate man to post stock broker's trial balance book. J. R., Box 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, capable, willing worker; state age, qualifications, experience; $18 to $22; advancement. Ipco, 35 Degraw St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; permanent position; opportunity for advancement; give details of references, age, experience, salary. K 370 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, for real estate office, Bronx. Write, giving particulars, Box 174, 3,013 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, trial balance; must know typewriting. P. Adison, 10 Cooper Square.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, for contracting firm; knowledge of payrolls desired; state age, experience, salary desired. B 170 Times

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Fry, Maj. W. F., and McKenna, Maj. H., promoted to be Lt. Cols.

Following are appointed Captains:

Schrup, J. H.	Peterson, F. L.
Proudfoot, C. P.	Grim, W. E.
Pope, C. H.	May, J. S.
Marden, W. L.	Prouty, A. H.
Watkins, M.	Harding, J. R.
Grant, O. P.	MacDonald, D. F.
Loew, E.	Estes, F. E.
Loop, R. G.	Beekley, C. J.
Shelton, R. O.	Gettys, S. L.
Earlin, R. J.	Jackson, J. D.
Heneley, E.	Rawson, V.
Sanor, D. G.	Nothins, L. A.
Cunningham, E. E.	Barton, A. E.
Chapman, J. H.	Ellithorp, R. L.
Carter, W. J.	Herrman, C.
Postle, H. H.	Desmond, L. P.
Hall, F. G.	Graham, J. P.
Armstrong, E. McP.	

Following to Evac. Hosp. 40 at Camp Greenleaf:

CAPTAINS.

Atkins, H.	McLean, E. R
Brenneman, R.	Staats, H. H.
Brannon, E. C.	Van Doren, G. B.
Bertram, C. W.	Walker, G. H.
Krellick, B. O.	Wellbrock, G. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Mills, C. J.	Plunkett, F. O.
McLarney, J. T.	Smith, P. G.
Nydes, J.	

Following to Evac. Hosp. No. 47 at Camp Greenleaf:

CAPTAINS.

Blount, R. D.	Crain, A. B.
Denney, G. P.	Doylo, G. J.
Drake, J. H.	Macqueen, G. A.
Hayden, D. B	Wallace, J. M
Wilkins, G. C.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

McWhorter, G. L.	Cowen, L. B.
Damleant, S.	Dumont, L. J.
Dunbar, G. S.	Frontz, C. E.
Keil, F. C.	Rice, F. W.

Corbusier, Maj. H. D., and Keitz, 1st Lt. E. S., to Base Hosp. No. 159, at Camp Greenleaf.

Pike, Capt. N. J.; Forster, Capt. D., and Little, Capt. E. O., to Camp Greenleaf.

Burton, 1st Lt. W. G. and Ryan, 1st Lt. F. S., to 72d F. A. at Camp Knox.

Lippincott, Maj. J. D., to Camp Jackson.

Fraser, Maj. J. F., will report to Chief of Staff.

Jump, Maj. H. D., to Base Hosp. No. 74, at Camp Greenleaf.

Grover, Maj. C. P., to Hazlehurst Field.

Winternitz, Maj. M. C., is assigned, in addition to present duties, to duty with medical section of Chem. War. Serv.

Flower, Capt. H. M., to Camp Hancock.

Haney, Capt. W. P., to Camp MacArthur.

Myers, Capt. J. L., and O'Connell, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Wheeler.

Brown, 1st Lt. G. B., Jr., and Deal, 1st Lt. J. F., to Camp Wadsworth.

Reardon, 1st Lt. W. F., to Camp Upton.

Johnson, Capt. S. C., to Base Hosp. No. 119, at Camp Taylor.

Horseford, Capt. F. C., to Ft. Screven, re diseases.

Bonsteel, Capt. E. O., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of Central Dept.

Erhard, Capt. E. L., to Ft. Sill.

Baur, Capt. E. F., to Base Hosp. No. 105, at Ft. Harrison.

Fancher, Capt. R. M., to Hosp. No. 158, at Camp Greenleaf.

Greenberg, 1st Lt. P. B., to Army Hosp. No. 25, at Ft. Harrison.

Glover, 1st Lt. M. H., to Army Hosp. No. 9, at Lakewood, N. J.

Callander, 1st Lt. C. L., will report to Cmdg. Off. North Dakota Agricl. College.

Smith, 1st Lt. A. A., to Ft. Riley.

Ley, 1st Lt. C. A., to Neuro Surgical School at New York.

Pilot, 1st Lt. L., to Yale Army Laboratory School.

Hammons, 1st Lt. L. C., to Army Hosp. No. 3, at Colonia, N. J.

Coffin, 1st Lt. W. K., to Camp Sherman.

Infantry.

Bull, Lt. Col. H. T., promoted to be Col.

Following promoted to be Lt. Cols.:

MAJORS.

Harrell, W. F.	Catts, G. R.
Remington, P.	Scott, D. H.
Robinson, W. E., Jr.	Keeh, S.
Hixon, A. G.	Amoy, C. B., Jr.
Goodwin, W., Jr.	Boyers, R. E.
Peyton, P. B.	Farrell, L.
James, L. R.	Boschen, F. W.
Hoffman, A. A.	

Conick, Capt. H. C.; Bull, Capt. C. C., and Platts, Capt. W. A., promoted to be Majors.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Scott, F. L., Jr.	Kane, T. C.
Darr, L.	Nicholas, I. C.
Hill, A. E.	Larkins, E.
Montgomery, S.	Brown, C. C.
Berry, J.	Stover, W. H.

Bertsch, Col. W. H., and Morrow, Col. F. J., to Washington for examination for promotion.

Brogan, Maj. J. V., to Camp Beauregard with 163d Train Hqrs. and Mil. Police.

Holloway, Maj. J. D., to Univ. of Wis. as Cmdg. Off. of S. A. T. C.

Carter, Maj. R. D., retired from active duty.

Farmer, Capt. G. E., to Marquette Univ. Milwaukee, Wis., as Cmdg. Off. of S. A. T. C.

Maguire, Capt. W. H., assigned to 49th F. A. at Camp Bowie.

Roberts, Capt. J. S., to Camp Hancock.

Laeger, Capt. L., to Univ. of Wis., with S. A. T. C.

Miller, Capt. F. W., assigned to 63d Pioneer Inf.

Miller, Capt. J. F., assigned to Qm. Corps at Ft. Snelling.

Findahl, Capt. N. T., assigned as Qm. at Culver Mil. Aca., Culver, Ind.

Denison, 1st Lt. F. R., assigned as student engr. at Camp Humphreys.

Davis, 1st Lt. J. B., to Washington in Personnel Branch Operations Div., Chief of Staff.

Cummins, 1st Lt. T. McK., to New York as asst. insp. at Dist. No. 2.

Eaker, 1st Lt. I. C., to San Diego, Cal.

Sweeney, 1st Lt. C. J., to Univ. of North Dakota with S. A. T. C.

King, 1st Lt. C. A., to Fordham Univ. with S. A. T. C.

Clark, 1st Lt. W. R., to Kelly Field for inst. and training as a pilot in Air Service.

Griffith, 1st Lt. C. E., to Northern State Normal School, Marquette, Mich., as Cmdg. Off. of S. A. T. C.

Coast Artillery.

Following assigned to 40th at Ft. Scott:

Mallett, Maj. W. H.	McGovern, Capt. G. P.
Kittredge, Capt. G. D.	Flexsenhar, Capt. H. J.
Schaus, Capt. W. C.	St. Clair, Capt. G. L.
Cagwin, Capt. A. D.	Stephens, 1st Lt. F. H.
Deckert, Capt. L.	

Following assigned with 7th Trench Mortar Bat. at Ft. du Pont.

Koenig, Capt. C. F., Jr.	Muehlhause, 1st Lt. A.
Adams, Capt. C. R.	Denny, 1st Lt. C. S.
Hunt, Capt. R. F.	Schickler, 1st Lt. A. C.
Tissinger, Capt. T. F.	Robinson, Capt. L. L.

Johns, Capt. H. R.; Olmsted, Capt. B. R.; Rittase, Capt. W. M.; Boyer, 1st Lt. W. W., and Wegner, 1st Lt. A. A., assigned with 7th Anti-Aircraft Bat. at Ft. Howard.

Forse, Col. W., relieved from command of 38th Art.

Hicks, Lt. Col. W. W., assigned with 35th Art. at Ft. Barrancas.

Brinton, Col. L. C., Jr., to Camp Eustis with 27th Art.

Hamilton, Maj. P. C.; Reilly, Maj. E. J., and Brown, 1st Lt. T. B., assigned with 37th at Camp Eustis.

Totten, Col. J., to Camp Eustis in command of 38th.

Roy, 1st Lt. H. E.; Brown, 1st Lt. B. J., and Howard, 1st Lt. M. I., assigned to 58th Ammunition Train.

Upham, Capt. W. A., to Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay.

Kent, Capt. E. H., and Clarkson, 1st Lt. J. J., assigned to 56th Ammunition Train.

Wiggins, Capt. S. B., assigned to 38th Art.

Patton, 1st Lt. E. J., to Ft. Monroe with 8th Anti-Aircraft Bat.

Campbell, 1st Lt. D. W., to Camp Eustis with 41st Art. Brig.

Creighton, 1st Lt. J. J., to Ft. Caswell with Coast Defenses of Cape Fear.

Ordeman, 1st Lt. C. L., to 41st Art. Brig.

Engineers.

Clark, Capt. W. A.; Sandberg, 1st Lt. E. C.; Ross, 1st Lt. W. C.; Woodruff, 1st Lt. B. A., and Watt, 1st Lt. S. N., to Camp Forest.

Canfield, Maj. J. B.; Edge, Capt. A. B.; Thurston, Capt. C. H.; Buckingham, 1st Lt. J. E. B.; Barnard, 1st Lt. A. F.; Griest, 1st Lt. M., and Forbes, 1st Lt. F. B., to Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Pierson, Capt. D. W.; Elston, Capt. A. V.; Hill, Capt. H. A.; Roemer, 1st Lt. F. A.; Patterson, 1st Lt. S. B., Jr., and Bean, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Shelby.

Finney, Maj. J. H., promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Finney, Lt. Col. J. H., assigned to 324th.

Given, Capt. J. B., to Wash.

Following appointed Capts. and assigned to Camp Humphreys as students:

Rosenthal, C.	Houch, B.
Elsea, H. H.	Matson, J. T.
James, B. W.	Fulton, W. S.
Morley, F. H.	Champe, S. E.

Clark, Capt. W. A., to Camp Humphreys.

McCorriak, 1st Lt. N. H., promoted to be Capt.

Russell, Capt. H. S., is dropped from the rolls of the army.

Kelly, 1st Lt. J. F., is hon. discharged.

Ordnance.

Barnes, Maj. G. M., promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Black, Lt. Col. C. N., promoted to be a Col.

Following promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.

Judson, C. F.	Wright, O. K.
McLaren, J.	Behounek, F. A.
Eccles, E.	Guy, A. E.
Gibson, E. T.	

Bates, 1st Lt. W. O., Jr., and Buckingham, 1st Lt. J. R., promoted to be Capts.

Stern, H., appointed a Major.

Malespence, Capt. W. D., promoted to be Maj. in Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept.

Wood, Maj. J. S., to Camp Travis with 18th Div.

Yeomans, Capt. C. S., assigned to 1st Squadron, 12th Cav., Corozal, Canal Zone.

Cole, 1st Lt. C. W., to Detroit, Dist. Ord. Office.

Wright, 1st Lt. P. D., to Bridesburg, Pa., as asst. inspector Frankford Arsenal.

Townsend, C. S., and Jackson, J. J., Jr., appointed as Capts.

Warters, W. E., appointed a Capt. and assigned to Raritan Arsenal.

Wertz, F. M., appointed a Capt. and will report to Chief of Ord.

Quartermaster Corps.

Following promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS

Bracken, E. F.	Sweeney, H. C.
Chamberlain, F. G.	Weller, M. A.
Grant, K. C.	Davis, D. M.
Kimball, D. B.	

Finnicum, 1st Lt. J. A., promoted to be a Capt.

Following to Governors Island with 424th Reserve Labor Bat:

Shean, Capt. F. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Anderson, H. C.	Pierce, W. W.
Morgan, C. R.	McFan, J. C.
Fish, E.	Devillers, A.
Tomlinson, E. A.	Manke, F.

Following to Camp Wheeler with Utilities Branch, Const. Div.:

Gilman, Maj. J. A.	Mustain, 1st Lt. A. B.
Squier, 1st Lt. E. V.	Hall, 1st Lt. H. N.
Case, 1st Lt. K. P.	Dorsey, 1st Lt. S. L.

Hebard, 1st Lt., C. W.; Mullaney, 1st Lt. P. J.; Lawson, 1st Lt. C. A., and Fox, 1st Lt. C. B., at Camp Johnston, assigned to Field Remount Squadrons.

Morrell, Capt. J. M.; Ogden, 1st Lt. E. B., and Crooks, 1st Lt. H. E., to Camp Johnston, with Aux. Remount Depot.

Kelly, Capt. J. H., assigned Inf.

McDuffee, 1st Lt. J. W., to Columbus, Ohio, with 425th Reserve Labor Bat.

Mortimer, F. G., and Brown, A. T. E., appointed to be Capts.

Abel, G. P., appointed a Capt. and will report at Wash.

Deventer, H. V., appointed a Capt. and will report at Wash.

Babcock, A. T., appointed a Capt. and will report to Qm. at Atlanta, Ga.

Blake, J. A. L., appointed a Capt. and assigned as asst. to Qm., at Camp Devens.

Look, R. V., appointed a Capt. and assigned as asst. to Qm., at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Smoot, 1st Lt. H. E., to New York as asst. to Port Storage Off.

Watson, 1st Lt. G. H., to Washington, with Transportation Corps.

Friede, Capt. S. A., will report to Chief of Staff.

Floyd, Capt. J. M., to Camp MacArthur, with Aux. Remount Depot No. 324.

Foster, Capt. W. F., to New Cumberland, Penn., in Army Reserve Depot.

Windle, Maj. F. T., to Ft. Sill, as Acting Sub. Depot Qm.

Jennings, Capt. J. M., to Asheville, N. C., as asstd. in General Hosps. Nos. 18 and 20.

Air Service.

Following are reported to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hartman, H. B.	Patterson, G. B.
Pollock, R. E.	Roberts, I. W.
Clark, J. M.	Freeman, E. W.
King, R. W.	Heaney, J. W.
MacReady, J. A.	

Hitchcock, Maj. R., and Breece, Maj. G. E., promoted to be Lt. Cols.

Cowden, Capt. J. C., promoted to be a Major.

Rice, Lt. E., and Burt, H. E., appointed Capts. and assigned School of Mil. Aeronautics, Princeton, N. J.

Murray, L. T., appointed a Capt. and assigned with Spruce Production Div., at Vancouver Barracks.

Hoffman, 1st Lt. A. L., promoted to be a Capt.

Cheston, Lt. Col. D. M., to Middletown, Penn., and assume command of Av. Gen. Supply Depot.

Dumas, Maj. V. M., to Americus, Ga., and assume command of Av. Gen. Supply Depot.

Lord, Capt. A. C., to Montgomery, Ala., in Av. Repair Depot.

Dickman, Lt. Col. F. T., to Wash.

Weems, Capt. W. E., to New York re work of Personnel Branch, General Staff.

Field Artillery.

Goodyear, Lt. Col. A. C., promoted to be a Col. and assigned to 51st.

Davison, Capt. W. P.; Fries, Capt. T. H., and Messall, 1st Lt. G. A., to Ft. Sill as students in School of Fire.

Spencer, 1st Lt. M., promoted to be a Capt.

Selby, Capt. A. N., assigned to 64th, at Camp Kearny.

McLaughlin, 1st Lt. H. W., assigned to 72d.

Doyle, 1st Lt. B. A., assigned to Air Service.

Sellman, 1st Lt. W. A., will report to Chief of F.A.

Wilson, 1st Lt. R. W., to Ft. Sill as aerial observer student.

Finch, Lt. Col. N.G., attached to 36th.

Wallace, Lt. Col. F.C., attached to 56th.

Dental Corps.

Following to Camp McClellan:

Diamond, 1st Lt. A.	Fabricant, 1st Lt. L.
Bohner, 1st Lt. E. A.	C.
Gebbel, 1st Lt. W. G.	

Strange, 1st Lt. C., promoted to be a Capt.

Motor Transport Corps.

Following assigned to Motor Repair Unit No. 310 at Camp Jesup:

Hulbert, Maj. C. W.

CAPTAINS.

Davis, E. G., and Shruffer, J. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Shepperson, C. M.	Schaffer, B. H.
McDonald, R. B.	Fegan, G.
Stendorf, A. J.	Seigel, W. J.
Cain, C. W.	Keller, F. M.
Ryan, J. P.	

Oakes, 1st Lt. L. L., and Spooner, 1st Lt. R. H., promoted to be Capts.

Seiter, E. R., appointed a Capt. and assigned to Maintenance Div.

Langdon, 1st Lt. F. M., to Camp Hancock as Cmdg. Off. of Motor Transport Co. No. 332.

Butler, 1st Lt. J. C., will report to Chief of M.T.C.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Martinsen, O. H. H., appointed a Capt. and assigned to Camp Kendrick.

Holden, J. B., appointed a Capt. and assigned to Camp Humphreys.

Folger, R. C., appointed a Capt. and assigned to Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wright, D. E., appointed a Capt. and assigned to Camp Humphreys.

Van Vleet, 1st Lt. A. M., to Wash.

Daniels, 1st Lt. P. D., to Worcester, Mass., at Clerk Univ.

Veterinary Corps.

Following will report to Q. M. at Kansas City:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Beheney, J. E.	Crumbaugh, A. J.
Doerr, J.	Dunn, C. W.
Hinkle, T. B.	Worley, E. R.

Huse, 1st Lt. G. B., promoted to be a capt.

Signal Corps.

Akin, Maj. S. B., assigned as Sig. Off. of 20th Div. at Camp Sevier.

Pratt, Capt. H. G., to Wash.

Hallahan, 1st Lt. R. F., promoted to be a Capt.

Miller, 1st Lt. W.; Killgore, 1st Lt. E. W., and Webb, 1st Lt. T. H., assigned to Ellington Field.

Buckley, Capt. D., to Chicago in Personnel Branch of Gen. Staff, and upon completion of duty to Dallas, Tex.

Schneeberger, 1st Lt. P., to Arcadia Army Balloon School.

Kelsey, 1st Lt. J. B.; Randall, 1st Lt. J. F.; Murphy, 1st Lt. J. M., and Neal, 1st Lt. H. S., to Garden City for Air Service.

Canute, 1st Lt. O. J., to Av. Repair Depot at Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cavalry.

Rodney, Lt. Col. G. B.; Biegler, Lt. Col. G. W.; Glover, Lt. Col. F. W., and Herman, Lt. Col. F. J., promoted to be Cols.

Considine, Maj. J. A., and Duval, Maj. E. P., promoted to be Lt. Cols.

Polk, Maj. H., to Camp Beauregard.

Miscellaneous.

Sparrow, Capt. C. M., San. Corps appointed a Capt. in Air Service.

Murphy, Col. T. O., to Washington for examination for promotion.

Hannah, Col. J. G., Gen. Staff, to Camp Stanley and to San Antonio re carrying out orders of Chief of Staff previously received.

Shelby, Maj. I. P., Const. Div., to Ft. Des Moines as off. in charge of const. work.

Nelson, Maj. S. L., Const. Div., to Chicago.

Prosser, P. P., appointed a Major in Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept., and will report to Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept.

Learnard, Brig. Gen. H. G., detailed as member of Examining Board convened in Washington.

De Court, Capt. J., Philippine Scouts, assigned to Motor Transport Corps.

Wiggins, Capt. S., assigned with 38th Art. at Camp Eustis, Va.

Tarbox, Capt. W. G., C. A., transferred to U. S. Guard and assigned to Western Dept. at San Francisco.

Hitchcok, Capt. E. B., to Laredo, Texas, and then to proper station in New Orleans.

Stevens, Maj. P. C., U. S. A., ret., assigned to Finance and Accounts Division, Washington.

Cowdrey, Maj. J. J., to Camp Abraham Eustis, with 37th Art.

Following from Insp. Gen.'s Dept. assigned as Inspectors at camps indicated:

MAJORS.

Collins, W. T., Sherman; Draper, S., Lewis; Conard, A. B., Sevier; Fleming, K. L., Jr., Eustis; Oseth, I. M., Dodge; Morgan, W. T. Wadsworth; Reusswig, J. F., MacArthur.

Soule, Capt. H. E.; Taber, Capt. S. H., and Wenrick, Capt. J. C., assigned to 59th Ammunition Train at Fort Adams.

Sanner, J. S., appointed a Major in Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept.

Wheeler, Maj. L. M., assigned to Adjt. Gen.'s Dept. at Camp McClellan.

Bownds, 1st Lt. M. D., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., promoted to be a Capt.

Leaves.

Eby, Lt. Col. C. M., Inf., 10 days.
Taylor, Maj. H. L., Inf., 14 days.
McCarthy, Capt. E. T., C.A., 10 days.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The following appointments in the United States Army have been made, to date from Oct. 26:

Lincoln, J. R., Major in U. S.
Brady, H. H., Major Insp. Genl's Dept.
Thompson, W. E., 1st Lt. in Adjt. Gen's Dept.

CAPTS. IN JUDGE ADV. GEN'S DEPT.

Beckwith, J. W.	Wilson, F. S.
Brown, F. A.	

1ST. LTS. IN JUDGE ADV. GEN'S DEPT.

Dills, D. R.	Concannon, M. B.

CAPTS. IN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Drew, J. B.	Frazier, F. B.

Buell, H. L., Major in Engineers.

CAPTS. IN ENGINEERS.

Boyd, R. R.	King, J. W.
Corthell, H. L.	McGuire, J. E.
Drummond, W. G.	Wright, G. C.
Fox, P.	Wright, J. B.
Jarvis, C. S.	

1ST LTS. IN ENGINEERS.

Happersett, H. G.	Lamson, F. S.
Silver, N. H.	Newell, J. R.
Boardman, F. L.	Sanchez, L. A.
Carpenter, W.	Sandelands, E. B.
Kroler, C. H.	Shoemaker, C.

MAJORS IN ORD. CORPS.

Loomis, M. F.	Depew, S. L.
Baldwin, W. R.	

CAPTS. IN ORD. CORPS.

Baker, J. C.	Locke, C. D.
Beahm, W. A.	Wellhouse, F. J.
Fyke, C. V.	Van Zandt, E. T.

1ST LTS. IN ORD. CORPS.

Crawford, J. A.	Hollingshead, F. R.
Fecteau, P. E.	Kelly, J. C.
Foley, W. T.	Kruidenier, D. S.
Purdy, C. E.	Lewis, W. W.
Agan, J. P.	Schooler, D.

CAPTS IN QM. CORPS.

Lempert, B. F.	Heaton, A. B.
Lloyd, J., Jr.	Lannon, J. D.
Abbott, T. P.	Weiss, L. C.
Clark, H. G.	Brown, L. F.
Bayles, G. C.	Lippman, D. C.

1ST LTS. IN QM. CORPS.

Buzzell, E. A.	Lewis, W. O.
Dickey, J. T.	Lippincott, J. T.
Noonan, A. H.	Stoepel, F. S.
Ahern, C. J.	Alcott, G. W.
Cohlgraff, H. J.	Rutledge, M. B.

CAPTS. IN MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Heiu, B. C.	Shuer, L.
Smith, D. W.	

1ST LTS. IN MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

James, C. J.	Hill, H. L.
Walker, A. G.	Jory, C. A.
Browne, E.	Roberts, L. A.
Hannah, J. A.	Tansey, J. P.

CAPTS. IN SANITARY CORPS.

Doeden, E.	Driscoll, F. B.

CAPTS. IN MEDICAL CORPS.

Arble, E. F.	Hull, H. C.
Atlee, J. D.	Jones, O. E.
Chase, H. M.	Katterhenry, E. H.
Dodge, A. M.	Kelsey, E. R.
Gordon, L. R.	Kirk, J. S.
Morrison, L. B.	Klingberg, W. A.
Overlander, J. E.	Kopf, J. B.
Pettry, H. H.	Leckert, E. L.
Reed, V. A.	Lee, W. P.
Sanes, J. L.	Lockhart, J. W.
Stone, G. H.	McCall, T. E.
Ayer, G. D.	McCormick, F. L.
Berggren, T. J.	Merritt, C. W.
Bird, J. E.	Morrison, W. R.
Bixby, B. J.	Nicholson, J. M.
Brown, J. B.	Reckers, W. A.
Cothern, T.	Rhodes, T. A.
Dandurant, L. J.	Schmid, W. F.
Davidson, J. M.	Smith, W. C.
Denison, E. G.	Snyder, R. G.
Driscoll, W. S.	Stevenson, E. C.
Duff, R. R.	Thomas, S. B.
Durfee, R. B.	Utley, J. D.
Eakins, C. F.	Vance, M. E.
Fitzgerald, R. S.	Vedder, H. A.
Flanagan, B. F.	Walsh, E. A.
Fogarty, T. L.	Weinfield, L. M.
Frink, R. P.	Woodcock, J. H.
Gronnerud, P.	Young, W. B.
Hilton, D. C.	

1ST LTS. IN MED. CORPS.

Ash, G. G.	Kistler, G. B.
Bisbee, E. S.	Levits, I. E.
Bloch, E.	Linder, W. L.
Bonelli, R. P.	Little, C. E.
Buckley, W. R.	McMahon, M. F.
Buckman, T. E.	Mollica, Z. A.
Cassidy, F. C.	Olsen, J. S.
Charbonneau, E.	Regan, E. F.
Davis, E. C.	Ryan, E. S.
Goehring, W. N.	Stacey, W. D.
Goodman, D. A.	Steele, J. G.
Harshia, C. E.	Taylor, J. D.
Hegarty, J. G.	King, E. R.
Herman, W. C.	Lamb, G. F.
Adler, H. F.	Lobenz, J. M.
Amerson, G. W.	Lysene, M.
Arnold, M. H.	McCormick, W. E.
Attwood, C. F.	McGibbon, W. J.
Bandy, F. C.	McMillan, H. C.
Barker, C. J.	Marvel, J. E.
Barnum, E.	Maxwell, T. M.
Barrett, W. D.	Mayer, F. W.
Bashor, E. G.	Mayer, J. G.
Berkowitz, H.	Mieran, E. W.
Bishop, F. W.	Mitchell, C. B.
Black, W. H.	Mitchell, J. H.
Blake, H. H.	Moore, P. D.
Brazelton, O. T.	Moore, J. H.
Brinkley, A. S.	Morse, P. F.
Burden, F. R.	Marray, D. E.
Burdick, J.	Myers, P.
Burnham, F. V.	Nelson, L. L.
Chalker, R. E.	Nolting, H. F.
Christie, J. P.	O'Hern, M.
Cleaver, G. D.	O'Neil, T. J. P.
Collins, J. D.	Rawlings, H. F.
Conklin, C. B.	Ream, A. L.
Dermody, L. A.	Reason, J. J.
Drysdale, W. T.	Redfield, J. B.
Dye, A. D.	Reed, A. A.
Easton, M. T.	Rehberger, G. E.
Ehlers, F. A.	Revelle, C. A.
England, J. F.	Robinson, E. P.
Ericson, C. E.	Robinson, M. B.
Etheridge, H. R.	Rohr, J.
Etheridge, J. A.	Roller, C. W.
Fertly, A. W.	Rowley, W. G.
Frellich, E. B.	Runyan, H. C.
Frey, C.	Sandstedt, C. E.
Gardner, F. F.	Scaff, C. D.
Gittelson, M.	Scott, W. I.
Grant, P. T.	Sharp, A. J.
Gregg, A. W.	Sheets, C. Y. H.
Grotemeiin, D. R.	Solomon, M.
Hagerty, M. E.	Sprout, L. E.
Hampton, W. E.	Sturgis, K. B.
Harris, H. G.	Taylor, J. R.
Hartshorne, I.	Thompson, H. L.
Johnson, C. P.	Torjuson, T. B.
Johnson, W. M.	Vaughan, J. H.
Jones, H. O.	Weller, C. W.
Joyce, P. V.	Wentworth, J. Le R.
Kehres, F. J.	Wood, V. V.
Kerns, I. N.	Finch, R. D.

1ST LTS. IN AIR SER.

Brook, W. S.	Bleakley, W. H.
Shanenberger, R. C.	Herbert, W. H.

CHAPLAINS, 1ST LTS.

Pell, R. M.	Leavell, R. Q.
Viola, S. C.	

1ST. LTS. IN U. S. A.

Cahill, J. H.	Farbell, E. G.

1ST LTS. IN SAN. CORPS, WITH RANK FROM SEPT. 8.

Allen, S. R.	Carroll, J. J.
Smith, J. R.	Johnson, S. B.
Allen, R. E.	Jouffret, E. B.
Atkinson, G.	Lockard, C. A., Jr.
Berger, H. K.	Nugent, C. R.
Byrne, J. V.	

Estates Appraised.

DUNKAK, EMILIE, (Dec. 24, 1917;) total estate, $107,719; assets, real estate, $35,000; cash, $8,259; personal, $44,876; stock and bonds, $19,583. Her son and daughters, Henry Dunkak of 868 West End Avenue; Adeline and Alfke of 24 West Ninety-fifth Street; Caroline Muller of 131 West Ninety-second Street, and Emma Moldenke of 132 East Fifty-fourth Street, receive $25,770 each.

ROTHENFIELD, BETTIE, (April 23, 1918;) total estate, $717,215; assets, real estate, 163 West Seventy-second Street, $50,000; cash, $17,489; personal, $35,639; mortgages, $260,830; stocks and bonds, $240,758. Beneficiaries, sons, Robert R., Laurence J., Alfred, Tracy L. Rothenfeld, and daughter, Florette R. Steinder, life estate in $128,411 each; grandchildren, George A. Oppenheimer, Jr., and Elizabeth Oppenheimer, life estate in $64,205 each.

TIMMINS, MARY F., (March 31, 1918;) total estate, $112,219; assets, real estate, $14,311; cash, $4,210; personal, $1,622; stocks and bonds, $92,074. Interest in the estate of Elizabeth O'Brien, $1,869; her brother, Benjamin Rush Lummis, of 324 West 108d Street, gets $105,368. Six other relatives receive small bequests.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 28295.—In Bankruptcy.—AARON SIEGEL, Bankrupt.

AARON SIEGEL was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 21st, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 8th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The lake region storm of Sunday evening is moving northeastward toward Hudson Bay, and pressure continues low over the Plains States and Texas.

General rains fell Sunday night in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and there were scattered showers on Monday in the Upper Ohio Valley and risen over the Plains region. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

Temperature has fallen decidedly in the Upper Ohio Valley and risen over the plains States. It is still above the seasonal average in all parts of the country, especially in Atlantic Coast districts.

Generally fair weather is indicated for the Washington forecast district during the next forty-eight hours, with slightly cooler weather in eastern sections, and somewhat warmer in the Ohio Valley, Western Tennessee and the East Gulf States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh south with fair weather. South Atlantic Coast—Gentle southeast, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and slightly cooler Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

New England—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday, slightly cooler Wednesday.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	56	59	4 P. M.	58	68
6 A. M.	50	59	6 P. M.	54	67
9 A. M.	50	61	9 P. M.	52	64
12 M.	56	67	11 P. M.	51	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 63; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature 68 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum 58 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity 98 per cent. at 8 A. M., 93 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises.....6:26 | Sun sets.....5:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:30	3:46	9:47	10:06
Governors Island	4:17	4:33	10:24	10:44
Hell Gate	6:25	6:50	0:17	12:49

Fire Record.

A.M.	Loss.
10:15—1,202 Washington Av.; not given.	Slight
11:10—222 Chrystie St.; (fence); not given	Slight
11:25—35 Columbus Av.; not given	None
P.M.	
12:03—96 10 Av.; Henrietta Carroll	Slight
1:55—209 E. 114 St.; Julius Josephsen	Slight
2:05—508 W. 145 St.; Samuel Feldstein	Slight
3:00—117 W. 50 St.; N. Y. Railways Co.	Slight
4:10—1,888 Arthur Av.; W. C. Bergen	Slight
4:15—149 W. 35 St.; (rubbish;) not given	Slight
5:40—Edgecombe Av. & 141 St.; Esbonni Brothers	$400
5:45—Front 242 W. B'way; Elev. R. R. structure	Slight
5:55—3,166 Villa Av.; Julia Pennicito	Slight
6:15—12 Av. & 132 St.; (auto.); Louis Corn	Slight
6:50—12 Av. & 57 St.; (auto;) Interb. Co.	Slight
7:20—1,075 8 Av.; Thomas O'Rourke	Slight
7:20—4-6 White St.; F. F. Carter Co.	Slight
9:30—18 E. 60 St.; Alfred Thaw	Slight

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments—Patrol.—J. F. Brawley, 86th, to Headquarters Div. In Record Room, 300 Mulberry Street, from 8 A. M., Oct. 31, to 8 A. M., Nov. 16. Alexander Evans, 103d, to 1st Insp. Dist., in raided premises, from 8 A. M., Oct. 29, to 8 A. M., Nov. 16. From precincts indicated to 1st, in 2d station house for tours, from 8 A. M., to 6 P. M., and from

DEMOCRATIC FUND REPORTED $412,138

Baruch Gave $25,000 and Also Joined in Loaning $150,000 to National Committee.

REPUBLICAN REPORT LATE

Treasurer Wires Clerk of House from Chicago That It Will Show Receipts of $492,345.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Campaign expense accounts filed with the House today included that of the Democratic National Committee, showing receipts of $412,138 and disbursements of $395,459. The Republican National Committee's statement has not been filed.

B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, with $25,000, is the largest contributor to the Democratic fund. He and other democrats, including Vance McCormick and A. Mitchell Palmer, are named as lending $150,000 to the National Committee. The others named as joining in making this loan are W. M. March, E. T. Meredith, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr.; F. D. Lynch, Homer S. Cummings, Joseph F. Guffey, and Mr. Jamieson. The report showed total contributions of $220,138, in addition to $42,000 borrowed from a Washington bank and the $150,000 advanced by the Democrats named.

The larger part of the Democratic National Committee's disbursements were $247,186 for State, Congressional, and Senatorial campaigns. The largest item in this was $25,000 sent to Massachusetts. The largest sum spent by the Democratic Congressional Committee was $5,500, in Indiana.

Reports also were filed by the Senatorial and Congressional committees of both parties. The Democratic Senatorial Committee reported receipts of only $100, fifty-dollar donations by Senators Pittman of Nevada and Gerry of Rhode Island, of which $60.16 was spent, while Republican contributions were $71,800 and expenditures $56,085.

The Democratic Congressional Committee reported receipts of $132,900 and expenditures of $82,762, while the Republican committee spent $140,895 out of its receipts of $159,398. The Democratic report said all but about $7,000 came from the National Committee.

The largest Republican contribution to the Senatorial fund was $15,000 by J. S. Bache of New York. James A. Patten of Chicago gave $5,000, and the balance was raised in amounts ranging from $50 to $2,600. Most of the Republican Congressional contributions were in small amounts, few exceeding $1,000. John D. Rockefeller gave that sum.

The National Association of Republican State Chairmen reported $550 paid by twelve chairmen, of which $425 was spent for office expenditures.

The Socialist National Committee reported receipts of $56,685 and expenditures of $55,509, and the Prohibitionists receipts of $25,588 and expenditures of $25,605.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Fred W. Upham, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, today wired the Clerk of the House of Representatives that the Republican National Committee's campaign expense account was on the way to Washington. He wired to the Clerk of the House as follows:

"For your information, our report, on way to you, will show total receipts, collections and money borrowed, and including $41,000 paid to the Republican Congressional Committee and $35,000 paid to the Republican Senatorial Committee, (which they have reported on,) of $492,345.50; disbursements $468,096.58, up to Oct. 26."

Mr. Upham declined to announce the names of any of the principal contributors to the fund, saying he thought these should be made known from Washington.

POINCARE RECEIVES HOUSE.

Latter Presents Credentials as "Special Representative."

PARIS, Oct. 28.—President Poincaré this afternoon received Colonel Edward M. House, who presented his credentials as "special representative of the United States Government to the European Governments."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Breastpin, spray of leaves set with small diamonds and large white stones; suitable reward; lost Sunday, between 120th St., 128th St., Manhattan and St. Nicholas Avs. Morgan, 475 10th Av.

LOST—Sunday afternoon on Riverside Drive, between 141st and 151st Sts., or on Broadway, 148th to 141st, square ivory brooch, keepsake. Return to Mr. Arnt, 640 Riverside Drive. $5 reward.

LOST—Thursday night, Rivoli Theatre or on Broadway car to 124th St., gold strap wrist watch, inscription on back; valued as keepsake; liberal reward. Chopak. Phone Madison Square 6045.

LOST—At Schooley's Mountain, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 27, tan leather suitcase; contents woman's apparel. Reward if returned to H. Leonard Adler, 2 Stone St., New York City.

LOST—On 57th St., Sunday, tickets to Montclair on Lackawanna and Erie, musical pitch pipe. Return to Room 1222, Great Northern Hotel. Reward.

LOST—Black leather wallet containing owner's registration card, also passport; reward. G. F. Juergens, 4E., 607 West 190th St. St. Nicholas 3535.

LOST—Near 11th St. and 6th Av., handbag containing two rolls of bills, letters, and fountain pen. Liberal reward if returned to 27 East 11th St.

LOST—Between Broadway and 110th St., blue enamel butterfly pin set with small diamonds; reward. Apartment 2-W, 204 West 110th St.

LOST—A gold mesh bag, last Wednesday, Oct. 23, at Blossom Heath Inn, Lynbrook, L. I.; finder kindly return to same; liberal reward.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, small purse containing United States Gas Defense badge, money; reward. Apartment 74, 514 West 114th St.

LOST—Sunday, between 10th St.-Greenwich Av.-15th St., round gold brooch, small diamond. Phone Perrin, 3170 Stuyvesant. K 346 Times.

LOST—Bar pin, sapphire and diamonds; one sapphire missing in bar; liberal reward. Telephone Madison Square 2585.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, on northbound Lexington Av. car, beaded handbag. Liberal reward, if returned to 106 East 56th St.

LOST—Silver-mounted black brocaded velvet bag, Thursday night; $50 reward. F. W. Chester, 215 West 91st St.

LOST—Bank book No. 200, Interest Department Chatham & Phenix National Bank, Broadway and 144th St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon at Macy's, on second floor, black silk pocketbook; reward. Prospect 4957 Party-J.

LOST—Stern's, Oct. 28th, black lynx scarf marked H. C. C.; reward, no questions. Carr, 18 W. 96th.

LOST—Saturday between 5 and 6:30, sealskin ascot. Finder please address Box 249 Times, 2 Rector St.

LOST—Fob, initials "H. A.," Broadway and 108th St.; liberal reward. Antoville, 2,805 Broadway.

LOST—Seal stole, 141st-Riverside, Oct. 28. Notify 512 West 142d. Reward.

$500 REWARD.

No questions asked; return diamond bar pin, about 4 or 5 inches long, lost Oct 13, while walking from Tenafly, N. J., to the Palisades. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND—Mesh bag. Apply L 338 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Brown-white dog, 35th St. and 5th Av.; Brownie. Reward. Epman, 656 West 162d St.

MINOTTO NAMES CAILLAUX IN PLOT

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

out that the whole allied structure would have collapsed and Germany would have been victorious in the war and the undisputed master of Europe.

The fact that Caillaux had visited Buenos Aires early in the Summer of 1915, and that while there had conferred with Luxburg, the author of the "sink without trace" suggestion to the German Government, has long been known to Mr. Becker and the other officials, who for more than two years have been at work trying to get at the bottom of the plot. The plotting began before the war was six months' old, and it was recalled yesterday that among the first of the men who fled England to arrive in this country was Minotto, who came over in the Lusitania, accompanied by Baron Georg von Seebeck, a son of the German officer, whose command is said to have been the first to cross the Belgian border, and Fritz Kuhn, son of a banker of Mannheim, Germany. Seebeck and Kuhn are now interned. All three of these persons had been in the employ of the Deutsche Bank in London before the outbreak of the war. A year after his arrival in this country Minotto's engagement to Miss Ida May Swift of Chicago was announced.

After the exposure of the Bolo Pacha-Bernstorff plot, which was made by Mr. Becker and which led to the conviction and execution of Bolo, Mr. Becker was asked by the French Government to investigate the Caillaux case in this country and South America. Certain financial transactions involving the transfer of a huge sum of money are said to have given Mr. Becker his first real clue. At present it is not permissible to make public the facts underlying this phase of the investigation. They will all come out when Caillaux is arraigned in Paris on the charge of high treason. The confession, Mr. Becker said, had been fully corroborated from other sources and the corroborative evidence accompanies the confession to Paris.

Minotto was the go-between for Caillaux and Luxburg in Buenos Aires, having gone there in 1915. There were several conferences, at which the full details of the conspiracy are said to have been worked out and approved by the German and French conspirators. Bolo Pacha, then in Paris, and who came to this country shortly after Caillaux appeared in the Argentina, was connected with the plot more as a tool than as a principal. Bolo was to be used for what he was worth and the part he was to play was directed by Bernstorff and the other German plotters then maintaining headquarters in Washington and New York.

Minotto is also said to have mentioned Louis J. Malvy, the former French Minister of the Interior, who is alleged to have been Caillaux's representative in the inner councils of the French Government. Malvy has since been convicted and exiled for his treasonable activities.

Met Luxburg Daily.

Minotto after his arrival here found employment with the Guaranty Trust Company, and when he left New York for South America was on a business mission for that concern. The evidence shows that in the three weeks he was in Buenos Aires he was in almost daily conference with Luxburg. So far as is known Caillaux never met Luxburg personally, but negotiated with him entirely through go-betweens, of whom Minotto was the most important. Minotto came into possession of the most minute details of the great conspiracy, which was to have been directed in France, Italy, and Spain by Caillaux, aided by such other persons of influence as could be debauched. Caillaux, it is stated by Minotto, made several trips to Italy in the effort to bring the conspiracy to a successful conclusion. Whether or not this plot was at the bottom of the troubles that overtook the Italian armies at a subsequent date has not been told.

A large number of messages also figure in the case, many of them having been in the possession of Mr. Becker for months past. Minotto is understood to have cleared up a number of puzzling features connected with the cable correspondence part of the conspiracy. A number of these cablegrams were from Luxburg to the German Foreign Office in Berlin, and in several of them the name of Caillaux is mentioned. The plot also called for the re-establishment of Caillaux as the supreme governing authority in France. Who was to head the conspiracy in Italy and in Spain was not disclosed by Mr. Becker, although Minotto is believed to have made interesting statements regarding the plan of campaign that was to be followed in those countries. Spain, is was pointed out, has been since the first month of the war the headquarters of the foreign department of the German propaganda machine.

It was one year ago today that Secretary Daniels issued his statement, in which he made public the fact that Minotto had sought a place in the most confidential branch of the Navy Department. Secretary Daniels said it was in July, 1917—the United States had then been at war three months—that Minotto filed his application for a place in the Naval Intelligence Service. The filing of this application started the Federal investigation which culminated in the internment of the Count as an enemy alien and a subject of the Kaiser.

Secretary Daniels pointed out at the time that had Minotto succeeded in obtaining the place he sought, he would have been in position to get information of the most secret and important sort having to do with the operations of the American and allied navies, as well as the British and American transport services. Within twenty-four hours after Minotto filed his application he was under investigation by the agents of the very service into whose ranks he sought admission. This inquiry not only led to the unmasking of Minotto, but also led to the discovery that two very smart young Germans were at large in New York, and probably at work for their imperial master. These were Minotto's friends, Seebeck and Kuhn, both of whom owe their arrest and internment to the efforts of their friend to become a secret service operator of the American Navy.

Swifts Came to His Aid.

Minotto, Seebeck, and Kuhn were all arrested as a result of the Minotto inquiry. The last two were promptly ordered interned. Minotto was arrested and his wife's family immediately came to his assistance, and a long and bitter fight was started, the object of which was to keep the German out of the internment camp. Minotto was released under $50,000 bail, his bondsman being Louis F. Swift, his father-in-law.

After his arrest Minotto continued to maintain that he was Italian and not German. His father, Count Demetrius Minotto, he put forward as a member of the famous Venetian family of that name. His mother, he said, was a famous German actress. In May of this year the Figaro of Paris printed a statement on behalf of the Minotto family of Italy and France repudiating the interned Count, and saying that he was not even a distant relative of the Italian and French Minottos.

After his first arrest the Government considered deporting Minotto as an undesirable alien, and for a time it was thought that the Department of Labor would assume jurisdiction in the case and send the man back to England, whence he had fled immediately after that country declared war on Germany. The Department of Labor issued a statement covering the case which in view of what has happened in the last ten days furnishes corroboration of the Minotto confession. Secretary of Labor Wilson in that statement said that the Guaranty Trust Company has twice sent Minotto to South America, and that the bank recalled him the second time when it was informed that its "Italian" agent was a pro-German and that as such he was prejudicing the interest of the bank in Brazil and the Argentine.

"He is reported," the Department of Labor statement read, "as associating almost entirely with Germans and as being intimate with Luxburg, the German Minister to the Argentine. He is represented as expressing himself openly as pro-German and to have stated that he hoped to be of some use to Count Luxburg in getting information. After his return to New York he was taken out of the foreign department of the Guaranty Trust Company and put into the bond department at a small salary. He remained in that place two days. He was afterward employed by the Equitable Trust Company."

A Visitor of Bernstorff.

It was also ascertained by the Secret Service that Minotto had visited Bernstorff on many occasions, and that he was often accompanied by his friends, Seebeck and Kuhn. On one of his trips to South America he was accompanied by Seebeck and Kuhn. A fourth man who was an intimate of Minotto is said to have managed to elude the Secret Service and to have returned to Germany.

Lady Diana Manners, the famous English beauty, who is a daughter of the Duke of Rutland, also figured in the Minotto affair, although innocently. She cabled Minotto to find out the fate of an English officer who had been captured by the Germans. Minotto's success in getting the information sought was one of the links in the chain that led to the Count's undoing.

It was an American woman of intense patriotism who aided the Secret Service most in unmasking the German. This woman, a New Yorker, is Mrs. Chauncey Eldrige. She and her husband met Minotto in South America, and Mrs. Eldrige becoming suspicious made note of his utterances and activities, and on her return gave the information to the Government. Mrs. Eldrige is a daughter-in-law of the former President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

It was reported last night that both Seebeck and Kuhn had been questioned by the Federal authorities. This report, however, was not verified by Mr. Becker.

COUNTESS MINOTTO AT HOME.

Count's Father-in-law, Louis F. Swift, Refuses Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The Countess Minotto, formerly Miss Ida May Swift, is living at the home of her father in Lake Forest. Minotto's father, Count Demetrio Minotto, and his wife, formerly Agnes Sorma, a German actress, spent the summer at Glencoe.

Louis F. Swift was at his Lake Forest house tonight. When asked if he could throw any light on the Count's statement in the Caillaux-Luxburg matter, he said: "I haven't heard one word about it. I know nothing about it. I have no comment to make."

Wins Suit In Conduit Cable Case.

Cornelius Gallagher, former Director of the National Conduit and Cable Company, will benefit to the extent of about $833,333 in the sale of stock of the company, according to a decision handed down yesterday in the Supreme Court at Mineola by Justice Leander B. Faber. Gallagher brought suit in January against Edward J. Peret and George J. Jackson, the company's President and Treasurer, for his part in $2,500,000 of stock bought from James P. McQuaide in 1906 and resold to John Pritchard. The defendants said they bought from McQuaide as individuals, while Gallagher asserted they did so as officers of the company, and that under an agreement he was entitled to his third. The court directed an interlocutory judgment in Gallagher's favor.

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Professor H. J. Davenport of Cornell discusses the question of heavier taxes versus bond issues in The Annalist this week. On news stands, 10 cents; $4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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